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THE

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORIAN;

OR A

RECORD

OF

PUBLIC EVENTS,

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY, DOMESTIC, AND MISCELLANEOUS;

PRINCIPALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF

THE

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND

ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FROM THE

INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR

TO THE

PRESENT TIME;

IN

TWO VOLUMES.

By W. TOONE, Esq.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

MESSRS. LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN.

1826.

747.

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DENNE, PRINTER, QUEEN-STREET, MARGATE.

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THE

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORIAN.

GEORGE II.

CONTINUED.

1748, Jan. 7. An express arrived from *Falmouth* with advice, that M. de la Bourdonaye, late commander in chief of the French king's ships in India, was seized the 4th instant, on board a Dutch ship, called the Statianse Friendship, captain Decker, bound from St. Eustatia to Holland, which put into Falmouth the 22d past, by contrary winds.

Jan. 11. Above 900 sailors, belonging to the Bedford, Sterling-Castle, and Chatham men of war, went to St. James's, and delivered several petitions to his Majesty, in behalf of themselves and their brother seamen, on account of prize money; which were graciously received by his Majesty; on which the sailors gave three cheers, and were ordered to come again the next Monday. The guards were ordered out of the Palace-yard to make room for the seamen, at which his Majesty expressed great satisfaction.

Jan. 26. His Majesty's pardon passed the great seal unto John Mackenzie, commonly called lord Mac Leod, eldest son of the late earl of Cromartie, of all treasons, misprison of treason by him committed and on or before December 24, 1747.

Feb. 6. The right honourable the earl of Chesterfield resigned into the King's hands the seals of office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage (of 5*l.* per cent.) on all dry goods and merchandizes, to be imported into this kingdom, and for raising a certain sum of money by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy; and an act to revive and make perpetual two acts of parliament, to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

The duke of Bedford, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 24. This morning the Duke of Cumberland accompanied by several officers of distinction, set out from his apartments at St. James's for Harwich, to embark for Flanders, and take the command of the army.

The Magnanimous, a French man of war, was taken by the Nottingham and Portland, two of admiral Hawke's squadron.

The duke of Cumberland arrived at the Hague on Saturday, Feb. 27.

Accounts were received from captain Pocock, the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, dated Jan, 12, that his Majesty's ships in those parts had taken about thirty sail of the convoy that sailed from France with the French men of war which Sir Edward Hawke fell in with; and that about ten more of that convoy had also been taken by the privateers of the said islands: that a French privateer had been taken by his Majesty's ship the Ludlow castle, and that five French privateers had also been taken by his Majesty's ship the Centaur.

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MARCH 8. ABSTRACT OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE COURT OF SESSION, CONCERNING THE VALUES OF THE HERITABLE JURISDICTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

	£.	s.	d.
For sixteen heritable sheriffships	59,553	12	0
Four sheriffships redeemable, stated at the redemption money, and for the duke of Argyle's office of heritable justice general	25,666	0	0
Two sheriffships for life, Perth and Air	4,179	4	0
All the regalities sustained	34,390	0	0
Baillies of regality	19,116	0	0
Royal Stewarties, part of shires	6,834	10	0
Royal bailliaries	8,551	0	0
Constabularies	3,500	0	0
Clerkships	2,442	10	0
	£164,232	16	0

A LIST OF SPANISH AND FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR, TAKEN, LOST, SUNK, BURNT, OR DESTROYED, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR TAKEN.

	Guns.
1 The Glorious taken Oct. 1747, by the Russel	74
2 The Princessa, taken April, 1740, by the Kent, Lenox, and Orford	68
3 ——taken by the Worcester after seventeen hours engagement	70
4 Invincible, burnt Jan. 1742, at the Havannah	60 or 70
5 ——cast away, July 1741, off Santa Martha, following commodore Anson when he doubled cape Horn	70
6 ——another lost on the same errand, (force not stated)	
7 The Fuerte lost, Jan. 1742, on the islands of Cayos, endeavouring to make prisoners the crew of the Tiger, a British man of war of 50 guns, lost there	60
8 The Africa destroyed, April 1741, at Carthagena	70
9 San Carlos, ditto	70
10 Conquestadore, ditto	70
11 Gallicia, ditto	70
12 St. Philip, ditto	70
13 Dragon, ditto	64
20 Seven galleons, ditto.	
21 St. Isidore, burnt at Ajaccio in Corsica, by the Ipswich, Revenge, and Ann fireship, Feb. 1472	70
22 St. Antonio, Oct. 1743	64
23 Poder burnt, Feb. 1743, in the engagement in the Mediterranean	60
24 The Acapulco ship, taken by commodore Anson, June 1742, carriage and swivel guns	60
25 Fort de Nantz, a galleon, taken Jan. 1746	32
26 —— a galleon, taken May 1746.	
31 Five gallies burnt, June 1742, at St. Tropez, by the Duke fireship.	
32 Condé de Chincon, taken March 1744, by the Ripon	24
33 —— taken, Oct. 1741, by the Worcester	24
34 Astrea taken, Nov. 1739, at Porto Bello	20
35 Triumph taken ditto	20
37 —— two sloops destroyed at Fort Chagre, March 1739.	
38 —— a sloop taken by the Seahorse	16
40 —— two sloops taken Mar. 1744 and Oct. 1745.	
41 The Garland's prize	13

FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR TAKEN, &c.

	Guns.
1 St. Esprit, after engaging the Jersey of 60 guns two hours and a half, Aug. 1745, bore away for Cadiz, and was said to sink the next day	74
2 Fleuron burnt, Jan. 1745, at Brest	68
3 Vigillant taken, July 1743, off Cape Breton	64
4 Mars taken, Oct. 1745, by the Nottingham	64
5 Ardent drove ashore in Quiberon bay, Oct. 1746, by the Exeter, and burnt	64
6 Casaubon, one of D'Anville's squadron, burnt by the French at Chebouctou, before they returned to Europe, 1746	60
7 St. Michael	64
8 Mercury taken, Nov. 26, by the Namur, &c.	54
9 Parfaite	54
10 —— a ship with stores and ammunition for Canada taken, Sept. 1746, by the Pembroke	54
11 Augusta taken, Feb. 1746, by the Portland	50
12 —— a French man of war, taken Aug. 1744	50
13 —— a French man of war in the	

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		Guns.
	bay of St. Lawrence, loaded with furs, taken, Aug. 1746, by two English men of war	-
14	Etoile burnt, June 1747, by admiral Warren's squadron	-
15	Ambuscade taken, April 1746, by the Defiance, &c.	- -
16	Medway's prize in the East Indies	
17	—— drove ashore and burnt by admiral Warren's squadron, Aug. 1747, off cape Penas in the bay of Biscay	- -
18	La Ste. Maline taken, Sept. 1745, in the West Indies	-
19	—— a French man of war carried to Antigua, Jan. 1745	-
20	—— a frigate lost, Oct. 1745, off Porto Rico	- -
21	—— a French frigate, taken Sept. 1745, off Porto Rico by the Dreadnought	- -
22	—— a frigate, taken, May 1746, by the Woolwich	- -
23	—— a French man of war, Jan. 1745, taken by admiral Warren's squadron	- -
24	—— a frigate, taken, Sept. 1745, off Porto Rico by the Dreadnought	- - -
25	Renommee taken, Sept. 1747, by the Dover	- -
26	Castor taken, Nov. 1747, by the Hampshire	-
27	Medea, after fifty hours chase by the Dreadnought, April 1744	-
28	Panther taken, Aug. 1745, by admiral Martin's squadron	-
29	Subtil taken, Nov. 1746, by the Portland	- - -
30	Flora taken, Feb. 1746, by the Greyhound privateer	-
31	Elephant taken, May 1744, by the Chester and Sunderland	-
32	—— a man of war, taken, Oct. 1746, by a Rhode Island privateer	- - -
34	—— two frigates, taken Oct. 1745	
36	—— two frigates, drove ashore Oct. 1745, in Hodierne bay, by the York, and lost, (force not mentioned.)	
37	Bien Aimé	
38	Grand Turk	
39	Inverness	
40	Lys	
41	Centurion's prize	
42	Deptford's prize	
43	Pembroke's prize	
44	Peregrina	
45	Rupert's prize	
46	Sapphire's prize	

		Guns.
47	Trial's prize	
48	—— a sloop, taken July 1745.	16
49	—— a man of war from Canada, taken Aug. 1747, in St. Lawrence bay by two British men of war, (force not stated).	
51	Lively and Malina, two snows	- 8

These six following were taken by the admirals Anson and Warren, May, 1747.

52	Invincible - -	- 74
53	Serieux - -	- 66
54	Diamante - -	- 56
55	Ruby - -	- 52
56	Jason - -	- 52
57	Glory - -	- 44

These by admiral Hawke, Oct. 1747.

58	Montague - -	- 74
59	Terrible - -	- 74
60	Neptune - -	- 70
61	Trident - -	- 64
62	Fougueux - -	- 64
63	Severn, retaken -	- 56
64	The Solebay also retaken, April 1746 - -	- 20

A list of French East India and South Sea ships taken, &c. since the commencement of the war.

French India ships taken, &c.

4 Four East India ships taken, 1744, by commodore Barnet.
5 La Frigate d'Affaires, of 300 tons, taken by ditto.
6 An East India ship homeward bound, taken by the Leostoff, Aug. 1744.
9 Three China ships, Dauphin, Hercules, and Jason, by commodore Barnet, Aug. 1745.
10 —— a ship from Manilla, ditto.
11 St. Louis from Canton, ditto.
13 Charmante, an East India ship, and Heron, from Bengal, taken Aug. 1745, off Cape Breton.
14 —— an outward bound East India ship, destroyed in the bay of Senegal, Africa, 38 guns, 170 men, by the Sutherland and Gosport, Oct. 1745.
15 —— a ship from Surat, taken by the Preston, May 1746.

The next nine by advices in Aug. 1746.

16 The Aimable Maria.
17 The Mahomet, from Manilla.
18 Le Heureux, from Surat.
19 Duplex, from Bosseuren.
20 Cardanagore, from ——

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21 César, from Pondicherry.
23 —— two pilot sloops from Bengal.
24 —— a sloop from Pondicherry.
25 And ——— a privateer of 14 guns.
26 Phillibert, 30 guns.
27 Apollo, 30 guns.
28 Thetis, 22 guns.
29 Dermont 18 guns. By admirals Anson and Warren, May 1747.
30 Vigilante, 22 guns.
31 Modeste, 22 guns. The last six outward bound, and these two last by admiral Anson's squadron, May 1747.
32 Le duc de Chartres, an outward bound Indiaman of 30 guns, 195 men, 700 tons, by the Bellona, Aug. 17, 1747.

FRENCH SOUTH SEA SHIPS TAKEN, &c.

1 Lewis Erasmus, 28 guns, and 500 tons, taken July 1745.
2 Marquis d' Antin, 24 guns, 450 tons, ditto.
3 Notre Dame de Deliverance, 22 guns, taken August 1745.
4 Superbe, outward bound, 36 guns, and 136 men, April 1747.
5 The Hector, 28 guns, 56 men, 600 tons, taken by the Viper sloop, Aug. 1747.
6 The Eagle, outward bound, 30 guns, 150 men, Sept. 1745.

N. B.—Several of the dates are not the precise time of capture, but when the advice was received.

March 11. His Majesty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry on account of the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange of a Prince.

March 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to

The land-tax bill, of four shillings in the pound.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill to prohibit assurance on ships belonging to France, and on merchandizes or effects laden thereon, during the present war.

A bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices according to law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose:—

And to several road and private bills.

About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Eldridge's a peruke maker in Exchange-alley, Cornhill, which proved one of the most terrible, before it was extinguished, that had happened since the fire of London in 1666. The flames in a few minutes spread themselves three different ways, and before noon, consumed, according to the best computation that could be made, very near one hundred houses, about twenty of which fronted Cornhill, and the rest were in Birchin-lane, Exchange-alley, George-yard, and all the avenues thereabouts, all the bankers house in Lombard-street, and their effects, were preserved. No public office was burnt, except the London Assurance, who had time to save all their effects, and suffered only in the loss of their houses.

Garraway's, the Jerusalem and Jonathan's coffee-houses, the Swan tavern, Mr. Young's a woollen-draper, with the rest of the houses in Change-alley, were destroyed, except Baker's and Sam's coffee-houses, which were greatly damaged. The flames extended themselves into Cornhill, and burnt down the houses of Mr. Astley, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Walthoe, and Mr. Brotherten, booksellers; Mr. Deputy Cleve, a pewterer; Mr. Warner, a stationer; Tom's and the Rainbow coffee houses, the Fleece and Three tuns taverns, a milliner's next the Three Tuns, and a cabinet maker's the corner of Birchin-lane; Mr. Legg's, a woollen-draper, the other corner, a shoe-maker's, with another woollen-draper's adjoining; the London Assurance office, the widow Harrison's, Mr. Vaughan's, a haberdasher, Mrs. Sarrizin's, the corner of Michael's-alley; in the said alley, Mr. Knight's shoe warehouse, the Cock and Lion, public house, the house of Mr. Guyther, a peruke maker, Mr. Oldis a saddler; the Jamaica coffee-house was but little damaged, as was likewise St. Michael's church: the houses in Castle-court and White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, were all consumed; the back part of the George and Vulture tavern, Helford's coffee-house, and the house of Mr. Willmore, a hosier, in George Yard, were consumed and great damage done to other houses in the said yard; the Pensylvania, Carolina and Georgia coffee-houses, the Marine coffee house, the Sword-blade, and Cole's coffee houses, the house of Mr. Shaw, a shoe maker, Mr. Wilson, a stationer, and all the others in Birchin-lane, excepting eight towards Lombard-street, were likewise consumed.

Mr. Eldridge, his wife and two daughters, and a journeyman perished in the flames; Mr. Cooke, a merchant, who lodged in the house, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, broke his back, and died soon after.

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March 31. About eight at night seven prisoners in Newgate for smuggling, on the turnkeys opening the door of their apartment, rushed on them with pistols and broomsticks, and knocking them down ran out of the prison taking different ways; but an alarm being spread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring streets, and carried back to Newgate. Thomas Kemp, and William Gray got clear off; for the taking of either of whom a reward of 50*l.* was promised by the Keeper of Newgate, and 100*l.* by the commissioners of the Customs.

April 9. The Irish Parliament was prorogued, and his excellency the earl of Harrington, the lord lieutenant, arrived soon after in England.

April 24. Mr Thompson one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the preliminary articles for a general pacification, signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the minister's plenipotentiary of his Majesty the king of Great Britain, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN, AND OF THE CLERKS FOR LIFE, WHOSE CLAIMS FOR VALUE OF THEIR JURISDICTIONS, OR OFFICES HAVING BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE LORDS OF SESSION; AND OF THE SUMS WHICH THEIR LORDSHIPS DECLARED IN THEIR OPINION SHOULD BE GIVEN THEM, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Duke of Hamilton	3,000	0	0
Duke of Buccleugh	3,400	0	0
Duke of Gordon	5,282	19	6
Duchess of Gordon	25	9	10
Duke of Queensberry	6,021	8	5
Duke of Argyle	21,000	0	0
Duke of Douglas	5,104	5	1
Duke of Athole	4,023	18	0
Duke of Montrose	5,578	18	4
Duke of Roxburgh	2,100	0	0
Marquis of Tweedale	2,672	7	0
Marquis of Annandale	3,000	0	0
Countess dowager of Hoptoun	5,000	0	0
Earl of Crawford's trustees	3,000	0	0
Countess of Errol	1,200	0	0
Earl of Sutherland	1,000	0	0
Earl of Rothes	6,208	16	0
Earl of Morton	7,240	2	0
Earl of Eglington	7,800	0	0
	£93,318	4	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	£93,318	4	2
Earl of Cassills	1,800	0	0
Earl of Moray	4,200	0	0
Earl of Strathmore	600	0	0
Earl of Galloway	321	9	0
Earl of Lauderdale	1,000	0	0
Earl of Kinnoul	800	0	0
Earl of Loudon	2,675	5	9
Earl of Dumfries	2,400	0	0
Earl of Finlater	1,084	19	4
Earl of Bredalbane	1,000	0	8
Earl of March	3,418	4	5
Earl of Marchmont	300	0	0
Earl of Stair	450	0	0
Earl of Bute	2,186	9	3
Earl of Hoptoun	4,568	16	1
Lord Salton	52	18	4
Lord Trophichen	134	12	6
LordBlantire	200	0	0
Lady Isabella Scott	1,200	0	0
Lord Dalmeny	101	13	7
Sir Andrew Agnew	4,000	0	0
Sir John Anstrutter	282	15	3
William Lord Bracco	82	2	1
Antonio Barclay	215	0	0
Sir John Bruce	243	13	8
C. Bruce, esq. his eldest son	2,000	0	0
Sir Duncan Campbell	83	16	4
John Campbell, esq.	2,000	0	0
David Carmichael	187	11	11
Robert Colvil, esq.	633	6	8
Archibald Douglas, esq.	1,666	13	4
Dr. Robert Drummond	400	0	0
David Erskine, esq.	500	0	0
Sir Arthur Forbes	400	0	0
Sir Ludovick Grant	900	0	0
Mr. J. Hamilton, advocate	500	0	0
Pat. Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh	37	15	5
John Hay, esq.	800	0	0
Heriot's hospital in Edinburgh	486	19	8
Sir James Lockhart	65	19	9
Roderick M'Leod	1,911	0	6
William Maxwell, esq.	523	4	1
John Murray, jun, esq.	4,000	0	0
John Ogilvie, esq	2,800	0	0
George Sinclair, esq.	3,189	0	0
David Smith, esq.	350	0	0
William Urquhart	50	19	1
T. Bisset, clerk of the rolls, Athole	400	0	0
W. Black, clerk of the regality of Dumferline	500	0	0
Gilbert Clark, clerk of the regality Brughton	120	0	0
J. Halkerston, clerk of the regality of Culross	66	13	4
Claud. Hamilton, clerk of the			
	£151,209	4	4

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Brought forward	£151,209	4	4
bailliary of Carrick	200	0	0
G. Johnson, clerk of the Stewarty of Fife.....	100	0	0
Ja. Marshal clerk of the bail of Cunninghame.....	400	0	0
Peter Ogilvie, clerk of the regality of Coupar....	50	0	0
J. and Ja. Smith, clerk of the regality of Aberbrothock.....	13	6	8
Total, Sterling,	£152,072	11	0

Within these few days 30,000 quarters of wheat were brought up for exportation.

His Majesty in council, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, nominated lords justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence.

The amount of the expence of building the Mansion House for the lord mayors of London (including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing of houses) was 4263*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

May 13. At noon his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. The bill for granting one million out of the sinking fund.—Bill to rectify a mistake in the mutiny act.—Bill to amend and enforce the window light act.—Bill for the more effectual disarming the Highlands.—Bill to regulate trials for high treason in the Highlands for Scotland.—Bill for rendering more effectual an act for relief of such loyal subjects in Scotland, whose title deeds were destroyed in the rebellion.—Bill to regulate courts-martial in the sea service, and for extending the discipline of the navy to the crews of his Majesty's ships wrecked, lost, or taken, &c.—Bill for allowing the exportation of tea to Ireland and the plantations, duty free; and for enlarging the time for some of the payments to be made on a subscription of 6,300,000*l.*—Bill to amend and enforce an act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambries or French lawns.—Bill for encouraging the growth and importation of indigo from his Majesty's plantations in America.—Bill for amending and continuing several laws near expiring.—Bill to explain and amend two acts for the preservation of the public roads.—Bill to continue the duty of 6*d.* per chaldron on coals, for the relief of the orphans of the city of London.—Bill for relief of insolvent debtors.—And to several road and private bills. After which his Majesty made a speech, stating, that preliminaries of peace had been signed between his minister and the king of France, and the United Provinces, on the basis of a general restitution of conquests on both sides; and trusting that his allies to whom he had acted with the most unreserved confidence, would see the propriety and necessity of acceding to the preliminary articles and thanking the Commons for the liberal supplies for the current year; he prorogued the Parliament to the 30th June next.

About four in the afternoon, his Majesty set out from St. James's to embark for Holland, in order to proceed for his German dominions.

May 16. This night a messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich, his Majesty minister plenipotentiary at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the ratifications of the preliminary articles, which were exchanged on the 21st instant, between the ministers of his Britannic Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces.

May 20. Mr. Dick, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the act of accession of the empress queen of Hungary to the preliminary articles which were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle by count Kaunitz the 25th instant.

May 28. A messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the acts of accession of the king of Sardinia, and his most serene highness the duke of Mondena, to the preliminary articles.

June 2. The King arrived at Herenhausen.

June 9. His grace the duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, embarked for Holland in his way to Hanover.

June 11. A special free pardon was granted to John Murray, of Broughton, esq. and Hugh Frazer, gent. of all treasons, misprison of treasons, committed by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th day of May, 1746.

June 12. There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size in some places; particularly at Addington Place, in Surrey, where the hail storm lasted about twenty minutes; the smallest hail stones were as large as middling walnuts, not round, but

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of an irregular form; many of them were seven inches in circumference, and fell on the ground with such force that they rebounded above two feet; all the gardens round about were entirely covered with the hail, which lay in shady places full two hours before it was dissolved. There were also melancholy accounts from several parts of the country, of the great hurt done by the thunder and lightning: at Streatham in Surrey, it beat in a chimney next door to the Black Bull, and knocked down a servant maid who was just called from the window to avoid it, but did her no considerable damage; but what is more remarkable, at the next door to that, it singed the painting off a landscape, which hung over the chimney piece, and likewise the gilding off the frame, but did no farther mischief. At Springfield, near Chelmsford, two boys were instantly killed in the church during the time of divine service.

June 23. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was further prorogued to Aug. 30.

June 24. Edward Ironside esq. alderman and goldsmith, and Thomas Rawlinson, esq. alderman and grocer, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

June 30. A petition, signed by a great number of eminent merchants were presented to the lords of the regency, praying, that leave might be given to open a trade with the kingdom of Spain. And, soon after, a number of bills were posted up at the Royal Exchange, for ships bound to Spain.

By the paying off several men of war, the wages fell in the merchant's service from 50*s.* to 25*s.* per month.

The right honourable lord Anson presented the account of his voyage round the world to the Royal Society, for which he received their thanks.

July 2. Arrived from Hanover his Majesty's ratification of his acceptance of the accession of the court of Spain, and the republic of Genoa, to the preliminary articles signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 28th of June, 1748.

July 14. Was the famous solar eclipse. The quantity eclipsed was about ten digits; and, according to observations made by a number of ingenious gentlemen near St. Paul's, the beginning was at three minutes fifty-three seconds past nine in the morning, and the end at nine minutes thirteen seconds past twelve, as near as could be judged, by reason of clouds interposing; which times were as near the truth as could be expected: for one observed the appulse of the moon's limb to that of the sun, through a good refracting astronomical telescope, whose object glass was polished exceedingly well, and defined the objects very distinctly; while another proclaimed each second, measured by a curious regulator, with a compound pendulum, whose weight was four times greater than that which kept the machine in motion; and this was again corrected by a mathematical instrument, placed purposely for observing the moment of the sun's passing over our meridian. During the time of the eclipse, Venus made a beautiful appearance through the telescopes, in form of a crescent or new moon.

July 27. A mail arrived from France, the first since the commencement of the war with that nation.

Aug. 4. The Board of Works surveyed the roof of Westminster-hall, and found it to be very ruinous and decayed; whereupon they ordered several new spars to be made, and affixed to the roof, and large iron bolts to be driven into the arches, and riveted; for the better support of the said roof.

A pardon granted to Sir James Kinloch, and James Stewart, of all treasons, misprisons of treason, &c. by them, or either of them committed on or before the 13th of April, 1748.

Before a great shower of rain fell on the 4th, at night, some gentlemen, near St. James's, observing many unusual clouds, discovered, by the help of optic glasses, that they were swarms of locusts, a great number of which were next day found in St. James's Park, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, &c. They resembled the green grass-hopper, found in the corn fields in all parts of England about the time of harvest, except in the colour, which was in the body of a light brown, ribbed with white, with two large wings longer than the body, and they had fewer legs than the grasshopper, in their flight their wings made a buzzing noise, like that of the great black beetle.

Aug. 10. The proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with the kingdom of Spain, and the republic of Genoa, was read at the Royal Exchange.

Aug. 18. There happened a dreadful fire at Barkway in Hertfordshire, occasioned by a stack of hay being laid up too green, which took fire, and immediately communicated itself to the adjacent barns; and, in a few hours, laid in ashes thirteen dwelling houses, with all the ricks, stacks, barns, stables, &c. The damage done amounted to near 3000*l.*

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From Hanover we heard, that his Majesty appointed Sir Thomas Robinson, to be joint plenipotentiary with the earl of Sandwich at Aix-la-Chapelle; for which last place Sir Thomas set out on the 19th inst. and carried along with him his Majesty's approbation of the definitive treaty of peace drawn up at Aix-la-Chapelle, a plan for which had been sent to Hanover for that purpose.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices for opening the commerce with Spain.

Aug. 25. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was further prorogued to October 13.

All the letters from France were full of the vast preparations they were making for restoring their marine. Ships were daily arriving, loaded with all sorts of naval stores; and the King had lately purchased of the duke of Chevreuse, at the rate of 1,500,000 livres, the forest of Chateaudun, in which there were great quantities of timber trees, proper for the royal navy.

Sept. 1. The Pope conferred the order of priesthood upon cardinal Stuart, who celebrated his first mass on the Wednesday following in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the chevalier de St. George, his father, in presence of several persons who assisted thereat.

Sept. 10. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for St. James's for Harwich; from whence he sailed for Holland the next day, and on the 13th arrived at the head quarters of the allied army in Flanders.

Sept. 13. The workmen finished the pulling down the scaffolding in Westminster-hall, erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was sold to a builder for 400*l*. the perquisite of his grace the duke of Ancaster, as lord great chamberlain of England.

Sept. 17. Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty for the immediate manning of six twenty gun ships, to cruize off the coasts of Spain and Genoa.

Sept. 28, Edward Ironside and Thomas Rawlinson, esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing, at Guildhall; and on Friday the 30th they were sworn in at Westminster.

Sept. 29. Sir W. Calvert, knight, alderman of Portsoken ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Oct. 6. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, was further prorogued to Nov. 17.

Oct. 13. Both houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and by virtue of his Majesty's commission, were further prorogued to Nov. 29, and a proclamation was issued by the lords justices for their meeting on that day, and sitting for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 21. A courier arrived here from Aix-la-Chapelle with an account, that the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty had acceded, on the 20th instant, to the definitive treaty of peace; those of the Empress queen on the 23d; the duke of Modena's on the 25th, and the accessions of the Sardinian and Genoese plenipotentiaries were soon expected.

Oct. 25. An account was received of the Genoese plenipotentiary having acceded to the definitive treaty of peace.

Oct. 29. Sir William Calvert, knt. the new lord mayor of London, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity.

Nov. 5. An account was received from Aix-la-Chapelle, that the plenipotentiaries of his Sardinian Majesty had acceded, on the 7th instant, to the definitive treaty of peace.

Nov. 9. A fire broke out in the Horn stable at Gravesend, adjoining to a warehouse, which contained a great quantity of pitch, tar, rosin, sea coal, all sorts of ironmongers goods, and about five half barrels of gunpowder, which blew up both the said buildings, and thereby prevented once more the town from becoming a heap of ruins. Many people were hurt by the explosion, but none killed. The damage was computed at about 1000*l*.

Nov. 19. The anniversary of the birth of the princess of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 29th year of her age.

Nov. 23. His Majesty arrived about two o'clock in the morning, in good health, at St. James's, from his German dominions. He embarked at Helvoetsluys about ten on Monday morning, and landed the next day between three and four in the afternoon at Kingsgate, two miles from Margate in Kent.

Nov. 25. The right honourable the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the city of London waited on his Majesty to congratulate him on his safe return.

Nov. 29. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech to both Houses, in which he acquainted them with the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace with France and the States General, to which the queen of Hungary, and the kings of Spain and Sardinia had acceded; and requesting the

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Commons to grant the necessary supplies for the current year.

Nov. 30. The Lords and Commons presented dutiful and loyal addresses to his Majesty, who returned to both most gracious answers.

An order was given for several engineers and master builders, to repair to North Britain, and there to follow such other instructions relating to the fortifying that coast, as they should from time to time receive from the board of works. The number of forts to be erected on the coast of Scotland were thirteen, to mount from thirty to twelve guns, of eighteen and six pounders.

The court of France being tired with applying in a friendly manner to prevail with the young Pretender to leave that kingdom, determined at last upon using violence, which was accordingly put in execution on the 10th instant. As he alighted from his coach to enter the Opera-house in the evening, he was surrounded by a dozen of serjeants of the guards, who were disguised, and by that means came upon him so suddenly, and pressed him so close, that it was impossible for him to make any defence, had he been so inclined. M. de Vaudreuil, major of the guards, immediately appeared, and having shewn him the king's order, demanded his sword, which he gave him without any difficulty. He was conducted from thence through a private house, into the square before the kitchens belonging to the royal palace, where three coaches were ready, which carried him and his retinue to the castle of Vincennes, where he was detained a prisoner till the 15th, on which day he set out with the few of his domestics in three post chaises, without any other escort than the marquis Peruzzi, an officer in the guards, who was charged to conduct him to Pont Beauvoisin, from whence he went through Savoy to Fribourgh in Switzerland.

Dec. 16. This day there was one of the greatest hurricanes of wind that had been known for several years, from S. W. by S. which lasted for near eight hours, during which time it untiled the tops of houses, blew down two, and several chimneys, &c. which greatly wounded divers persons who were passing the streets, and a child was killed by the fall of bricks from a chimney, as it stood by the fire. Several vessels from below bridge were forced from their moorings in the river, and did great damage among the small craft, and two men were drowned. Divers ships were drove on shore, and great damage done on the coasts of Kent and Sussex.

Dr. Gilbert, lord bishop of Landaff, was translated to the see of Salisbury.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

Dec. 28. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Holland.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TOTAL OF ALL THE FRENCH, SPANISH, AND NEUTRAL SHIPS AND VESSELS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN, DESTROYED, AND CONDEMNED, DURING THE LATE WAR WITH FRANCE, WHICH WAS DECLARED MARCH 31, 1744.

French trading ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, between Marseilles and the Levant, 140.

Xebeques and other small vessels in the Mediterranean, with stores for the Spanish and French armies in Italy, and others to and from the coast of Barbary, the Spanish coast, and the Morea, 385.

French in Europe, to and from the settlements and Spanish ports in America, and those in the American seas, 804.

French, to and from French Newfoundland, as Cape Breton, and other settlements, 157.

French, up and down in the Channel and elsewhere, between the Land's End and the Straight's Mouth, whereof thirteen were of very considerable value, 487.

French in the East Indies, and to and from thence, 41.

French men of war, 34, viz. two of 20 guns, one of 22, two of 24, two of 26, two of 30, two of 32, three of 36, two of 44, one of 46, two of 50, two of 52, one of 56, one of 58, one of 60, five of 64, one of 66, one of 70, and three of 74 guns.

French privateers in Europe and America, from 2 to 36 guns, 348.

Spanish register ships in Europe and America, outward and homeward bound, 34.

Acapulco ship taken by lord Anson, 1.

Spanish or French, from the South Seas, 3.

Spanish, of less value in America, whereof 22 were esteemed very valuable, 71.

Spanish on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, between the Land's End and the

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Straight's Mouth, whereof four were valuable, 91.

Spanish men of war of 36 and 74 guns, 2.—N.B. The Princessa was taken before the French war.

Spanish privateers in Europe and America, from 4 to 14 guns, 96.

Neutrals, their cargoes condemned, 110.

Total of French, Spanish, and Neutrals, 2804.

N.B.—Of the foregoing prizes, 1191 were taken by privateers in Europe and America.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Berkshire, Willmot Baker, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Crawley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Leigh, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Richmond Brougham, esq.
Cheshire, George Leigh, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Peter Standley, esq.
Devonshire, John Rogers, esq.
Dorsetshire, Julines Beckford, esq.
Derbyshire, Henry Every, esq.
Essex, John Fishpool, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Winston, esq.
Hants, William Sloane, esq.
Hertfordshire, Nicholson Calvert, esq.
Herefordshire, John Delahay, esq.
Kent, Richard Hornsby, esq.
Leicestershire, Philip Bainbrig, esq.
Lincolnshire, Christ. Neville, esq.
Monmouthshire, Sydenham Shipway, esq.
Northumberland, Gawen Aynsley, jun. esq.
Northamptonshire, Richard Woodford, esq.
Norfolk, Thomas Sotherton, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Chaworth, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Pollard, esq.
Rutlandshire, Charles Smith, esq.
Shropshire, Charles Leighton, esq.
Somersetshire, Matthew Spencer, esq.
Staffordshire, James Wyrley, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas White, esq.
Surrey, Jer. Crutchley, esq.
Sussex, John Fuller, esq.
Warwickshire, Wilson Aylesbury, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Cooper, esq.
Yorkshire, John Bouchier, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Owen Wynn, esq.
Brecon, William Bridges, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Lewis, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Pryse, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Charles Allanson, esq.
Denbighshire, John Mostyn, esq.
Flintshire, John Broughton Whitehall, esq.
Glamorganshire, Joseph Price, esq.
Merionethshire, Owen Holland, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Picton, esq.
Radnorshire, Morgan Evans, esq.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the national debt on 31st. Dec. 1747 - - -	64,593,797	16	9
Increased from 31st. Dec. 1747, to 31st Dec. 1748 - -	6,930,000	0	0
	71,523,797	16	9
Paid off from 31st Dec. 1747, to 31st Dec. 1748 - - -	183,400	0	0
Amount on 31st Dec. 1748 - - -	71,340,397	16	9

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1747, TO DECEMBER 13, 1748.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males 7223		Males 11814	
Females 6930		Females 12055	
In all	14153	In all	23869

Decrease in the burials this year 1625.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7637
Between two and five	1798
Five and ten	760
Ten and twenty	661
Twenty and thirty	2142
Thirty and forty.....	2491
Forty and fifty	2700
Fifty and sixty	2160
Sixty and seventy	1704
Seventy and eighty.....	1187
Eighty and ninety	558
Ninety and one hundred	66
A hundred	2
A hundred and one.....	1
A hundred and three	2

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A TABLE OF THE CORN EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND DURING FIVE YEARS, DISTINGUISHING THE SPECIES THEREOF, WITH THE BOUNTIES PAYABLE THEREON, LAID BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal.	Rye.	Wheat.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1744	20090	219862	1057	74160	231984
1745	95878	219354	9770	83966	324839
1746	156719	282024	20203	45782	130646
1747	103140	361289	2192	92718	269906
1748	73857	349363	3768	103891	543387
	451684	1431892	37520	400526	1497762

	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Qrs.	£.
Barley - -	449289 ——	56159
Malt - - -	1426264 ——	184195
Oatmeal - -	37366 ——	4668
Rye - - -	399883 ——	69977
Wheat - -	1455642 ——	363908
Totals - -	3768444 ——	678907

N. B.—The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, was occasioned by some that had been exported to Alderney, Guernsey, and Jersey, and some in foreign ships, which was not intitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

These great exports were principally from the ports of London, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Wells in Norfolk, Lynn Regis, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Cowes, Chichester, and Shoreham; and the chief countries exported to, were Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and the Mediterranean; but France and Flanders, on account of the war, had not transmitted, except a certain supply sent to fill the French magazines previous to opening the last campaign, which was the main cause of that precipitate and ill-considered treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3768444 quarters of different species of corn, may be supposed to have produced

	£.		£.
at 35s. per quarter	6,594,777 ——	at 40s.	7,536,888
at 45s. ——	8,478,999 ——	at 50s.	9,421,110

or the medium of those sums being 8,007,948l. in either case it is an immense sum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increasing an invaluable brood of seamen.

When this is considered in competition with our other mercantile pursuits, we rarely find any thing adequate. What has made the greatest eclat, is our acquisitions in India. How happy would it be if the comparison were just? If murder, robbery, and every superlative villainy could be put in the scale with fair trade, where every branch of a social community reaps at once an equal share of the honour, and of the benefit of just and honest acquisition.

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1749, Jan 10. When the young Pretender arrived at Pont-Beauvoisin, he seemed to be taken very dangerously ill, and every body imagined he was so in reality; but after he was in bed, one of his attendants assumed his place, and in the morning early he slipped away, dressed like a merchant, with one servant only, and made the best of his way on foot to Avignon, where he arrived soon after, incognito.

Jan. 16. This morning, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at his Majesty's victualling office, at Deptford, occasioned by some sacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a spark of which flew on one of them, which soon conveyed its flames to the rest, and by that means, in less than half an hour, the whole building was in flames, as were likewise a great number of staves that were piled up by the side; and the wind blew so strong at W. S. W. that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry stores, such as biscuits, pease, &c. were set on fire, and one of them entirely consumed, by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities.

Jan. 17. A copy of the preliminary articles of peace was laid before the House of Commons..

Feb. 2. At ten o'clock the officers of arms assembled at St. James's gate properly apparelled, on horseback, when proclamation of his Majesty's declaration of peace was made, with the usual solemnity.

Feb. 8. A petition was presented to the honourable House of Commons, signed by a great number of merchants, for constructing an harbour near the Downs, to receive ships detained by contrary winds, &c.

Feb. 14. At Leadhills in Scotland, between eight and nine in the morning, was felt the shock of an earthquake, accompanied with a noise like the falling of an old house, and the motion was so sensibly felt, that the people ran out of their houses, believing they were going to fall. The workmen at the shaft or pithead, in the neighbouring mines, thought, from the noise, that the shafts were run together. Those under ground heard it as if all the works had fallen down, one above another; and the walls of the drifts were sensibly felt to move so much, that in many of the works the workmen ran out for fear: at a cut-head in one of the earl of Hopton's works, the windlass turned about, and continued running till the rope hanked. One of the Earl's grieves was standing on a little mount of earth near one of the engines, and to him the noise was so great, that he did not doubt but something had broke about the engine, and the shock he could compare to nothing so much as that received from the common experiment to shew the force of electricity. The engines at Wanlockhead, which were then standing, were visibly seen to move; for the bobs of the machine, and the mount on which they were placed, seemed all of them to quiver. It was not only felt there, but in most of the adjacent country; at Penpunt particularly, where one of the workmen's wives was at the time it happened, the motion was so great that the ground seemed as if going to sink, and the people left their houses. A man passing the bridge on Sear-water, near that place, felt the bridge move under him. It lasted about a minute and a half.—Such another shock was felt at that place about the time that the earthquake happened at Lima.

Feb. 15. The address of the Lord Mayor and the rest of the commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of London, was presented to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor, attended by a great number of the said commissioners: congratulating his Majesty on the present peace, and his safe and happy return to his British dominions.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty of 4s. in the pound, by a land-tax, for 1749; an act declaring the authority of the commissioners appointed by his Majesty, under the great seal of Great Britain, for receiving, hearing, and determining appeals in causes of prizes; to one road bill, and five private bills.

At Paris the general peace was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies. Next day Te Deum was sung in the metropolitan church there, and in the evening the fine fireworks erected at the Greve, were played off. The whole city was illuminated, and the fountains were kept running with wines, and bread and a variety of provisions distributed to the populace for three days together. But what added much to the general joy, was an edict published the same day, for abolishing the taxes on copper, hair powder, wax, tallow, paper, and pasteboard. This joy had however some alloy, for no less than ten persons were killed in the crowd; three more were killed by the fall of one of the great lamp-posts, a woman was delivered in the crowd, and both herself and child trod to death, and upwards of forty were dangerously wounded and carried to the hospital.

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The much expected drama of the bottle-conjuror of the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, ended in the tragi-comical manner following. Curiosity had drawn together prodigious numbers. About seven the theatre being lighted up, but without so much as a single fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with sticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned. At the same time a wag crying from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjuror would get into a pint bottle, presently a young gentleman in one of the boxes seized a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage. This served as the charge for sounding to battle. Upon this, the greatest part of the audience made the best of their way out of the theatre; some losing a cloak, others a hat, others a wig, and others hat, wig, and swords also. One party however staid in the house, in order to demolish the inside, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the scenes, pulled down the boxes, in short dismantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the particulars above mentioned into the street, where they made a bonfire; the curtain being hoisted on a pole, by way of a flag. A large party of guards were sent for, but came time enough only to warm themselves round the fire. No other disaster happened than a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occasioned by his fall into the pit, with part of one of the boxes which he had forced out with his foot. The conjuror vanished away with the bank. Many enemies to a late celebrated book, concerning the ceasing of miracles were greatly disappointed by the conjurer's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing proof possible, that miracles had not yet ceased.

The evacuations in Italy were all completed about the same time with the last of those in the Austrian Netherlands; and Don Philip, now called duke of Parma, having embarked at Antibes, landed at Finale, and passed through the Genoese and Piedmontese territories; on the 5th arrived at Placentia, and on the 7th at Parma. And from Genoa we were advised, that the capitals which their bank had at Vienna and Milan were not only restored, but that they had begun to pay the interest from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

March 8. About a quarter after nine in the morning, the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a princess at Leicester-house; on which occasion the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

A proclamation was published, appointing Tuesday the 25th of April, to be solemnized as a public thanksgiving for the conclusion of the peace.

March 21. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, waited on his Majesty with a loyal and dutiful address on the conclusion of the peace, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the mutiny and desertion bill, with several amendments, and to several road bills, and private and naturalization bills.

April 1. The young princess, daughter of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was christened at Leicester-house, by the name of Louisa Anne; the prince of Hesse, the princess of Orange, and the queen of Denmark being sponsors.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of London, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, at Leicester-house, to congratulate them on the birth of a princess.

April 2. A great number of disbanded soldiers, discharged sailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who had accepted of land granted by his Majesty in Nova Scotia, attended on the lords of trade and plantations, at their office in Whitehall, and received orders for their being admitted, with their families and effects, into the transports to proceed in a few days to that settlement.

His Majesty gave a grant to the city and liberty of Westminster, for all the ground about the old bridge at Westminster, commonly called the King's bridge, for the more conveniently erecting a fish-market.

April 25. The general thanksgiving for the peace was observed on this day, according to the royal proclamation.

April 27. This night the grand fire-works were played off in St. James's park. Between nine and ten the pavilion on the right side of the machine took fire, and was burnt quite down; but by the great care of the people employed, it was prevented spreading to the centre part of the edifice.

The fireworks were numerous and bril-

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liant, and no accident of material consequence occured to damp the joy of the spectators.

The persons whohad entered themselves for Nova Scotia went on board the transports in order to sail for that settlement. The number of families who had entered themselves were about 3750.

May 26. The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—

An act for the better securing the duties upon coal, culm, and cinders, exported.

An act to prevent mischiefs, from keeping or carrying too great quantities of gunpowder.

An act to charge the sinking-fund with the payment of certain annuities, in discharge of navy, victualling, and transport bills, &c.

An act for remedying inconveniencies relating to the statutes of Hue and Cry.

An act for encouraging the people called *unitas fratrum*, or united brethren, to settle in the American colonies.

The act for more effectually preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, &c.

The act for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of hats, as also in the woollen, linen, fustian, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, &c.

An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the navy.

The act for a fund to provide for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of Scotland, &c.

The act relating to the letting of horses or furniture to persons riding post.

And to several road and private bills.

June 3. A dreadful fire happened at Glasgow in Scotland, which burnt with such fury, and spread itself in so terrible a manner, that about 200 families were entirely burnt out, and reduced to the utmost distress.

June 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament to August 3, after having made a most gracious speech to both Houses and passed the following bills:—

An act for granting to his Majesty one million out of the sinking-fund for the year 1749, and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of one million for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, &c.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of several of the commissioners of the land-tax.

An act to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in his Majesty's service since his accession, to exercise trades.

An act to establish the method of proceeding to and upon outlawries for high-treason and misprison of high-treason, in Scotland.

An act for continuing, explaining, and amending several laws.

An act for the further encouragement and enlargement of the whale fishery, and for the naturalization of such foreign protestants, as shall serve for the time therein mentioned, on board such ships as shall be fitted out for the said fishery.

And to several road and private bills.

June 22. His Majesty held a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, in his palace at Kensington;

His royal highness Prince George, eldest son of the prince of Wales;
His serene highness the Margrave of Anspach;
The duke of Leeds;
The duke of Bedford;
The earl of Albemarle; and
The earl of Grenville,

Were duly elected Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

June 24. Daniel Collyer, esq. citizen and vintner, and Thomas Green, esq. citizen and fletcher, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

Sir Peter Warren, Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Molly, Sir Charles Howard, Sir Charles Amand Poulet, Sir John Mordaunt, and Sir John Savile, were installed Knights of the Bath.

July 1. Two sailors thinking themselves ill used at a disreputable house, the sign of the Crown, in the Strand, went out denouncing vengeance, and in a little time returned with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolished all the goods, cut all the feather beds to pieces, and strewed the feathers in thes reet; demolished all the wearing apparel, and turned the women they found in the house naked into the street; they then broke all the windows, and considerably damaged another house adjoining. A guard of soldiers was sent from the Tilt-yard; but they came too late to prevent the destruction of every thing in the house. The next night the rioters returned, and treated two more houses in the Strand much in the same manner. A guard of officers and sixty soldiers were ordered to do duty near Temple-Bar, and at night a party of them did duty in the Old Bailey, to prevent any more riotous proceedings. Nine persons con-

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cerned in these riots were committed to Newgate by justice Fielding.

July 5. This day the duke of Newcastle was installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, with the customary ceremonies.

July 14. Mr. Couchman, lieutenant of the Chesterfield, and Mr. Morgan, lieutenant of marines, were shot, pursuant to their sentence, on board the Chesterfield man of war at Portsmouth.

July 20. His excellency the marquis of Mirepoix, ambassador extraordinary from the most Christian king, had his first private audience of his Majesty.

The right honourable the lord chancellor, chosen high steward of the University of Cambridge, in the room of his grace the duke of Newcastle, now chancellor of that university.

The city of Bristol, and the places adjacent, were alarmed with great multitudes of country people, who rose and appeared for several days in a formidable manner, destroying almost all the turnpikes, with their houses, thereabouts, and committing many other outrages, to the great terror of the inhabitants and persons passing that way. Several of them were taken up, and imprisoned in the Newgate at Bristol.

August 1. This day about noon, when there was a great thunder storm, as Joseph Barton, who kept the Half Moon and Falcon, at Holloway, was standing at his fore-door, a very uncommon flash of lightning fell just by him, the explosion of which struck him flat on his back in the entry. On his rising, he beheld one part of his house in a cloud of smoke, which smelt like the firing of gunpowder. Going into the kitchen he found his man, crying out that his leg was broken, and at the same time swooned away, and remained blind and speechless for several hours, and his leg very much burnt. Proceeding further he found, that a chimney and the walls were rent two stories downwards, and great part of the tiling, laths, &c. carried entirely off. Part of the garret floor was raised up, and the door driven off the hinges, and an oaken frame, on which stood an old trunk, was shivered to pieces. In the chamber under the garret was a great beam of oak, which was split; a shutter was driven from the hinges, part of the wall moved from its place, and a sconce broken. The lightning also forced its way in four or five different parts of the front of the house. In some places it penetrated the walls like a musket ball, and in others shivered the oaken frames of the windows, shattered the glass, and melted the lead. It also burst through the kitchen into the bar, the door of which it tore off, beat the plaistering about, broke some wood-work, and struck off the handle of a large jar, but never displaced any of the drinking glasses or decanters. The mistress of the house and maid, being in a back kitchen narrowly escaped, some part of the chimney falling upon them; as did a gentlewoman, who was there for her health, and her sister, by being in the parlour, (where they had bolted themselves in) at the first approach of the thunder and lightning.

August 3. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to Sept. 14.

August 12. This night, about ten o'clock a fire broke out in a building next the dye-house of Mr. Spence, near Battle-Bridge, Southwark, which consumed the same, with the brewhouse of Messrs, Cox and Chichley, four wharfs, Mr. Walter's cooperage, and about eighty houses, with almost all the goods and furniture contained in them; besides many houses greatly damaged. In this calamity three men and one woman lost their lives, and one man had his leg broke; and a man was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident, the damage of which was said to be about 50,000*l*.

August 23. This evening a gallery in Mr. Phillips's booth in Bartholomew fair fell down, with a great number of people in it, by which accident Mr. Stringfellow, a goldsmith in Aldersgate-street, and Thomas Hodges, a journeyman plaisterer in Golden-lane, were killed; several others were dangerously wounded, two of whom, who had their limbs broke, were carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

August 27. This morning, about half an hour after three, a fire broke out at Mr. Harwood's in Grocer's-Alley, in the Poultry, which burnt that house, and Mr. Medley's adjoining, and three other houses, and very much damaged the Poultry-Compter, a loft adjoining to Grocer's-hall, and several other houses. There were above fifty persons in the Compter for debt, &c. who were all set at liberty for fear of being burnt; above forty of them afterwards returned. The felons, nine in number, escaped at the same time, and only one was retaken.

The eruption of the mountain of St. John, in Cumberland, was matter of great speculation to all the virtuosi. It happened in the night between the 22d and 23d in-

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stant, in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder that ever was seen or heard by the oldest man living; a large rock near the top of the mountain was entirely rent asunder; out of which came so great a deluge of water, and that with such violence and rapidity, as carried all before it, solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c. and even erased their very foundations, so that you could not tell where they stood; the mill stones were carried some hundred yards from the mill, and tossed upon the rubbish and sand, the quantity of which was so great, that it laid waste a large tract of arable and meadow land, for the future spoiled, being as deep in some places as the tops of trees.

It surpasses all credit to give every particular circumstance of this surprising cataract, which continued to discharge a large quantity of water of such a strange nature as to tincture all the river Derwent, quite down to the sea, which was near twenty miles.

August 29. An order was made out to the Exchequer for remitting to Scotland the money certified by the lords of sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, &c. on account of the heritable jurisdictions in that kingdom, abolished by act of Parliament.

Sept. 3. A terrible fire broke out at Newport in Shropshire, which in about two hours consumed near twenty houses.

Sept. 7. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Sept. 14, was ordered to be further prorogued to Nov. 16.

Sept. 20. Sir Samuel Pennant, knt. alderman of Bishopsgate ward, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

An eminent factor in the woollen manufacture, near the Royal Exchange, was taken into custody by one of his Majesty's messengers, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers and utensils for the woollen manufacture to Spain, contrary to act of Parliament made in the third year of queen Elizabeth.

Sept. 9. Colonel Hobson, late governor of Cape Breton, arrived in town, and waited on his Majesty, who gave him a most gracious reception. Great civilities passed between the new French governor and him at leaving the place. He arrived in twenty-eight days from Nova Scotia, where he had staid near a month to assist the infant colony.

Sept. 15. The persons taken into custody on account of the woollen manufacture, were examined, and two persons who had been articled, but refused to go, were examined against them; upon which the matter being fully proved, they were ordered into closer confinement.

A pardon passed the great seal, granted to George Mackenzie, esq. late earl of Cromartie, of the high treason whereof he stood convicted, and all other treasons by him committed, on or before the 25th of August, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion; with proviso, that if the said George Mackenzie should not be, and remain in such place as his Majesty, his heirs, &c. shall from time to time, by his or their sign manual direct, the said pardon to be void. His Majesty also was pleased to grant him the sum of 500*l.* per annum, out of his forfeited estates in Scotland, for the maintenance of his family; and to settle the rest of the money arising from the sale of his said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500*l.* per annum was also granted to the master of Lovat, son of the late lord Lovat, out of the estate belonging to the late Lord.

Oct. 20. Several persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufactures to Spain were re-examined, when two of them were admitted to bail, but the principal persons were ordered to be continued in close custody.

The distemper among the horned cattle again appeared near London.

Oct. 30. The Lord Mayor's day falling on a Sunday, Sir Samuel Pennant, knight, the new Lord Mayor, was this day, being Monday, sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. This being also his Majesty's birth day, it was celebrated with the accustomed rejoicings; his Majesty then entering into the 67th year of his age.

A grant passed the great seal, wherein his Majesty was pleased to re-incorporate singular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who then used or exercised, or should hereafter use and exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city; by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of London.

Bills were exhibited in the court of King's-bench against some of the persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers; and the same day a great many of the most eminent Blackwell-hall factors of London waited on the secretaries of state at the Cockpit, Whitehall, with representations relating to that clandestine affair.

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Nov. 4. A person who was remarkably busy in procuring witnesses to prove the innocence of some persons under confinement for transporting the woollen manufacturers, was taken into close custody himself for being concerned in the said affair.

Nov. 14. A company of French comedians lately arrived, occasioned a good deal of noise, and were strenuously attacked in our newspapers; notwithstanding which, they began this night to act at the little theatre in the Haymarket, where a fray ensued, swords were drawn, and some persons wounded; however, they continued to act, and the French strollers and Westminster election almost entirely engrossed the attention of the town for the greatest part of this month.

Nov. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech from the throne, merely congratulatory on the return of peace, and requiring the usual supplies.

Addresses from both Houses were presented, and gracious replies given to both.

The garrison of Gibraltar and people there had for some time been in great distress for want of provisions, the Spaniards having cut off all communication with that place, under pretence of their being afraid of the plague being brought in there, by means of their correspondence with Africa; and though, to remove this pretence, general Bland, the governor, ordered that no vessel from the coast of Barbary should be admitted into that port, yet this prohibition caused no alteration in the measures taken by the Spaniards, who placed guards at all the avenues to that fortress, and imprisoned several persons for attempting to carry in provisions; nor would they allow any vessel to enter their ports, if they heard of their having touched at Gibraltar, having lately stopped four Portuguese vessels at Malaga, and confined their crews in the pesthouse, for no other reason but because they just touched at Gibraltar in their passage from any port of the Mediterranean.

Nov. 24. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, it being dark, the inhabitants of Stoke in Gloucestershire, and other parts of the county, as well as some travellers on the road, were very much surprised, at a sudden opening of the heavens, northward, in the midst of which such an amazing light appeared, as rather surpassed that of the sun; so that for a short space of time it looked as if the sun had shined out in its full lustre and glory; and it was equally as astonishing to behold this prodigious opening to close again, and shut in the bright illumination that appeared from it. This had no resemblance with the northern lights.

Notice was given, that all persons possessed of any part of the national debt, redeemable by law, which carried an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, who should on or before the 28th of February, subscribe their names, or consent to accept of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of December, 1757, was to receive 4*l.* per cent. till the 25th of December, 1750, and from that time 3½*l.* per cent. till the said 25th of December, 1757; and no part thereof, except what was due to the East India company, could be liable to be redeemed till after the 25th of December, 1757.

Dec. 8. The Westminster election was closed on this day; when the numbers upon the books appeared to be, for lord Trentham 4811; and for Sir George Vandeput 4654.

The two remaining state prisoners in the new gaol, Mr. Macdonald, the banker, and Mr. Maccloud, were by order of his grace the duke of Bedford, discharged from their long confinement, having obtained a free pardon.

A messenger arrived with despatches from his excellency the earl of Albemarle, containing a duplicate of the most Christian king's orders to the governor of Martinico, for the immediate evacuation of the islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago; which duplicate, together with similar orders on the part of his Majesty to the governor of Barbadoes, was dispatched to that governor, by the Jamaica sloop of war.

Letters from Liverpool and Chester mentioned, that the distemper among the cattle raged violently in the neighbourhood of those two places, and that it had broke out in four different places within twelve miles of Liverpool, and within two miles of Chester, as well as in different parts of the counties.

Dec. 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill, of 3*s.* in the pound, for the year 1750.

To the bill for reducing the several annuities of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to the several rates of interest therein mentioned.

And to four naturalization bills.

At a court martial on board his Majesty's yacht the Charlotte, at Deptford, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of December, 1749; present, William Rowley, esq. rear-admiral of Great Britain, and admiral of the white squadron of his Majesty's fleet,

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president; Sir Edward Hawke, vice-admiral of the blue; Honourable John Forbes, esq. rear-admiral of the white;

The court, pursuant to an order from the right honourable the lords of the Admiralty to William Rowley, esq. dated the 1st instant, proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Charles Knowles, esq. a rear-admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on Oct. 1, 1748, between a British squadron under his command, and a squadron of Spain; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, the court did unanimously agree, that he fell under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word "Negligence," and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court did therefore unanimously adjudge, That he should be reprimanded, for not bringing up the squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag upon the Cornwall's being disabled. And he was reprimanded accordingly.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1748, TO DECEMBER 12, 1749.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	7288	Males -	12663
Females -	6972	Females -	12853
In all	14260	In all	25516

Increase in the burials this year 3647.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	8504
Between two and five - -	2028
Five and ten - - - -	794
Ten and twenty - - -	719
Twenty and thirty - - -	2191
Thirty and forty - - -	2755
Forty and fifty - - -	2855
Fifty and sixty - - -	2113
Sixty and seventy - - -	1691
Seventy and eighty - -	1155
Eighty and ninety - - -	533
Ninety and a hundred - -	68
A hundred - - - -	1
A hundred and one - - -	2
A hundred and two - - -	1
A hundred and four - - -	3
A hundred and five - - -	3
A hundred and six - - -	1
A hundred and twelve - -	1

	£	s. d.
Amount of the national debt on 31st December, 1748 - -	71,340,397	16 9
Increased from 31st December, 1748, to 31st December, 1749 -	3,072,472	10 0
	74,412,870	6 9
Paid off from 31st Dec. 1748, to 31st December, 1749 - -	191,183	6 8
Amount on 31st December, 1749 - -	74,221,687	0 1

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Berkshire, John Allett, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Cave, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Alex. Townshend, esq.
Cumberland, Sir Richard Hilton, bart.
Cheshire, James Croxton, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Best Pearce, esq.
Devonshire, Dennis Rolle, esq.
Dorsetshire, Azariah Pinney, esq.
Derbyshire, John Rotherham, esq.
Essex, Sir John Terril, bart.
Gloucestershire, Henry Toy Bridgeman, esq.
Hants, Richard Taunton, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Cheshyre, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Legge, esq.
Kent, Richard Merry, esq.
Leicestershire, Thomas Babington, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhitt, bart.
Monmouthshire, Philip Fisher, esq.
Northumberland, William Carr, esq.
Northamptonshire, Havey Sparks, esq.
Norfolk, Leonard Mapes, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Westcombe, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Coker, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Hotchkin, esq.
Shropshire, William Lutwiche, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry William Portman, esq.
Staffordshire, Edward Busby, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Oneby, esq.
Surrey, Jacob Tonson, esq.
Sussex, Peckham Williams, esq.
Warwickshire, Paul Bane, esq.

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Worcestershire, Humphrey Low, esq.
Wiltshire, James Barclet, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William Pennyman, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Charles Allanson, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Prince, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Richard Davies, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Owen Holland, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Morgan, esq.
Denbighshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Ellis Yonge, esq.
Glamorganshire, Richard Jenkins, esq.
Merionethshire, William Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Bagot Read, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Sparks Martin, esq.
Radnorshire, Hugh Gough, esq.

1750, Jan. 4. The market was opened at May fair, for all sorts of cattle, as at Smithfield.

The count de Carvajal and the marquis de la Ensenada having disagreed about the negociation with Mr. Keene, the latter insisted that conditions too advantageous were offered to Great Britain, and consequently prejudicial to the trade of Spain: but count de Carvajal carried it with the King, in favour of these conditions, which were the same with those of the treaty of Seville, in relation to seizures of illegal traders in the Spanish American ports. The Spanish demand for duties on negroes, which in the year 1739 they reckoned at 68,000*l.* was to be set against that of the South Sea company, exclusive of the 95,000*l.* formerly agreed on.

Jan. 15. A new fish market for Westminster was opened near Cannon-row, on one side Bridge-street, for the temporary use thereof, till the ground allotted by Parliament could be spared from the works of Westminster bridge.

Jan. 16. Great disorders and some skirmishes happened between the woolcombers and weavers of Tiverton in Devon, on account of the merchants introducing Irish worsted; the magistrates read the riot act, which not proving effectual, the military power was called in, which prevented further mischief; but the woolcombers refusing to work, a stop was put to all trade.

Jan. 23. A prodigious fire happened at Constantinople, which began at ten at night, near the water side, and continued towards Solimania till twelve the next day, and consumed near one eighth part of that city; others reckoned 10 or 12,000 houses.

Another fire consumed the rich palace of the Mufti and thirty houses.

Jan 31 A packet boat was again appointed for carrying letters and passengers between Falmouth and the Groyne, as before the late war with Spain.

The earl of Albemarle having complained to the French court of the almanac, entitled, "An historical Calendar for the Year 1750." in which the author, speaking of the Stuart family, and of prince Charles Edward in particular, makes use of certain titles and expressions, which his excellency judged his court could not but resent: no sooner was his complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the King's command, and the author sent to the Bastile. A charge was given, at the same time to the licensers of the press, to take special care not to suffer any thing to be printed which might give offence to the powers with whom France was at peace.

Commissaries were appointed to settle and determine with the commissaries of his most Christian Majesty, the points remaining to be adjusted between the two crowns in America, as well as all prizes taken at sea, since hostilities should have ceased, according to the preliminary articles.

Sir John Strange, appointed master of the Rolls, and sworn of the privy-council.

Feb. 8. Between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon an earthquake was felt in London and Westminster; the counsellor, in the courts of King's-bench and Chancery in Westminster-hall were so alarmed that they expected the building to fall; and in the new buildings about Grosvenor-square people ran out of their houses, the chairs shaking, and the pewter rattling on the shelves; a slaughterhouse with a hayloft over it, was thrown down in Southwark, a chimney in Leadenhall-street, and another in Billiter-square, several chimneys and part of a house near Horsly-down.

The shock was also felt at Deptford, Greenwich, Gravesend, Dagnams, and Paynesbridge, between Rumford, and Brentwood, at Coopersale, Epping, Woodford, Walthamstow, Hertford, Highgate, Finchley; just perceived at Richmond in Surrey, Bromley in Kent; at Calais and in Italy.

About five o'clock there was at Bristol a violent storm of wind at S. W. that the

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houses in general were very much shaken, as were also several people in their beds, as if an earthquake had happened. A great many houses received damage by the fall of chimnies, as well as by the impetuosity of the extreme forcing blasts, which carried off part of their coverings. Several sheets of lead were blown from St. Nicholas steeple, which fell on the house adjoining. A chimney in George's Street, without Lawford's Gate, beat down the roof, ceiling, and beam of a house, where a man and his wife were in bed, who were buried in the ruins near an hour before their cries could make any one sensible of their misfortune. The poor woman was the first they took out; but the man was so much pressed with the beam, and the weight upon it, which laid on his belly and thigh, that a carpenter was obliged to saw the beam in two before he could be released. The country, for a large extent round, also felt the effects of this storm, where several houses were laid waste, and a great many trees blown down. This storm was intermixed with heavy showers of hail and rain.

Feb. 11. At Newport, Monmouthshire, were such violent storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that in the moors near the seat of ——— Vaughan, esq. some hundreds of tame and wild ducks, geese, and widgeons, were killed.

Feb. 12. Orders were given for getting ready five men of war, on board one of which lord Anson was to hoist his flag, to convoy his Majesty.

Feb. 23. An Aurora Borealis appeared at Cork, about seven in the evening, and lasted about an hour; it extended from east to west over the head of the city, and moved very slowly, in a compact body, from north to south, and was tinged with so deep a scarlet, that it looked as if the city was in flames. The tide there swelled to such a prodigious height, that all the streets were under water. In the houses on Dunscomb marsh the water was four feet deep, and three in the middle of the city. The damage to the merchants was incredible. At Carrickfergus, the quay was almost levelled, and several houses, and part of the town wall, washed down.

A general court of the bank of England was held at Merchant-taylor's Hall, to take into further consideration the proposals made by Parliament relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt; and the opinion of the court of directors being called for, the governor declared they thought it for the interest of the proprietors to accept the said proposals; and upon the question being put, that the company do accept the same, it was by a very great majority carried in the affirmative.

SUM SUBSCRIBED, TO THIS DAY INCLUSIVE.

	£	s.	d.
At the South Sea house - -	12,889,590	0	2
At the bank -	12,864,217	0	6
The bank company near - -	8,460,000	0	0
£	34,213,807	8	8

Feb. 28. Six millions more were subscribed on this day; the books were open from six in the morning till twelve at night.

They had so great a take of herrings at Anstruther, that some small boats brought 4000 each. At Bute, a small island in the mouth of the firth of Clyde, the value of herrings taken this season, amounted to above 1500*l.* sterling.

Between nine and ten at night, was seen at Salisbury, an extraordinary phenomenon, being a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rock work, and extended across the horizon, waving like flames issuing from fire. After a short continuance, it disappeared at once, the sky being very clear, and more enlightened than by the stars only.

GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1750.

	£
For guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey - -	628,230
For ditto in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and Providence -	236,420
To the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle - -	29,993
To the elector of Mentz -	8,620
To the elector of Bavaria -	22,372
For extra land forces incurred in 1749 - -	65,481
To out pensioners of Chelsea college - -	49,848
To the two troops of horse guards, one regiment of horse, and superannuated gentlemen - -	5,117
To reduced officers of land forces and marine -	67,000

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Towards naval service -	£1,011,521
Towards support of Greenwich hospital - -	10,000
To support office of ordnance	144,709
To the pensions of officers' widows, &c. as the king shall direct - -	3,374
For services during the war in North America -	122,246
Charges of settling Nova-Scotia - -	36,476
For maintaining ditto -	39,778
For Westminster bridge -	8,000
For settling the colony of Georgia - -	3,304
For support of British forts in Africa - -	10,000
To pay the like sum charged on aids raised after Sept. 29, 1749 - -	1,000,000
To make good deficiency of half subsidy of tonnage and poundage - -	94,655
To make good deficiencies of stamp duties -	5,183
To make good deficiencies of sweet wines - -	13,361
To make good interest due on the credit of the salt duties	35,000
To make good additional duties on wine, at Midsummer, 1749. - -	7,196
To make good deficiencies of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors	5,724
To make good deficiencies of duties on glass and spirituous liquors, at Midsummer, 1749 - -	21,564
Ditto Christmas - -	39,631
To make good deficiencies of grants for 1749 -	275,736

March 8. This morning, at half an hour after five o'clock, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, generally allowed to be more violent, and of longer continuance than that felt this day month; great numbers of people were awaked from their sleep merely by its violence; which, however, did no other mischief than throwing down several chimneys, and damaging some houses. The shock was so great in some parts, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked. In the high grounds by Grosvenor-square, &c. it was felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewter of several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. In St. James's park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noise seemed to break three times. About five o'clock, was a continual, though confused lightning, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt A lady in Piccadilly, a curious collector of old china, who had piled it on stands, had it thrown down and broke; and a great china shop in St. James's Street had the like accident; bells in several steeples were struck by the chime hammers; and great stones fell from the new towers of Westminster-abbey. A maid servant in Charterhouse-square was thrown out of bed by the shock, and broke her arm. The dogs were sensible of it, and some of them howled in an uncommon manner, and fish jumped half a yard above water.

The shock was felt at Cheshunt, Hertford, Ware, Copthall, near Epping, and Beckenham in Kent.

March 14. The King went to the House of Peers, and passed the following bills:

The bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1750.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

A bill for repealing the duties now payable upon china, and raw silk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

A bill to render prosecutions for perjury and subornation of perjury more easy and effectual.

And to several private bills.

March 16. Charles Fitzgerald, who calls himself earl of Desmond, was committed to Newgate for enlisting men into the service of the French king, which was made felony without benefit of clergy by the statute 9 Geo. II. He was in the late rebellion, and pardoned. Six other persons, Irish, were committed to the same place for the like crime.

March 18. At Portsmouth town and common, about six in the evening, was heard a great noise in the air, like firing of guns on a rejoicing day, and at the same time was felt a great trembling of the earth; but the shock was more violent in the Isle of Wight; the same was also felt, though gently, at Bath.

Resolved, by the House of Commons, That any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who now are or hereafter may be, interested in, or entitled unto, such part of the national debt, incurred before Michaelmas, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.*

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per cent. per annum, as hath not been subscribed, in pursuance of an act of this session, for reducing the several annuities which carry interest after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to the rates there mentioned, and who do, on or before the 30th of May next, subscribe their names, or signify their consent, to accept of an interest of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of December 1755, subject to the same provisions, notices, and clauses of redemption, which their respective four per cents. are now liable to, shall, in lieu of their present interest, be entitled unto, and receive an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of December, 1750, and thence an interest of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of December, 1755; and that no part of the same shall be liable to be redeemed, until after the said 25th of December, 1755.

Resolved, that such part of the national debt, incurred before Michalmas, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, and which shall not be subscribed on or before the 30th of May next, be redeemed and paid off.

Wednesday, March 21.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, that Mr. Speaker do give notice that such of the following annuities as are not subscribed on or before the 30th of May next, are to be redeemed or paid off (agreeable to the clauses of redemption) to the days mentioned below, viz.

Exchequer annuities, bank annuities, 1748, March 25, 1751.

Bank annuities 1746, lottery 1747, June 24, 1751.

Annuities 1747, ditto 1749, September 29, 1751.

These resolutions and orders were published at length in the London Gazette, as sufficient notice of the intended redemptions, and signed

Arthur Onslow, Speaker.

His Majesty was empowered to borrow money upon the sinking fund for the said purpose.

March 23. The House of Commons resolved to raise one million on annuities at three per cent. to be charged on the sinking fund, and to be raised by subscriptions, without a lottery, and to be appropriated to the payment of the million to the bank, which the government borrowed for circulating Exchequer bills. The subscribers to pay ten pounds per cent. on April 20; fifteen per cent. June 20; twenty-five per cent. August 18; twenty-five per cent. October 18; twenty-five per cent. December 18.

March 28. The subscription opened for a million at three per cent. was full the next day in the afternoon.

April 2. About ten at night was felt a smart shock of an earthquake at Liverpool; it extended near forty miles north and south, and about thirty leagues east and west; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three seconds; a person apprehensive of what it was, went out to observe the air, and saw multitudes of blood red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body; this phenomenon disappeared in fifteen minutes.

April 5. Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that London and Westminster would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy life-guardman, and because it would be just four weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walked into the fields, or lay in boats all night; many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat in their coaches till day break; others went to a greater distance, so that the roads were never more thronged, and lodgings were hardly to be procured at Windsor; so far, and even to their wit's end, had their superstitious fears, or their guilty consciences, driven them.

His Majesty in council, declaring his intention of going abroad, nominated the archbishop of Canterbury, and others as Regents.

April 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made a speech, thanking them for their zeal and dispatch in getting through the public business; and gave the royal assent to the following acts:—

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 900,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1750; and for applying certain surplus monies, remaining in the Exchequer, as part of the supply of the said year; and for the application of certain savings in the hands of the paymaster-general; and for obviating a doubt in an act of the fifth year of king George I. in respect to the payment of certain annuities thereby granted, for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland; and for the futher appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament; and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid

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for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and for transferring the bounties now payable upon the exportation of British sail cloth to the customs; and for enforcing the law against the clandestine importation of soap, candles, and starch, into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual punishing of persons convicted of seducing artificers in the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, out of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, and to prevent the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen and silk manufactures from Great Britain or Ireland into foreign parts; and for the more easy and speedy determination of appeals allowed in certain cases by an act made in the last session of Parliament relating to persons employed in the several manufactures therein mentioned.

An act to continue several laws for preventing the spreading of the distemper which now rages among the horned cattle, and for impowering his Majesty to prohibit the killing of cow calves.

This act continued former regulations, and was to be read in churches, every churchwarden being to provide a copy for the use of the parish.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.* to be raised by annuities at 3*l.* per cent. per annum, and charged on the sinking fund, transferrable at the Bank of England. This was subscribed in one day.

An act for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to subscribe the same, in the manner, and upon the terms, therein mentioned; and for redeeming such of the said annuities as shall not be subscribed; and for empowering the East India company to raise certain sums by transferrable annuities. And there was subscribed on the 30th, at the Bank and South Sea house, 1,150,000*l.*

An act for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein to answer the public services provided for out of the same, and for augmenting the income of the office of master or keeper of the Rolls, 1,200*l.* a year.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon such species of sail cloth as are therein mentioned, which shall be imported from Ireland into Great Britain, during the time therein limited.

An act for extending and improving the trade to Africa.

An act for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery.

An act for permitting raw silk, of the growth or product of Persia, purchased in Russia, to be imported into this kingdom from any port or place belonging to the empire of Russia.

An act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill, or other engine, for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, in any of the said colonies.

The pig iron to be free of duty unto any part of Great Britain, but the bar iron only to the port of London, and within ten miles.

An act to explain part of an act passed in the twelfth and fourteenth years of the reign of king Charles II. for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments; and also part of an act, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, for the ministers of the church to be of sound religion.

This act provides that a minister, who through sickness or other lawful impediment cannot read the church articles, &c. within the two months prescribed by former acts, shall not incur deprivation, provided he reads them afterwards.

And to several private and local bills.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 14th of June.

April 16. Between four and five o'clock this morning the King set out from St. James's to embark in the Royal Caroline yacht for Holland. He was attended by the lord Delaware, and his master of the horse for Hanover.

April 18. An express was dispatched with orders for the immediate march of a party of dragoons to Trowbridge, Bradford, and Melksham, in order to curb the riotous proceedings of the weavers and other woollen manufacturers in those parts.

The East India company came to an almost unanimous resolution to subscribe 3,200,000*l.* being the sum required by the resolutions of the House of Commons relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt: resolved also, that as the company was empowered by Parliament to raise money sufficient to pay off their bonds, the bondholders should have the preference; and for that purpose, such of them as should bring in their bonds to be marked before the 25th of May next, should have three

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per cent. as at present, till Michaelmas, when all interest was to be paid off; and when the said bonds were to be given up, and the proprietors of them would be entitled to an annuity for one half of them carrying four per cent from Michaelmas to Christmas; three and a half for five years after, and then three per cent; and for the other fourth an East India bond carrying three per cent.

April 19. His Majesty, arrived at Hanover on Saturday.

A dreadful fire happened at Port Royal in Jamaica, which burnt down near half that town to the damage of above 100,000*l.*

The French in the East Indies made a new Nabob, who in return, made them a present of several towns, and a great extent of country; they got possession of fort St. Thomas, and were grown so powerful that the English settlements, in case of a new war, were in danger of falling an easy conquest.

At closing the books for taking in subscriptions to the four per cent. annuities on the 30th, conformable to the resolution of the House of Commons; there remained unsubscribed old South Sea annuities of 1,277,298*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* ditto new 1,017,744*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Bank annuities 843,828*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Total 3,168,871*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* and somewhat above 400,000*l.* of the East India company's bonds unmarked; all these sums were liable to be paid off.

May 1. An extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky at Brecon, in South Wales, between seven and eight o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the centre, which was the brightest; the others, one on each side the centre, opposite to each other, and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equidistant from the centre: they shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden. They were what are called parhelions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watery cloud.

May 13. This day about half an hour after twelve o'clock, her royal highness the princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince at Leicester-house, upon which occasion the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and an express was immediately dispatched to Hanover, to acquaint his Majesty with the agreeable news.

May 22. The Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Pennant, dying on Sunday, a court of hustings was held at Guildhall on this day, for the election of a new one for the remainder of the year; when John Blachford, esq. alderman of Cripplegate ward, and Francis Cockayne, esq. alderman of Cornhill-ward, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected the former.

A gentleman attended the court of aldermen with a message from the right honourable the lord chief justice Lee, to acquaint them of the necessity of some new regulation to be made concerning the gaol of Newgate; or that it would be dangerous for persons to attend the business of the sessions at the Old Bailey. To the message was annexed a list of upwards of twenty persons that were at last sessions, who had since died, as it was thought, by some infection from the stench of the prisoners, among whom were Sir Samuel Pennant, Sir Daniel Lambert, baron Clarke, Sir Thomas Abney, Mr. Beardsmore, Mr. Cox, the under sheriff, Mr. Sharpless, the clerk of the papers, counsellor Baird, counsellor Otway, deputy Hunt, Mr. Mallet, and several others who died of malignant fevers and were at the last sessions.

May 25. Was launched a buss, called the Carteret, being the second built for the British white herring fishery; the first being launched on the 21st. The gentlemen with great difficulty procured a buss from Holland, upon the model of which these two were built; also thirty-two persons bred in the Dutch service, who were thoroughly expert in all the parts of the white herring fishery, as well in the taking as curing the same. The nets were made at Poplar, upon the Dutch patterns; they were very curious, each set (which is called a fleet) being near a mile in length, and forty-eight feet in depth. There were eighteen foreigners, expert in the fishery, sent down to Southampton, to go on board two busses there fitting out for the society, under the care of Richard Taunton, esq. These busses went to the rendezvous of September, at Cambeltown, to fish on the north-west side of Britain.

June 10. By a great storm of thunder and lightning much damage was done in Kent; near Sittingbourn seventeen sheep were killed, and a man walking in Kennington lane was struck dead by the lightning, another at Lambeth was struck blind and deaf, and a drawer at the Star and Garter in New Palace Yard was dangerously burnt by the lightning; in Abingdon Buildings, Westminster, it split a stack of chimnies,

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and at the house of ——— Davies, esq. while the family were at tea in the back parlour, the windows were shattered to pieces in an instant, the shutters fell into the room, the tea furniture was broken to pieces, and the partitions all scorched.

June 14. The Parliament was further prorogued to Aug. 30.

June 17. This evening the new-born Prince was baptized by the name of Frederick William; the ceremony was performed by the right reverend the lord bishop of Oxford. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince George and the princess Augusta, and prince William of Saxe Gotha, brother to her royal highness the princess of Wales, who was represented by the right honourable lord North and Guildford.

William Alexander, esq. tallow chandler, and John Wallinger, esq. painter-stainer, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

A plot of ground was hired at Chelsea, to make a large building for the reception of 300 Moravian families of the Lutheran church, to carry on a manufacture there.

A pardon passed the great seal to Simon Fraser, esq. eldest lawful son of Simon late lord Lovat, for his accession to the late rebellion.

June 27. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, when Richard Adams, esq. the recorder, read the city address of congratulation on the birth of prince Frederick William, as also on the recovery of the prince of Wales; to which his royal highness was pleased to make an answer expressing his approbation of their address, and of his great regard for the city.

June 30. Sir Edward Seymour's claim to the dukedom of Somerset, which had long been before Mr. Attorney General, received his approbation.

The public was amused with an account of Hannah Snell, the female soldier, who was born in the city of Worcester, in the year of our Lord 1723, and who took upon her the name of James Gray, made oath and said, that she had served his Majesty king George as a soldier and sailor from the 27th of November, 1745, to the 9th day of this instant June, and entered herself as a marine in captain Graham's company in colonel Frazier's regiment, and went on board the Swallow, his Majesty's sloop of war, to the East Indies, belonging to admiral Boscawen's squadron, where she was present at the siege of Pondicherry, and all other sieges during that expedition, in which she received twelve wounds, some of which were dangerous; and was put into the hospital for the cure of the same, and returned into England in the Eltham man of war, captain Lloyd, commander, without the least discovery of her sex. On the 24th, she presented a petition to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who put her on the King's list for a pension of 30*l.* a year for life.

July 2. Mr. Sewell fruiterer in Newgate-Market, and Mr. Boult, goldsmith in Cheapside, agreed with the committee of the city lands to farm Newgate Market, on paying a fine of 700*l.* and 700 per annum. Mr. Papworth, grocer in Coleman-street, farmed Leadenhall Market, for 1000*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* fine.

July 10. A petition was presented to the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, signed by above 100 graziers, salesmen, and inhabitants in and near Smithfield, against erecting booths for exhibiting shows and entertainments there during Bartholomew fair, as not only annoying the graziers and salesmen, and disturbing the inhabitants in the exercise of their callings, but giving the profligate and abandoned of both sexes, opportunity to debauch the innocent, defraud the unwary, and endanger the public peace.

July 11. About five o'clock in the afternoon was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, by which the streets in London were soon overflowed, and many cellars filled with water, and above 4000*l.* damage done to the gardeners in and near Southwark; numbers of fish of all kinds were seen floating the next day in the river, and taken out dead; several hailstones measured above three inches round, but were of a flat form, so as to be more properly called ice cakes.

July 12. Were installed knights of the Garter at Windsor, by proxy, prince George, prince of Hesse, duke of Saxe Gotha, margrave of Anspach, and earl of Albemarle; in person, duke of Leeds, duke of Bedford, and earl of Granville.—the earl of Inchiquin was proxy for prince George; the other proxies were Sir Clement Cotterell, Sir Edward Fawkener, Sir Molton Lambart, and Sir Charles Eggleton.

July 13. The excessive heat of this and some preceding days so affected the fish in the Thames, that they gathered in shoals to the bank side, and buried themselves in the ooze and mud, and were easily taken in great quantities; loads of fish perished in the fens in Cambridgeshire, and one

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person lost 300*l.* by the death of jacks and pikes.

July 16. Was a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, by which the lead of several houses in Bishopsgate-street was melted, and a turret on the top of a house shivered. In Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, it lasted with a heavy rain from nine in the morning till ten at night; a ball of fire fell on St. Ives' steeple, and split it about the middle, burnt a house, and damaged others. At Harleston field, near Northampton, nine sheep were killed; six miles from Coventry, a barn was burnt, and thirty sheep and three calves killed, and a shepherd was struck dead in Marton field, not far from them. At Worcester the storm began between ten and eleven the night before, and continued till near five the next morning, and was very terrifying.

The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, on considering the petition relating to Bartholomew fair, agreed to suppress the same, as far as gave occasion to the complaint.

Aug. 5. There fell, some miles above Altyr, in the county of Murray, Scotland, such a quantity of rain, that a small river running by that place, rose twenty-two feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and did incredible damage to the fine fields lying along its banks, by totally carrying off some, and covering others with immense quantities of sand and gravel; it swept away with it several houses and mills, and the corn of whole possessions. As the waters in that neighbourhood rose in no proportion to the bourn of Altyr, it is imagined, that what is called a water spout fell near the source of this small river, as it did in Lorrain on the precise day that this happened at Altyr.

Aug. 10. The river Don rose to such a height, that, in the middle of the night, it carried off half of a large house, with the furniture. The gentlewoman of the house was providentially abroad, and her youngest son narrowly escaped with his life, the water having surrounded his bed.

Aug. 22. Above 10,000lbs weight of lead was taken off the roof of Westminster-hall, in order to have it slated.

Aug. 23. A quarter before seven in the morning was felt in Nottinghamshire a violent shock of an earthquake, which shook people in bed, and made the windows jar. It was perceived at Nottingham, Retford, Scofton, Tuxford, &c. and seemed to tend N. by E. That morning and all the day was very calm, the sky clear and serene, and a bright sunshine. A very remarkable Aurora Borealis was seen about ten days before, that met together in a point at the zenith, and appeared very red.

Aug. 25. The lords justices prorogued the Parliament from the 30th instant to Oct. 25.

Twenty-five houses were consumed by a fire at Bellingham in Northumberland.

Aug. 29. At seven o'clock in the morning, was decided at Newmarket, a remarkable wager for 1000 guineas, laid by Theobald Taaf, esq. against the earl of March and lord Eglington, who were to provide a four wheeled carriage with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in an hour; which was performed in fifty-three minutes and twenty-seven seconds. The pole was small but lapped with fine wire; the perch had a plate underneath, two cords went on each side, from the back carriage to the fore carriage, fastened to springs, the harness was of thin leather, covered with silk; the seat for the man to sit on, was of leather straps, and covered with velvet; the boxes of the wheels were brass, and had tins of oil to drop slowly for an hour; the breechings for the horses were whalebone; the bars were small wood, strengthened with steel springs, as were most parts of the carriage, but all so light, that a man could carry the whole with the harness. The near fore horse was a brown one, named Tawney, late Greville's; the off fore horse was a dark grey, named Roderick Random, late Mr. Standford's; the near wheel horse was a chesnut, named Chance, late duke Hamilton's; and the off wheel horse a grey, named Little Dan, late parson Thompson's of Beverly, and each had a rider; lord March's groom sat on the carriage. Two or three other carriages had been made before, but disapproved, and several horses killed in trials, to the expence of six or seven hundred pounds.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Aug. 28. On July 24, about eleven at night, broke out the greatest fire ever known here; it began in a brewhouse, adjoining to which was an eminent bookseller's house and warehouse (Mr. Bryson's) who happened to be abroad, but his servants narrowly escaped the flames, which consumed about ten houses, and several warehouses, the damage was 10,000*l.* of which 3000*l.* was insured.

Sept. 2. At Gloucester was the most violent rain ever known, lasting three hours, with very little intermission, by which the principal streets were above three feet deep in water, so that most of the cellars were filled, and many of their shops. At Stroud and Painswick, several

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mills were much damaged, large trees and hedges carried away, and walls thrown down by the torrent; some had thirty tons of coal washed away, others their furnaces carried out of the stacks, and a bridge called Dodbridge, was forced up; the damage was computed at several thousand pounds.

Sept. 22. Ratifications of a treaty of subsidy concluded with the elector of Bavaria were exchanged at Hanover by the British, Austrian, Dutch, and Bavarian ministers. The substance of this treaty, which was to last six years, was that the maritime powers pay the Elector an annual subsidy of 40,000*l.* for which the Elector was to keep in readiness a body of 6000 foot for the service of the maritime powers whenever demanded, provided that they were not employed against the Emperor or empire. As the design of the maritime powers tended to the advantage of the empire, his electoral highness engaged to second the efforts of his Britannic Majesty in the diet, and in the electoral college; which efforts were for electing the archduke king of the Romans. If the elector should be attacked on account of this treaty, the maritime powers were to assist him, and procure him satisfaction for any damage received.

In Norfolk and Suffolk, about the beginning of this month, was a very great scarcity of water.

Sept. 29. Francis Cockayne, esq. alderman of Cornhill ward, was elected Lord Mayor.

Sept. 30. A little after noon was felt at Northampton, and many miles round it, a violent shock of an earthquake, much stronger than that felt in London, and lasting near a minute: it threw down part of an old wall in College Lane: at Kelmarsh, a gentlewoman sitting in a chair was thrown down, and the people ran out of the church. At Bourne, Lincolnshire, some people at dinner at the Bell inn ran into the street expecting the house to fall. The shock was also felt at Spalding, Halbech, Wisbech, Rugby, Lutterworth, Stamford, Oakham, Peterborough, and the adjacent parts. At Leicester it was attended with a rushing noise, the houses tottered, and seemed to heave up and down, the people ran out of churches and houses, but no damage ensued, only the falling of some slates, part of a chimney, and some drinking glasses from the shelves. At Burton Overy, seven miles from Leicester, a child was shook out of a chair into the fire. It extended northward as far as the south end of Derby, where it was but weak.

Oct. 18. The lords justices ordered the Parliament to be prorogued from the 25th instant to November 22.

Oct. 23. Leave was granted to Dr. Crow, and other petitioners, to purchase a lease of a spot of ground near Windmill-hill, known by the name of the Foundery, to build thereon an hospital for lunatics.

Oct. 24. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Hanover, at his grace the duke of Bedford's office, with the treaty signed at Madrid on the 5th by Benjamin Keene, esq. his Britannic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and Don Joseph Carvajal, his Catholic Majesty's minister of state, &c. and directions were given by their excellencies the lords justices for preparing the ratifications for his Majesty's royal signature upon his arrival in England.

Oct. 25. At a general court of the Bank of England, it was resolved to lend the government a sum of money at three per cent. to pay off all the unsubscribed bank annuities, and the money borrowed on wrought plate, the whole amounting to 1,032,300 and odd pounds, which the bank was to be paid out of the first surplus from the sinking fund, and this to be secured by an act of Parliament, or a clause in some act for that purpose.

Oct. 29. Francis Cockayne, the new Lord Mayor, was sworn into his office in the court of Exchequer.

Nov. 4. His Majesty, who embarked on the 3d, at Helvoetsluys, landed about two o'clock at Harwich, and at eleven at night came to St. James's.

Great disturbances happened in Leicester-shire, and the adjacent parts, by a humour that prevailed among the populace of destroying rabbits, so that in several places they ruined warrens, some of which produced 100*l.* per annum, profit; but on attempting the same in the estate of a person of distinction, an order was procured, for the march of some soldiers from Loughborough, who dispersed the rabble, and apprehended the ringleaders, of whom twenty-eight were imprisoned.

Nov. 8. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to congratulate him on his happy return, and the birth of a prince.

Nov. 10. Died Mr. Edward Bright, at Malden in Essex, aged thirty; he was supposed to be the largest man living, or perhaps that ever lived in this island: he weighed forty-two stone and a half, horse-

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man's weight; and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing, bulk and legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life was a burthen, and his death a deliverance. His coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a way was cut through the wall and stair-case, to let the corpse down into the shop; it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pulleys. He left a widow pregnant with her sixth child.

Nov. 14. Being the day appointed to be kept for the King's birth-day, there was a very brilliant appearance at court, of nobility, foreign ministers, and gentry, to compliment his Majesty.

Nov. 16. His Prussian majesty paid off 88,000*l.* sterling on the Silesian loan.

The new bridge at Westminster was opened at twelve o'clock at night with a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. with guns firing during the ceremony. The first stone of this bridge was laid January 29, 1738-9.

As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at Westminster, it was immediately and without the least hesitation, resolved to have it done at the public expence, and that the bridge should be a free bridge, not only for carriages, but for horses, coaches, &c.; and this was done at an expence of 426,650*l.*

Nov. 22. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 22d of January.

A distemper prevailed this month among the horses both in London, and all over the country.

An order was made at the war office, that all foreign garrisons should be relieved once in five years.

The distemper among the horned cattle raged this month in the isle of Ely and some part of Suffolk.

Nov. 30. Much damage was done by a high wind on land and water. A Gravesend boat was run down by a French trader and twenty-nine persons were drowned; ten or eleven were saved by boats, but one woman died soon after.

The principal persons among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, both clergy and laity, represented to the Pope, the great numbers of mendicant or begging friars which swarmed in that country with their scandalous lives and behaviour, and demanded a remedy against this grievance his holiness remitted the examination of their complaint to the congregation *de propaganda fide*; which, after mature deliberation, made a decree to forbid the receiving such friars hereafter in Ireland.

Dec. 3. By the high winds and tide, an estate of near 200*l.* per annum, near Axbridge, Somersetshire, was ruined by the high waters which broke down a great fence wall, and destroyed a whole warren of rabbits. About Chepstow in Monmouthshire, and Berkley in Gloucestershire, great numbers of sheep were drowned by the breaking of the sea banks.

The distemper among the cattle having again broke out in Holland, both the States General, and the States of the province of Holland, prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts; and they prohibited the importation of horses from England, on account of the late distemper among them.

A court-martial was held at Chatham, vice-admiral Hawke, president, for the trial of rear-admiral Griffin, in relation to his conduct in the East Indies, and passed sentence on him as follows, viz. That he fell under the twenty-seventh article in the thirteenth of Charles II. viz., negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be suspended from his rank as a flag-officer during his Majesty's pleasure.

Dec. 9. Captain Barrington, in the Sea-Horse, who sailed the 7th instant for Tetuan bay, in order to bring over the British slaves, returned to Gibraltar with Mr. Latton, and twenty-seven captives; and Mr. Pettigrew prepared to set out with a handsome retinue for Fez, to have an interview with the emperor of Morocco, in order to procure the renewal of all former treaties, and to receive all British captives who were at Fez.

Dec. 11. Last week arrived at Philadelphia, captain Haselwood from Holland, which make fourteen ships from thence this year, on board of which had been brought 4317 Germans; there arrived also 1000 passengers and servants from England and Ireland.

The magnificent seat of William Wharton, esq. of Gillingwood, near Richmond, Yorkshire, was consumed by fire.

The duke of Marlborough purchased the earl of Clarendon's estate in Oxfordshire, for 70,000*l.*

Dec. 21. The wardens and court of as-

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sistants of Fishmongers company, went in procession, from their hall in Thames-street, to Leicester-house; to present his royal highness the prince of Wales, with the freedom of their company. The prime warden presented it to his royal highness, who was seated and surrounded by the young princes and the lords of his court.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1749, TO DECEMBER 11, 1750.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7394	Males -	11,742
Females -	7154	Females -	11,985
In all	14,548	In all	23,727

Increase in the burials this year 1789.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8024
Between two and five	1533
Five and ten	709
Ten and twenty	746
Twenty and thirty	2031
Thirty and forty	2542
Forty and fifty	2708
Fifty and sixty	2107
Sixty and seventy	1728
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	475
Ninety and a hundred	80
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and seven	1

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR ENSUING.

Berkshire, Alexander Walker, esq.
Bedfordshire, Harry Johnson, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Henry Lovibond, esq.
Cumberland, George Irton, esq.
Cheshire, Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, esq.
Devonshire, John Woolcombe, esq.
Dorsetshire, Swayne Harbin, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir Thomas Grieasly, bart.
Essex, Peter Leffebore, esq.
Gloucestershire, Richard Hill, esq.
Hants, Sir William Gardiner, bart.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Whittewronge, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Gwilliam, esq.
Kent, James Best, esq.
Leicestershire, Samuel Phillips, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir John Thorold, bart.
Monmouthshire, Evan Jones, esq.
Northamptonshire, Ambrose Dickens, esq.
Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, esq.
Northumberland, William Bigge, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Borlace Warren, esq.
Oxfordshire, Francis Clerke, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Ridlington, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Richard Acton, bart.
Somerstshire, Sir T. Dyke Acland, bart.
Staffordshire, Henry Vernon, esq.
Suffolk, George Goody esq.
Surrey, John Smith, esq.
Sussex, Robert Bull, esq.
Warwickshire, Edmund Chambers, esq.
Wiltshire, Charles Penruddock, esq.
Worcestershire, George Holland, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Lloyd, esq.
Brecon, Henry Rumsey, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Richard Cony Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Williams, esq.
Caernarvon, Charles Evans, esq.
Denbighshire, John Holland, esq.
Flintshire, Sir John Glynne, bart.
Glamorganshire, William Evans, esq.
Merionethshire, Maesmer Morris, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Pryce Jones, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Owen, esq.
Radnorshire, Francis Walker, esq.

1751, Jan. 4. The earl of Pomfret, was appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, in the room of lord Weymouth, deceased.

Jan. 10. At a general court of the South Sea company, it was resolved to address his Majesty, that he would be pleased to continue to be their governor, and that he would take into his royal consideration the state of the company in relation to the late treaty with Spain. A proposal was laid before the court, tending to shew the advantage that would accrue to the company, by putting their unsubscribed stock on the same footing with the subscribed; and after some time it was agreed that the said proposal should be printed, and sent to each proprietor. This proposal was—

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That upon the government's continuing to the company an interest of four per cent. per annum, on their present capital 3,662,784*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for seven years, and then to be reduced to three per cent. per annum; the company would undertake to pay off 2,325,023*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* old and new South Sea annuities unsubscribed; 1,220,928*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* whereof to carry an interest at three and a half per cent. per annum, for five years, and then to be reduced to three per cent., and the remainder, being 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* at an interest of three per cent. until paid off, out of such monies as shall be applied by Parliament for discharge of the national debt, after payment of 1,100,000*l.* or thereabouts, lately agreed to be advanced by the bank of England; and in case they shall not receive the first monies that shall be applied by Parliament, then the South Sea company are to be paid the said 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* in any sums not less than 100,000*l.* at any one time.

A dividend of two per cent. for the half year's interest due at Christmas last on the capital stock of the said company, was declared payable February 13, next.

Jan. 17. Was exhibited before the Royal Society, a method of making artificial magnets much stronger than the best load stones, with the assistance only of a common poker and tongs; by John Canton, A.M. and F.R.S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne; the Lords and Commons severally voted addresses to his Majesty, which were graciously received.

February. Justice Fielding having received information of a rendezvous of gamesters in the Strand, procured a strong party of guards, who seized forty-five at the tables, which were broke to pieces, and carried the gamesters before the justice, who committed thirty-nine of them to the Gate-house prison.

Feb. 5. A proclamation from the King in council was published, in pursuance of addresses from both Houses of Parliament, concerning a seditious paper, entitled Constitutional Queries, &c. promising 1000*l.* for the discovery of the author, 200*l.* for discovery of each of the printers, and 50*l.* for discovery of each publisher, to be paid upon conviction out of the royal treasury.

Feb. 7. This morning at five of the clock the honourable Alexander Murray, esq. brother to lord Elibank, was, by order of the House of Commons, [for some matters relating to the Westminster election,] sent to Newgate.

Was closed the subscription to the Free British Fishery, the sum of which amounted to about 200,000*l.* Six busses for the ensuing season were ordered to be immediately built.

The sheriffs of London, pursuant to an order of the Common Council the day before, presented a petition to the House of Commons against the naturalizing foreign protestants.

The lords of the Admiralty gave orders for working double tides in the yards of Deptford, Woolwich and Chatham, to fit out a fleet of ten men of war of the line with all expedition. Ordered also the cleansing and opening the several docks, guts, and drains of all his Majesty's yards in the kingdom.

The seamen voted for this year were 8000; land forces 18,857; the land tax 3*s.* in the pound.

The sum to be raised for paying off the unsubscribed South Sea annuities was 2,100,000*l.* the remainder, which was 225,023*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* being to be paid out of the sinking fund.

The duty laid on the British distillery from 1740 to January 1750, amounted on an average one year with another, to 676,256*l.* which is above 100,000*l.* a year more than before that term.

Feb. 25. A bill was brought into the House of Lords for altering our style, and strongly recommended by the noble earl (Chesterfield) who moved for it, and also by another nobleman (Macclesfield) of well known learning and abilities. The bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday se'nnight, and to be printed.

The turbulent weather did great damage to edifices in several parts in England. On the 27th a storm of thunder and lightning almost ruined the churches of St. Etham and Ladock, near Truro in Cornwall. At Oxford the high wind on the 26th so damaged the steeple of St. Mary's that it was expected to fall; at Litchfield the gilt ball on one of the spires of the cathedral was blown down the vane on another spire, and the glass and stone work of one of the windows greatly suffered. At Worcester two prebendal houses near the cathedral were quite demolished, large stacks of chimnies blown down, and a multitude of windows shattered to pieces. At Bromyard, Herefordshire, a chimney fell upon an adjacent school, where the mistress was sitting in a chair with a child in her arms, with several scholars, who were all buried

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in the ruins, but very little hurt. At York, a pinnacle of the north-west tower of the Minster with the battlements, fell through the roof and two lofts, and broke the pavement, the damage above 500*l*. In the adjacent country and in Nottinghamshire, barricanes did much mischief, unroofing many houses, blowing down some, dispersing stacks of corn and hay, and tearing up large trees by the roots, and throwing down park pales. At Limerick in Ireland, in the hurricane, a Dutch dogger was beat to pieces, vessels forced on shore, and all the shipping damaged; many houses blown down, besides loss of cattle, and much damage to the banks on both sides the Shannon. The same hurricane did considerable mischief to the shipping in Dublin, and other ports of Ireland; also in the Thames.

March 4. The sheriffs of London presented a petition to the House of Commons for a bill to be brought in to prevent small fish being taken in the Thames, and to preserve the fry of fish therein.

A petition was presented by the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Lincoln, and another from the county, praying leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts, on the same plan as Westminster and Southwark.

March 7. A great number of sea officers' widows attended the House of Commons, with petitions that their pensions might be better paid for the future.

March 12. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for raising a sum by lottery, &c. for paying off the unsubscribed annuities; to the malt bill, and a road bill.

It was affirmed that upwards of 4000 persons who sold spirituous liquors without licence, had been convicted of the penalty of 10*l*. each, from January 1749, to January 1750; and according to a list of private gin shops, on the best calculation, they amounted to upwards of 17,000 in the bill of mortality. That the bill for preventing the consumption of cheap compound liquors, proposed an additional duty of 8*l*. per ton on all malt spirits, to commence from Lady-day 1751, that no compounder should make or sell any spirituous liquors, unless he had a still of 100 gallons in his dwelling-house, and served a legal apprenticeship; and that no distiller should have more than one apprentice at a time. The malt distillers were very busy, in order to increase their stock before the act for laying an additional duty, took place.

A proposal was delivered to both Houses for purchasing of the duke of Athol, the isle of Man; in order to annex it to the crown; that island in its state of independency serving as a storehouse to the French for wines, teas, &c. whence they ran to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

March 20. Between ten and eleven at night died at Leicester house, the most illustrious Frederick, prince of Wales, by the breaking of an imposthume between the *pericardium* and *diaphragm*, which threw the matter contained in it upon the substance of the lungs. His Royal Highness caught a cold about three weeks before in Kew gardens, and increased it on the 12th instants, by coming very warm from the House of Lords with the windows of his chair down, soon after which he complained of pains which were thought to be pleuretic, and were attended with a fever. His Royal Highness had been in a declining state for some time; about two years before, he received a hurt in his breast by a fall, others say, by the stroke of a cricket ball, and was judged too weak to bear repeated bleeding; he was therefore blistered, and thought to be out of danger. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told Dr. Wilmot, who had attended him, and been up all the preceeding night, that he was much better, and advised the Doctor to go home; the Princess remained with him, to whom he soon after complained of a sudden pain, and an offensive smell, and immediately threw himself backward and expired. Her Royal Highness had sat up with him seven nights during his illness, though she was far advanced in her pregnancy. This excellent Prince, who was universally regretted, was born at Hanover, Jan. 20, 1707; created duke of Gloucester, Jan. 10, 1718; installed knight of the Garter, by proxy, April 30, 1718; created baron of Snowdon, viscount Launceston, earl of Eltham, marquis of Ely, and duke of Edinburgh, July 15, 1726; first landed at Harwich, Dec. 3, 1728; was introduced by the command of the King into the privy council the 18th: was created prince of Wales and earl of Chester, Jan. 9, 1729; received his summons to Parliament next day, and on April 27, 1736, was married to the princess Augusta, only surviving daughter of Frederic II. duke of Saxe Gotha, by whom he left issue five sons and three daughters.

The storms which happened in several parts of England about the latter end of last month, were still more violent abroad; particularly at Nantz, and its neighbourhood, where in the night a terrible hurricane began at S.W. and at three the next

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morning turned to the N.W. accompanied with thunder, lightning, and such terrible noises, both at sea and land, as seemed to proceed from an earthquake.

March 22. The royal assent was, on account of the Prince's death, given by commission to the following bills:

To an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the several sums of money therein mentioned by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for empowering the commissioners of the treasury to pay off the old and new unsubscribed South Sea annuities out of the supply granted to his Majesty, for the service of the year 1751; and for enabling the bank of England to hold general courts, and courts of directors, in the manner therein directed; and for giving certain persons liberty to subscribe Bank and South Sea annuities, omitted to be subscribed, pursuant to two acts of the last session of Parliament.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose.

For granting an aid to his Majesty of 3*s*. in the pound, by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1751.

And to several road and private bills.

After which the Lords adjourned to the 27th, and the Commons to the 25th, on account of the death of his royal highness the prince of Wales.

The House of Commons presented an address of condolence, on the death of the prince of Wales, to his Majesty, and received a most gracious answer.

Lord Chamberlain's office, March 23. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday the 31st instant, for his late royal highness the prince of Wales.

March 24. By order of the Lord Chamberlain, notice was fixed in the halls of St. James's and Leicester house, that the time fixed for deep mourning would end on Sunday, June 30; that on Sunday, July 7, will commence the second mourning, and end on Sunday, Oct. 6.

March 26. A revenue of 50,000*l*. a year for life, was settled by Parliament on the marriage of her royal highness the princess of Wales, in case she survived the Prince, to be paid quarterly, without deduction, four-fifths out of the post office, and the other fifth out of the hereditary duties of excise.

March. 31. Was a very great court at St. James's, it being the first time his Majesty appeared in public since the death of the Prince of Wales. Prince George and prince Edward, and the other young princes waited on the King, who in the evening visited the prince of Wales at Leicester house.

The right honourable Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, knight of the Bath, auditor of the Exchequer, ranger of Richmond park, and master of the King's harriers and buck-hounds, died, aged fifty-one, of an abscess in the back.

April 1. The court of the prince of Orange went into deep mourning for three months, on the death of the prince of Wales.

April 3. The corpse of captain Coram was interred with great solemnity in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital; the charter of the hospital was carried before the body on a velvet cushion, the children walking before it; the pall supported by eight persons of distinction; a great number of governors followed the body in deep mourning, and were met by the choirs of Westminster and St. Paul's, who performed a solemn service composed by Dr. Boyce.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 16th.

April. 4. The House of Peers adjourned to the 17th.

The treasurer of her Royal Highness was paid 12,500*l*. being one quarter of her Highness's settlement.

April 5. An order of permission from the Lord Chamberlain's office came to the managers of the theatres, (who had been prohibited from playing, on account of the late Prince of Wales's death) to act on the 8th.

Six months pay (part of fifteen months in arrear) were ordered to the sea officers, to put them in mourning.

April 6. This day died Frederick king of Sweden, and landgrave of Hesse Cassel, born 1676.

April 13. At half an hour after one in the morning, the bowels of his late Royal Highness, were brought from Leicester house in a coach and six to the Prince's chamber, Westminster, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, and were from thence carried by four yeomen to Henry the VII. chapel, attended by the dukes of Chandos and Queensberry, the earl of Middlesex, the lords North and Guildford, Sir John Rushout, bart., George Doddington, Henry Drax, and John Evelyn, esqrs. and there interred, in the vault in which the royal

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corpse was, exactly at nine o'clock the same night, deposited.

Justice Lediard, with some constables, and a party of the guards, went to the long room in James's-street, Westminster, where was a masquerade that evening, in order to suppress gaming, for which such assemblies were calculated; seventeen were committed to the Gate-house, among them the proprietors of the gaming tables, who had been taken before and now forfeited their recognizances.

At the South Sea house it was determined, that fifteen directors, with a governor, and deputy governor were sufficient to manage the South Sea company's affairs, and that in all future elections of directors only fifteen should be chosen: this reduction of thirty directors to fifteen, was a saving of 2,250*l.* per annum, the salary being 150*l.* each.

April 20. His Majesty was pleased to order letters patent to pass under the great seal of Great Britain, for creating his royal highness George William Frederick, (the prince of Great Britain, electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburgh, duke of Edinburgh, marquis of the isle of Ely, earl of Eltham, viscount of Launceston, baron of Snowdon, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter) prince of Wales, and earl of Chester.

April 22. At Tring in Hertfordshire, a publican giving out that he was bewitched by one Osborne and his wife, harmless people above seventy, had it cried at several market towns, that they were to be tried by ducking this day, which occasioned a vast concourse. The parish officers having removed the old couple from the workhouse into the church for security, the mob missing them broke the workhouse windows, pulled down the pales, and demolished part of the house; and seizing the governor, threatened to drown him and fire the town, having straw in their hands for that purpose. The poor wretches were at length, for public safety, delivered up, stripped of their cloathing by the mob, their thumbs tied to their toes, then dragged two miles, and thrown into a muddy stream; after much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown quite naked on the bank, almost choaked with mud, and expired in a few minutes, being kicked and beat with sticks, even after she was dead; and the man died soon after. To add to this barbarity, they put the dead woman in bed with her husband, and tied them together. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder.

April 26. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, recommending that, when the Imperial crown of these realms should descend to any of the issue of his son, the late prince of Wales, being under the age of eighteen years, the princess dowager of Wales, their mother, should be guardian of the person of such successor, and regent of these kingdoms, until they should attain such age; with such powers, and limitations, as should appear necessary and expedient for these important purposes.

The Lords and Commons, addressed his Majesty, thanking him for his communication, and promising to take the recommendation contained in the message into their consideration.

April 27. The honourable Mr. Murray was brought before the judges of the King's Bench, Wright, Foster, and Dennison, and a motion made for his being admitted to bail, but it was over-ruled, and he was remanded to Newgate.

A committee of the honourable House of Commons was appointed to inspect the overseer's accounts, and all other charities throughout the kingdom, to see that they were properly applied.

April 30. A perpetuity passed the great seal to the earl of Northampton, for a market to be held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the vinegar ground, St. John-street, London, for selling all raw and undressed skins of lambs and sheep killed within the bills of mortality.

May 4. A general court of the society of the Free British fishery was held at Mercers hall, when his royal highness prince George was unanimously chosen governor, and a resolution was taken of opening the subscription books of the society forthwith, to lie open till June 15.

May 6. Much snow fell in and about Newcastle on Tyne, preceded by thunder and lightning.

May 16. His Majesty removed from St. James's to Kensington for the summer.

May 19. On Thursday last a vessel hired by Charles Town, South Carolina, sailed for New York, with the honourable William Bull, jun. esq. accompanied by several head men of the Indians. They were to meet six northern nations at Albany some time in June, where commissioners from all the British colonies on the continent were appointed to be at the same time, in order to settle a general and lasting peace.

May 20. At Pontefract, Yorkshire, by a violent shower of rain, many cellars were almost filled with water; a collection of waters at the meeting of two sloping

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streets in the market place, overflowed, and taking their course down a narrow lane, bore down some strong garden walls, and did incredible damage; the cut from the river that turns the mill, being filled with the flood from the hills descending into the mill dam, drove down part of the mill, and carried one of the mill stones the distance of fifteen yards; the rain which lasted about four hours, was preceded by a terrible storm of hail, which was of a very extraordinary size, and attended with loud claps of thunder and lightning.

May 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for providing for the administration of the government in case it should descend to any of the children of his late royal highness the prince of Wales under the age of eighteen, and appointing a guardianship for the care of their persons.

A bill for regulating of trials by juries.

A bill for reducing the interest on the capital stock of the South Sea company, and providing against frauds in the officers and servants of that company.

A bill for the relief of the annuitants of the mercers company.

A bill to indemnify justices of the peace and constables in the due execution of their office, and preventing vexatious and litigious law suits.

A bill for correcting the style, and regulating the calender now in use.

A bill for the preservation of the game in Scotland.

And to several private and local bills.

May 24. Being the birth day of his royal highness George prince of Wales, was observed with great marks of loyalty and affection.

May 31. A memorial was lately presented to his grace the duke of Bedford, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by his excellency the French ambassador, complaining of an attack made by an English man of war on the new factory which the subjects of his most Christian majesty had established since the great peace at Albreda, on the river Gambia; and demanding ample satisfaction for this insult on the first fort, which his nation had ever built on the coast of Guinea.

The season was very cold, and wet, for most part of this month, the corn in the ground being much damaged in many places by the rain, and above 600,000 acres were computed to remain unsowed; cattle also, especially the woolly kind, suffered greatly by the inclemency of the weather; one farmer, particularly, in Sussex, lost 400 lambs by cold dews.

The great rains made land carriage so dear, that the poor and working people were greatly distressed by the high price of coals, which, in the wet season, at Derby rose from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per hundred; at Rugby, Warwickshire, from 8*d.* to 14*d.*; at Northampton from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* and in proportion at other inland places.

In consequence of the infection among the horned cattle raging in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, the justices of the peace of the neighbouring county of Cumberland at their quarter sessions ordered the roads to be strictly guarded for preventing the introduction of cattle, hides, carcasses, or tallow from any adjacent English county. The distemper broke out also in the counties of Wilts and Oxford. In Cheshire they lost 30,000 cows since October last.

By a bill pending in Parliament, the number of horses drawing in carriage waggons, &c. was limited under a very heavy toll, which amounted almost to a prohibition, to four; and the commissioners of turnpikes within thirty miles of London, where the toll amounts to 150*l.* per annum, were compelled to erect a crane or engine for weighing every waggon that passed, and were to levy 20*s.* for every one hundred weight, any carriage that travelled for hire should weigh above six hundred weight to be levied without abatement.

June 3. An order of Admiralty was issued for shipping off from Woolwich, on board the Garland sloop, and a transport, a large quantity of warlike stores for Nova Scotia.

June 5. A fire happened at Amesbury, Wilts, which consumed thirty-two houses. Damage computed at 10,000*l.*

June 6, The honourable East India company came to a resolution to take into their service fourteen ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the British woollen manufacture to the amount of 150,000*l.*

June 8. This day his Majesty was pleased to order the Garter of his late royal highness the prince of Wales, to be presented to prince Edward. The vacant Garters of the dukes of Richmond and Montague, were to be presented to the duke of Somerset and earl of Lincoln.

June 12. At a trial of cannon on Putney common, a piece of six pounds bore, under 400lbs. weight, of a metal made at the new foundry at Chelsea, fired 300 shot running, with a pound and a quarter of powder each charge, in little more than three hours, re-

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making good in all respects; also a mortar of the same metal fired four bombs in a minute and three seconds, whereas those hitherto in use did not exceed four bombs in a quarter of an hour.

June 13. The House of Commons resolved that notice be given that the annuities payable at the Exchequer, after the rate of 8*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, and which, by an act of the 7th year of his present Majesty were charged on the additional duties on stampt vellum, parchment, and paper, was to be redeemed and paid off October 10, 1751, agreeable to the power of redemption in the said act.

The court of directors of the East India company gave public notice, that on Dec. 31, 1751, they would pay and discharge all principal money and interest that should be then due on such East India bonds, as carried an interest of three per cent. per annum, from March 31, 1750, and were not brought in and marked as consenting to the terms and resolutions of the general court of the company, of April 25, 1750. After which December 31, 1751, all interest on the said bonds should cease.

June 15. Was tried at Woolwich, before Sir John Ligonier and the rest of the board of ordnance, one of his Majesty's six pounder brass cannon, out of which were fired 300 shot in three hours twenty-two minutes, after which the gun was searched, and found to be as good as before the trial.

M. de Villiers drove away the English Ohio company from the bank of that river.

June 24. William Latton, esq. plenipotentiary and consul general to the emperor of Morocco, attended at the treasury, with the British captives lately redeemed from slavery in Barbary, when each captive received his Majesty's bounty of 5*l.* per man.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, put an end to the present session of Parliament, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for the more effectually restraining the retailing spirituous liquors.

An act for granting 600,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1751.

An act for rendering justices of the peace more safe in the execution of their office; and for indemnifying constables acting in obedience to their warrants.

An act for encouraging the making potashes in the British plantations.

An act for continuing several laws, relating to premiums upon the importation of masts, yards, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to British made sail-cloth, and duties on foreign sail-cloth; and to the allowance upon the exportation of British made gunpowder.

An act for the abbreviation of Michaelmas term.

An act for the more effectual preventing of robberies upon any navigable rivers, ports of entry, wharfs and quays adjacent.

An act for ascertaining the admeasurement of wheat meal; and for making allowances to the East India company, for their charges in managing, &c. their reduced annuities.

An act to regulate and restrain paper bills of credit in his Majesty's colonies in America.

An act for the preservation of turnpike roads.

An act for making the more effectual an act passed last session, for the apprehending of persons in any county upon warrants granted by justices of any other county.

An act for the more effectual securing the duty upon tobacco.

An act for repealing the duties upon foreign linen yarn, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to enable his Majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall annexed to the same.

An act to continue several laws to prevent the spreading of the distemper amongst the cattle.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned, for preventing rapine in the northern parts, for punishing persons going armed and disguised, to prevent the cutting of banks of rivers, or hop binds, setting on fire mines, pits, &c. unlawfully hunting red or fallow deer, for liberty to carry sugars from the colonies to foreign parts; for preventing frauds by bankrupts; for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the American colonies, &c.

After signing the aforementioned bills, his Majesty prorogued the Parliament to August 13.

Supplies granted for the year 1751, 4,969,535*l.* 10*s.*

WAYS AND MEANS FOR 1751.

	£	s.	d.
By a duty on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, supposed - -	750,000	0	0
By a land-tax of 3*s.* in the pound - -	1,500,000	0	0

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By a contract with the bank - -	1,026,470	4	6
By a lottery, and annuities at 3*l.* per cent -	2,100,000	0	0
By a loan at 3*l.* per cent. chargeable on the sinking fund - -	225,023	11	6
Borrowed from the sinking fund - -	600,000	0	0
By an additional duty on spirituous liquors, as by the act, value not known - -	0	0	0
Total	£6,201,499	16	0

The session of Parliament expiring, the honourable Mr. Murray was released from his confinement in Newgate.

About the latter end of the reign of Charles II. the poor's rates amounted to 665,362*l.* at this period they amounted to more than three millions yearly; entirely owing to the habitual luxury and idleness of the poor.

The French navy at this time consisted of three men of war of eighty-four guns, twenty-two of seventy-four, thirteen of sixty-four, and thirty-five of fifty-six and under.

M. Brossard, a country surgeon in France, lately discovered, that a species of the fungous substance found upon dodder-ed oaks, called agaric, was so powerful a styptic as to stop the blood, even in amputations, without making any ligature.

July 10. Mr. Sergeant Belfield, recorder of Exeter, after obtaining the royal assent, presented the prince of Wales with the patent of the office of high steward of the city of Exeter, in the room of his deceased father, and with his freedom of the said city in a gold box of curious workmanship, which his Royal Highness accepted in a gracious and most obliging manner.

July 11. The princess dowager of Wales was delivered of a princess, baptized by the name of Caroline Matilda, the prince of Wales, the princess Caroline, represented by viscountess Irwin, and lady Augusta being sponsors.

The admiralty gave orders for a general survey of the navy in all the yards and ports of England, and lord Anson, and admirals Boscawen and Rowley, were to inspect the same.

Anthony Weldon, esq. was made storekeeper of Chatham yard.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen of London waited on the King to congratulate him on the birth of a Princess.

They were received most graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

July 25. At a board of Admiralty, where all the lords were present, it was resolved to put in commission two men of war of seventy, two of sixty, and two of fifty guns. Orders were given for fitting out six transports for Nova Scotia, with warlike stores, and all sorts of implements for husbandry.

By the fall of two houses in Brewer's-court, Shoe-lane, two men and five women were killed, and others much bruised.

The Spaniards built a fort on the island of Rattan, which we quitted by the peace, with a view to intercept all ships coming into the bay of Honduras to cut logwood.

Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's office for the change of the mourning for the late prince of Wales on Sunday, August 4, the men to continue in black, and wear coloured swords and buckles; the ladies to wear black silk, or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets.

St. Luke's hospital for lunatics was opened for the reception of patients.

Mr. Labelle, the Swiss architect of Westminster-bridge, in his new description of it, tells us, that the quantity of stone materials in that noble structure, is nearly double the quantity of the same materials in St. Paul's cathedral.

Mr. Keppel, commander of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, settled all the differences between this court and the Dey of Algiers, by waving the restitution of the money and effects taken from on board the prince Frederic packet-boat, on condition, that his Majesty's packet-boats should never be obliged to carry Algerine passports, but on producing their commissions should be at full liberty to pursue their voyage; and that the British merchants should enjoy the privilege of trading in all the ports and places belonging to the kingdom of Algiers, with fair and legal passports; with which they were allowed a proper time to furnish themselves.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to October 15.

Aug. 12. A fire broke out in a serge warehouse on Cotton's wharf, adjoining to the bridge-house, and consumed the dwelling-house of the master carpenter of London-bridge, three large warehouses,

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in which above 4000 pieces of serges, baize, and flannels were burnt, the damage computed at 40,000*l.*

Aug. 15. Mr. Blandy of Henley on the Thames, died of poison given by his daughter.

Aug. 28. The first stone in the foundation of Islington church was laid by James Colebrook, esq. one of the trustees for that work.

Aug. 31. In the weekly bill from Aug. 6 to 13, the number of burials was no more than 224, being much lower than any since 1665, and a proof of the extraordinary healthy season.

The pier of Westminster bridge next the Surrey side inclined near a foot from its true perpendicular.

From the middle of July to the end of August, about 8000 ounces of gold, and above 300,000 ounces of silver, were entered at the Custom-house, for exportation to Holland.

An order was issued by the king of Spain, at the pressing representations of Mr. Keene, the British minister, to all governors and commanders of ships in the Spanish West Indies, "Not to molest or interrupt the navigation and commerce of the English in the West Indian seas; nor to stop any vessels belonging to that nation, on any pretence whatever, unless actually found carrying on the contraband trade prohibited by treaties." Commanders of the King's ships or guarda costas were to be severely punished that presumed to disobey this order.

Sept. 2. The Dauphiness of France was safely delivered of a prince, who was called duke of Burgundy.

Sept. 4. An order of council was issued for all ships coming from the Levant into any port of his Majesty's dominions, to perform a quarantine of forty days, on account of the plague which had raged at Constantinople, where 70,000 people died of it.

Aug. 7. A fire broke out at the seat of Hume Campbell, esq. near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire, which consumed all the rich furniture, &c. and was so fierce, that Mr. Campbell was obliged to get down from his chamber by a ladder, without his clothes. The fire broke out in his study, and was first discovered by a helper in the stables, who gave the alarm, and saved the greatest part of the family from being burnt in their beds.

Aug. 10. At Kingston in Jamaica, in the evening, the whole firmament appeared of a very livid colour, horrible to behold, and the greatest part of that night was attended with hard squalls of wind; about six in the morning of the 11th it blew very hard at north, which brought off great quantities of leaves and sprays of trees from the mountains to the ships which rode at anchor a mile and a half distant from the town, and were seen in the air like flocks of birds.

At half an hour after eight the wind shifted to the east, and after that to the south-east, when instantly it blew a hurricane which raised the sea in the harbour to a most surprising height, and in a few minutes it grew totally dark, so that at noon day the ships could not be seen that were driving foul of each other, and the men were scarce capable of keeping themselves fixed to any thing, the wind roaring as if the most tremendous thunder had been bursting, so that no man could be heard to speak. The height of the gale lasted till between eleven and twelve, when it something cleared; and on looking round, nothing was to be seen but death and destruction, numbers lying on the shore drowned, and others floating on the sides and pieces of wrecks, till the following afternoon. The violence of the wind was so great, that only three ships out of forty sail of vessels rode out the gale, viz. the Cornwall, Duncomb; the Mercury, Matthews; and the Queen Mary, which suffered not the least damage. The proprietors of what small canoes were saved in the town, asked six and eight pistoles each to carry any man aboard or ashore, or to endeavour to save those that were perishing on the water. Of the vessels that were lost, some were driven ashore in the woods, overset and stove to pieces, to the number of twenty-seven; and there were fourteen riding before the town without masts. Some days after several vessels arrived with jury masts, and in a very shattered condition, who met with the gale between Hispaniola and Porto Rico. At the same time the Fox man of war from the Havannah, Mr. Manning on board, with a great quantity of specie, was obliged to cut away all her masts, and let go all her anchors, and after driving over two or three quays, brought up between two rocks, where it pleased God to preserve their lives, although they had taken leave of each other, and were preparing for their last moments. They saved some of the specie. Another account adds, that the loss the inhabitants of Jamaica suffered amounted to 300,000*l.*

Aug. 11. An order of council was made for summoning the Parliament to sit for dispatch of business on the 12th of November.

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The lords of trade and plantations ordered five ships to be got ready to sail for Nova Scotia with two companies of Lee's foot, and warlike stores.

By a list published of the ships employed in the whale fishery for 1751, it appeared that 167 went out, viz. thirty-two from Great Britain, thirteen from Hamburgh, three from Altona, two from Bremen, one from Embden, and the rest from Holland.

Orders were issued for repairing and augmenting the fortifications of Carlisle, and several towns in North Britain.

At Weyhill fair, best Farnham hops sold from 8*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per hundred, the second from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* the Kent and Sussex best from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* and ordinary from 3*l.* to 4*l.*

Oct. 15. Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were further prorogued to Nov. 14.

Oct. 25. An eruption of mount Vesuvius began; on the 24th the whole cavity appeared in a blaze, and next day two streams of liquid fire descended in torrents towards the sea. The virtuosi, by observations lately made, calculated the duration of these irruptions to a few hours.

Oct. 26. His Majesty granted his royal charter for incorporating several of his Majesty's loving subjects therein named, by the name of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

A treaty of peace and commerce between his Majesty and the kingdom of Tripoli, was concluded and signed Sept. 29; and also a treaty of peace and commerce between his Majesty and the state of Tunis, was concluded and signed Oct. 19.

Oct. 29. The right honourable Thomas Winterbottom, esq. Lord Mayor of London, went to Westminster, and was sworn into his office with the usual ceremonies.

The commissioners for the navy, contracted for 10,500 load of timber for Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham.

Nov. 9. The King reviewed in the Green park, St. James's, colonel Rich's regiment of foot, called the King's Tangier regiment, raised in 1680; there were present the duke of Cumberland, lord Cadogan, general Huske, and Sir Robert Rich. They made a very fine appearance, and after the review marched over Westminster bridge to their quarters in Kent.

Nov. 14. The King went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech. His Majesty was followed by a number of sailors belonging to the herring busses, with acclamations of "Long live the King; Prosperity to the British fishery." These sailors were the crews of the Chesterfield, Bedford, and Shaftesbury busses, which had cockades in their hats, having just received their bounty money (given by alderman Janssen, for having caught the most fish this year) viz. 30*l.* for the Chesterfield buss, being the first prize, 20*l.* the Bedford, and 15*l.* the Shaftesbury.

Both Houses of Parliament presented loyal and dutiful addresses to his Majesty.

A certificate signed R. Brooke clerk of the cocket, was published to confirm the evidence given at Guildhall, Oct. 22, about orders for oats, declaring that 33,000 qrs. had been brought into the port of London since October 14, the price 10*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

Nov. 20. An order passed the House of Commons that the honourable Mr. Alexander Murray be again committed close prisoner to Newgate. Resolved also, that he do receive the said sentence at the bar of the House on his knees; and ordered, that the sergeant at arms do take him into custody for that purpose.

And a complaint being made to the House of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "The case of the honourable Alexander Murray, esq. in an appeal to the people of Great Britain, more particularly the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster," the said pamphlet was brought up to the table and read; when it was resolved nem. con. "That the said pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, falsely and most injuriously reflecting upon, and aspersing the proceedings of this House, and tending to create misapprehensions of the same in the minds of the people, to the dishonour of the House, and in violation of their privileges." Whereupon a resolution passed to address his Majesty to give directions to the attorney general to prosecute the author, printer, and publisher of the said scandalous libel, which was done accordingly.

Nov. 25. The House of Commons resolved to address his Majesty to issue his royal proclamation with a reward for apprehending Alexander Murray, esq. after whom diligent search had been made in town.

Dec. 8. Died her Majesty Louisa, queen of Denmark, youngest daughter of our sovereign.

Dec. 16. A new road was opened from Westminster bridge to Kennington common, cut through gardens eighty feet wide.

Dec. 19. The King went to the House of

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Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax of 3*s.* in the pound, to be raised in Great Britain for the year 1752.

A bill for continuing and granting duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred and six ells of Irish linen were entered from Dublin, and 290,000 yards from Belfast.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Berkshire, John Price, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Gilpin, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Bristow, esq.
Cumberland, Sir George Dalston, bart.
Cheshire, Sir Richard Brooke, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. Richard Astell, esq.
Cornwall, John Truren, esq.
Devonshire, George Fursdon, esq.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Ryves, esq.
Derbyshire, John Lowe, esq.
Essex, Sir Edmond Allen, bart.
Gloucestershire, John Beale, esq.
Hants, Richard New, esq.
Hertfordshire, Benedict Ithell, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir J. Morgan, bart.
Kent, Sir J. Honeywood, bart.
Leicestershire, Thomas Boothby, the younger, esq.
Lincolnshire, Richard Harwick, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Parry, esq.
Northumberland, postponed.
Northamptonshire, Sir Charles Wake bart.
Norfolk, Francis Long, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Darcy Burnill, esq.
Oxfordshire, Francis Page, esq.
Rutlandshire, Richard Marston, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Sandford, esq.
Somersetshire, John Harding, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Bradney, esq.
Suffolk, William Naunton, esq.
Surrey, Edward Saunderson, esq.
Sussex, William Watson, esq.
Warwickshire, Phillips Littleton, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Cope Hopton, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Cooper, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Sykes, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Charles Evans, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Walter Powell, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Lewis, esq.
Denbighshire, John Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Peter Morgan, esq.
Glamorganshire, Rowland Bevan, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Vaughan, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Barlow, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Vaughan, esq.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 11, 1750, TO DECEMBER 10, 1751.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7524	Males	10339
Females	7167	Females	10089
In all	14691	In all	21428

Decrease in the burials this year 2099.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7483
Between two and five	1485
Five and ten	575
Ten and twenty	588
Twenty and thirty	1694
Thirty and forty	2207
Forty and fifty	2234
Fifty and sixty	1815
Sixty and seventy	1490
Seventy and eighty	925
Eighty and ninety	461
Ninety and one hundred	58
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	3
A hundred and three	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	2
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and nine	1

By an estimate of the navy debt, as it stood December 31, 1751, the net debt amounted to 1,665,493*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.* and there remained in the hands of the late and present treasurers of the navy 108,963*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.* towards satisfying the same.

1752, Jan. 2. At a general court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, it was agreed to lend the government 1,400,000*l.* at three per cent. to be paid out of the sinking fund.

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Jan. 6. The bishops met at the office in Dean's-yard Westminster, in order to agree on an augmentation of small livings, by the bounty appropriated for that service by queen Anne.

Jan. 7. The Lords and Commons presented addresses of condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Majesty's daughter, the queen of Denmark.

At St. Andrew's, for three days they had a most violent storm of wind, hail, and snow, from the N. E. quantities of fish of different kinds were driven on shore, some dead, others alive, which the country people gathered up, and great numbers of lobsters were cast on shore between Kinghorn and Anstruther.

Jan. 27. An experiment was tried before the college of physicians by order of the lords of the admiralty, under the direction of a person skilled in chemistry, in order to make sea water fresh; which gave great satisfaction to that learned body, who were of opinion, that the extracted waters were good and wholesome. By this discovery, sixteen gallons of salt water would produce thirteen gallons of fresh.

Jan. 31. The King, by his ambassador at the Hague, declared himself fully satisfied with the punishment inflicted at Batavia, on the miscreants who murdered the crews of the two Chinese vessels, trading on the coasts of Sumatra, with passports from the governor of Bencoolen: his Majesty also assured himself, that their high mightinesses would cause the two vessels, with the cargoes to be restored to the lawful owners, if full restitution was not made already.

On Christmas day a Spanish ship, about 200 tons burthen, was wrecked at Illingan in Cornwall, laden with logwood and Madeira wine, with a large quantity of specie on board, most of which was taken up by the country people in the neighbourhood, who demolished the whole ship in a few hours, all the men being drowned.

Feb. 2. Were read in council petitions of the weavers in Spitalfields, and their requests for shortening the mourning was granted by his Majesty.

Feb. 13. Was held a general court of the British fishery, at Mercers-hall, which was very numerous, among them the earl of Shaftesbury, bishop of Worcester, lord Romney, Sir James Lowther, Sir Peter Warren, admiral Vernon, and Mr. Beckford; when Sir James Lowther, Mr. alderman Janssen, and Mr. Beckford expatiated with great force on the mercantile advantages of this national undertaking. Then Sir Peter Warren and admiral Vernon enlarged on the strength which the encouragement of it would give to the British navy. The Bishop considering the scheme in a charitable view, set forth with great eloquence, the numberless benefits which would arise from it to the whole kingdom by furnishing employment to a multitude of poor. A proposal for a call of thirty per cent. was approved of, and another general court ordered for that purpose.

Feb. 29. Three thousand pounds were granted by Parliament for making a road to Carlisle, and into Scotland.

The whole town of Southwold, with a considerable part of Leostoff in Suffolk, the children of the Foundling-hospital, the poor of the workhouses at Ware, Hertford, and Richmond, Surrey, and the charity boys of Westham, Essex, were employed in spinning twine, and making nets for the herring fishery; by this seasonable labour the poor's rates were fallen from 4*s.* to 2*s.* in Southwold.

March 3. Being the day appointed for the celebration of the King's birth day (which had been so long postponed, on account of the deaths that had lately happened in the royal family) was a very numerous and splendid appearance of nobility and gentry at court.

Miss Blandy was tried at Oxford on an indictment for poisoning her father, and convicted.

March 11. Elizabeth Jeffreys, and John Swan, were tried at Chelmsford assizes, for the murder of Joseph Jeffreys, her uncle, and found guilty.

March 13. It was agreed in a senate of the university of Cambridge, that the public orator, in their name, should petition the duke of Newcastle their chancellor, the lord chancellor their high steward, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and Sir George Lee, to suffer their statutes to be laid before them; and, after hearing counsel on each side, to determine the long contested point concerning the right of appeal to the university from the sentence of the vice-chancellor.

His Majesty held a chapter of the garter at St. James's, when prince Edward, and the earls of Lincoln and Winchelsea were installed in person, and the prince of Orange, and the earl of Cardigan, by proxies.

March 15. By a violent high wind very great damage was done. Two tier of ships were blown from their anchors at Tower-dock, many stacks of chimnies were blown

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down, a woman in Holborn was killed by a brick falling on her head, two chairmen were knocked down by the ruins of an alehouse beaten down by the fall of a stack of of chimnies in St. James's-street, and one them died the next day in St. George's hospital; a man by a like accident had his leg broke, and a child was killed; the beautiful painted west window of Westminster-abbey was greatly damaged; several hundred weight of lead was blown off Chelsea hospital; 160 feet of the wall of the King's-bench prison fell down; several hundreds of trees were torn up by the roots, and many hundred yards of wall-fruit blown down about Walton, Weybridge, and other places up the river; a Sandwich boy was run down by a collier, and all in it perished. Two servants of lord Effingham Howard were killed at his house between Guildford and Leatherhead, by the fall of a stack of chimnies; a great number of windows were broken at Norwich, besides other considerable damages.

March 26. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund.

For better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America; and for encouraging the growth of coffee in the plantations in America.

For better preventing thefts and robberies, to regulate places of public entertainment, and to punish persons keeping disorderly houses.

For better preventing the horrid crime of murder.

For the more effectual relief and employment of the poor.

For making the militia of this kingdom more useful.

For converting the several annuities therein mentioned into several joint stock of annuities, transferrable at the bank of England, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for consolidating the several other annuities therein mentioned, into several joint stocks of annuities transferrable at the South Sea house.

To amend the laws for preventing the spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in this kingdom.

To enable his Majesty's natural born subjects to inherit the estates of their ancestors, either lateral or colateral, notwithstanding their fathers or mothers were aliens.

An act for giving proper rewards to coroners.

And to several other public, private, and naturalization bills, in all ninety-one.

After which his Majesty put an end to the present session of Parliament with a most gracious speech, thanking his Parliament for their remarkable application and dispatch of the public business, declaring himself particularly pleased with their just satisfaction in his measures.

After this the Parliament was prorogued to June 4.

Feb. 28. J. Swan and Elizabeth Jefreys were executed on a gibbet erected near the six mile obelisk on Epping Forest.

March 26. At a general court of the Free British Fishery, it was reported, that with the addition made by the members to their former stock and by new subscribers, the capital stock now subscribed in it was 234,000*l.* of which about 103,000*l.* was actually paid in; and by the resolution of the court it was ordered that the time of the last payment of the last call of 30 per cent. should be enlarged to April 15; that the subscription books should be closed March 31; and the council were desired to prepare a proper set of bye laws, for the better carrying on this noble design; for the next general court to be held April 16. Agreed *nem. con.* that the thanks of the court shall be returned to the council for their great attention to the concerns of the society.

March 30. His Majesty in council declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate lords justices for the administration of the government.

April 6. Was executed on the Castle Green at Oxford, Miss Blandy for poisoning her father.

The King set out March 31, for Harwich, on his way to Hanover, where he arrived on the 7th April.

April 16. Was held a general court of the free British fishery society at Mercers-hall, when the president informed the proprietors that contracts had been made by the council to the amount of 100,000*l.* and upwards, for the use of the fishery, by which the subscribers were entitled to the 3*l.* per cent. given by Parliament.

May. A remarkable statue of Duncan Forbes, late lord president of the court of sessions at Edinburgh, was erected in the outer Parliament house. He is represented sitting in his robes, his left hand with papers in it leaning upon a chair, and his right hand extended; it has the following inscription in gilt capital letters: —

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Dvncano Forbes de Culloden
Svpremæ in civilibus curiæ præsidi
Jvdici optimo
Priscæ virtutis viro
Facultas juridica libens posvit
Anno post obitvm quinto
C. N. MDCCLII.

May 6. The lords Bruce, Charlemont, Tilney, and Kilmore, Sir Thomas Kennedy, Messrs. Ward, Iremonger, Leithieullier, Bagot, Scroop, Cook, Lypeat, and Murphy, esqrs. began a subscription for an academy in Rome, in which English students in painting and sculpture, whose circumstances would not permit them to prosecute their studies at their own expence, were to receive all the advantages that foreigners, especially the French, derived from such foundations.

May 24. A whirlwind, or tornado, happened in Calvert county, New York, which passed in a very narrow vein, and in its course blew down all the buildings at the plantations of John Groves, esq. By the fall of his dwelling house, his eldest daughter, and a child in her arms, were killed, and his wife and another child dangerously hurt.

May 28. The Parliament which stood prorogued to June 4, was farther prorogued to July 16.

The Spanish ministers, in answer to Mr. Keene, on the so often repeated complaints of the British subjects, of the depredations of the Guarda Costas, declared that his Catholic Majesty was far from authorising the Guarda Costas in interrupting a lawful commerce; that he sincerely designed a perfect union and friendship between the two nations, and would cause reparations to be made for any infractions; but that, in satisfying the laws of justice in that respect, it was natural not to lose sight of his own rights, and the protection due to his subjects.

June. Died at his house at Camberwell, very much regretted, of a violent fever, the right hon. Thomas Winterbottam, esq. Lord Mayor of London.

June 4. Were installed knights of the Garter at Windsor, his royal highness prince Edward Augustus, by his proxy Sir John Ligonier; his most serene highness the prince of Orange, by his proxy Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, knights, and the earls of Lincoln, Winchelsea, and Cardigan.

A dreadful fire happened at Elden near Thetford, Norfolk, which consumed the whole village, consisting of near fifty houses, except four.

June 6. Came on at Guildhall an election of Lord Mayor of London for the remainder of the year, when Robert Alsop and Crisp Gascoyne, esqrs. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who chose the former.

His Majesty's letters came to Dublin, directing all the light guineas and half guineas, and the Spanish gold lying useless in the treasury there, to be transmitted to his Majesty's mint to be recoined, and the value thereof to be returned to Ireland in current specie.

June 8. The new Lord Mayor was sworn at Westminster.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the new London hospital near White-Chapel Mount in the presence of the duke of Bedford, Sir Peter Warren, and divers other persons of distinction, governors.

June 20. The new flesh-market was opened in the Broadway, Westminster, with a great concourse, and the shops were well stocked with meat.

June 27. About one in the morning broke out a terrible fire in Lincoln's Inn new square, by which No. 10 and 11 were entirely consumed, particularly the chambers of R. Wilbraham, the honourable Edward Harley, the honourable Charles York, E. Hoskyns, — Chomley, Edmund Sawyer, master in Chancery, and — Ansell, esqrs. all in No. 10, where the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing apparel were totally destroyed. The gentlemen in the next staircase, No. 11, viz. John Sharp, solicitor to the Treasury, Edward Booth, esq. Messrs. Ambler, Fazakerly, Fellers, and Wilmot, had just time to save their things of consequence. The loss and difficulties in which many families were involved, the titles to whose properties were lodged with the above gentlemen, was not to be computed. Mr. Wilbraham had lately purchased an estate of great value; the title deeds of which, among other numberless deeds, mortgages, &c. were burnt. His clerk, Mr. Pickering, lost 1100*l.* in money and bank notes of his own and others, and securities for 30,000*l.* more, also all the title deeds of lord Leigh's estate. When the fire was discovered most of the watch were asleep or drunk, and the wife of an upholder in Carey-street, whose husband had left his bed to assist the sufferers, hanged herself in his absence.

The lord Chancellor suspended all proceedings in Chancery, on account of the late fire in Lincoln's Inn square.

July 16. The lords justices further pro-

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rogued the Parliament to the 28th of September.

July 20. In the afternoon happened a storm of thunder, at the houses opposite Vauxhall; a whirlwind lifted two boats out of the Thames many feet high; one of them fell on the shore, and was dashed to pieces, the other one was heaved over the high causeway into the gardens.

July 21. At a court of common council it was agreed to furnish the Mansion-house, for the use of the next Lord Mayor, the expence not to exceed 4000*l.*

July 29. Bristol was visited with a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, which made the roads like rivers; four men and two boys retired for shelter into the body of the new church erecting at Kingswood, as they stood facing the church door, they were struck down with the lightning, but soon recovered without hurt, except a boy, who bled at the nose and ears. Six horses and the driver of a waggon were struck down with the lightning in the Bath road, and three of the horses killed, and another blinded; a haymaker was also struck blind with a flash of *lightning*.

A meeting of several landholders and proprietors of estates adjoining to Richmond New Park, in Surrey, and of several inhabitants of the parishes adjacent was held to assert their rights and privileges, and to have restored to them the several roads and highways through the said Park, when a memorial was prepared to present to the princess Amelia on the subject.

Aug. 4. A lottery was set on foot at Dublin, which produced 13,700*l.* for rebuilding Essex-bridge, and other public and charitable uses. There were 100,000 tickets at a guinea each.

Aug. 7. Admiral Vernon, alderman Janssen, and the rest of the committee of Anti-gallicans, met at the Crown tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, to give their premiums to the makers of the best piece of English bone-lace; when the first prize of ten guineas was adjudged to Mr. William Marriott, of Newport Pagnal, Bucks. The principal dealers in lace in London were invited, and it was left to them to give their opinion, who allowed it to be the best ever made in England.

A great number of French protestants arrived in Ireland from France, and took the oaths to naturalize themselves, in his Majesty's high court of Chancery.

Aug. 14. One thousand three hundred ounces of gold coin were entered at the custom-house for Flanders, and 1600 ounces of gold, and 3000 ounces of silver coin for Holland.

Orders were given for raising a considerable number of recruits to reinforce the garrisons at Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Aug. 19. Three waggon loads of money and valuable effects were brought to the Bank, from on board the prince Henry man of war, captain Jasper, lately arrived from Jamaica; who also brought to England the best collection of birds and wild animals ever seen here.

Aug. 22. At noon the Lord Mayor of London proclaimed Bartholomew fair, according to the annual custom, and the next day Mr. Holland drove his loaded cart through the fair toll free, as being a citizen of London.

The fires began in the two light-houses erected on the Lizard, bearing from each other by a common compass, west 5° northerly, and east 5° southerly; distance seventy-two yards, to burn every night constantly.

Aug. 26. Commodore Keppel, with his squadron, arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean, where he had been stationed above three years.

In the morning was a violent wind, which blew down several thousand hop poles in Kent, and drove a Dutch ship on shore near Ramsgate.

Aug. 29. By the violence of the storm on the 25th and 26th, the river Tyne was so swelled, that the like could not be remembered by the oldest man living. The flat ground about Newburgh was laid under water, by which the farmers sustained great loss.

This storm which was felt in the south as well as the north, on the 26th of Aug. began at Dublin the 24th at night, and continued without intermission till the 26th at night, and swelled the river Wear, that it laid all the flat country under water, and rendered the roads impassable. The distress of the poor country people was great; their standing corn entirely ruined, and whole stacks of it shorn, together with cocks of hay, sheep, swine, &c. swept away by the torrent.

Sept. 3. The Gregorian or New Stile, according to the late act of Parliament, took place in all his Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, this day, from hence called the 14th day of September.

Sept. 19. Upwards of 10,000 sheep died in South Wales, occasioned by heavy rains.

A treaty concluded with the elector Pa-

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latine, stipulated, that he was to receive 1,200,000 florins, Dutch value, as an indemnification for his demands; of which the Empress-queen was to pay 500,000, and the remaining 700,000 to be paid by the king of Great Britain and the States General. The privilege of Non Appellando for Deux Ponts was granted to him, and the expectative of Ossenau: in return, his electoral Highness was to give his vote for the king of the Romans, &c.

Sept. 23. The back of Yarmouth sands was lined with above 300 French busses, who took the best of the ground, and, to prevent our fishers coming to it, when they had fished, cast anchor there. The French busses were of 100 tons, and upwards, and carried thirty or thirty-five hands each, so that they had 9000 sailors at this time upon our coasts.

A general court was held of the Free British fishery, when a vacancy in the council was filled up by the election of William Beckford, esq. lately chosen an alderman of the city.

Both houses of Parliament met at Westminster according to their prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Tuesday, October 31.

Crisp Gascoyne, esq. alderman of Vintry ward was elected, at Guildhall, Lord Mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing.

Mr. Pollock, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at St. James's from Hanover, with advice, that his Majesty was in good health, and that he would set out the 25th of October for his British dominions.

At Sturbich fair there was the greatest quantity of wool ever known, which sold for 3*s.* 6*d.* per tod under last year's price, and it was thought it would still fall lower, trade being so bad in the clothing countries.

By a storm, great part of the hundreds of Essex were laid under water, and much damage done there.

Many vessels were lost on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and particularly in the British channel.

An express from the East Indies, sent over land from the Malabar coast, advised that all things were settled at Surat and Anjango, and that the natives had given the English factory 200,000 rupees, to make good all damages the company might have sustained in the late troubles.

Oct. 12. Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the wall which parted the upper from middle Moorfields was ordered to be pulled down, and the ground sloped off, as it was a screen for thieves and obnoxious persons.

Oct. 30. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 31st of October was further prorogued to Thursday, January 11.

The empress of Russia lately abolished the severe punishment of the knout. A dreadful fire on the 15th almost totally destroyed the city of Cassan, and another fire happened at Moscow.

Nov. 6. Four hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred yards of linen were entered at the custom house from Dublin.

Nov. 8. The right hon. Crisp Gascoyne, esq. was sworn Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall.

His Majesty set out from Hanover to return to England, and arrived in London on the 19th.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor was sworn into that high office at Westminster, with the usual solemnities.

Nov. 21. A proclamation was issued for the Parliament to sit for the dispatch of business on Thursday the 11th of January.

Nov. 22. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty, at St. James's, with their congratulatory address on his safe return; when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and chamberlain.

Nov. 25. By the good offices of his holiness the Pope, and other friends of the Stuart family, a reconciliation was lately accomplished between the Pretender and his son the cardinal of York.

Dec. 14. Bristol was visited with a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the claps of thunder was exceeding loud between five and six in the evening, and the lightning at the time was very awful in the streets and houses. A great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with swiftness to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to that city, were struck with such a panic, that they left their horses to shelter themselves from the tempest. It is thought that the lightning came with such large flashes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever seen there before.

Dec. 20. Richmond park was opened by his Majesty's order.

Dec. 28. The Swallow sloop of war, arrived from the East Indies having been

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out five years, and brought an account of a great battle between the Mogul's army, assisted by the English; under the command of major Lawrence, and the rebellious natives, assisted by the French, wherein the latter were entirely defeated. A thousand private men and about sixty officers of the French, together with the French Nabob, surrendered themselves prisoners to the English, but they delivered them up to the Mogul's Nabob, who immediately struck off the French Nabob's head. A great number were killed, and many pieces of cannon taken. The English behaved with great conduct and resolution throughout the whole affair.

The court of Spain by the augmentation made in her marine, attempted to aim at the title of a maritime power. It was reckoned that they had, in the several ports of the kingdom, eighteen ships of the line of battle and several frigates in readiness to put to sea, and it was confidently asserted that before the end of the winter the navy consisted of sixty-four ships of sixty guns and upwards, and twenty-eight frigates. Most of the ships of the line lately built were in a condition to be rigged.

The King sent orders to his governors in America, to pay to the proprietors of the English ships, taken since the cessation of hostilities, their full value.

A most extraordinary thunder storm happened in Cornwall; one of the flashes of lightning which discharged itself on a hill, bored several holes through banks, and into the ground, cut several channels, like plough furrows, along the hill, and shattered several parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: another flash discharged itself on a farm house, beat down a large chimney of about four feet square, and moved it to a considerable distance from the house, made several fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, besides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and struck down and stunned most of the persons present. The farmer's son, who had just before retired by his father's direction, from a window to a seat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his clothes almost rent to shivers, his shoes very much scorched, and one of his toes cut nearly off, also his dog, which lay between his feet, was struck dead: what was most remarkable, the son continued in the position he was before the stroke, and his countenance not in the least altered; neither the man or dog stirred on the shock: one person in another room was thrown twelve feet from her place.

The revenue of the duty of excise laid on beer and ale, amounted last year in England and Wales to 1,120,565*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* the duty on malt in England and Wales, amounted to 568,154*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and the duty on malt and molosses spirits in England and Wales, to 572,429*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* And that the whole revenue of excise in England and Wales, amounted last year to 3,057,825*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1751, TO DECEMBER 12, 1752.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	7868	Males -	10306
Females -	7440	Females -	10179
In all	15308	In all	20485

Decrease in the burials this year 543.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	8239
Between two and five - -	2225
Five and ten - - -	814
Ten and twenty - - -	660
Twenty and thirty - - -	1566
Thirty and forty - - -	1823
Forty and fifty - - -	1633
Fifty and sixty - - -	1348
Sixty and seventy - - -	1079
Seventy and eighty - - -	738
Eighty and ninety - - -	316
Ninety and a hundred - -	37
A hundred - - - -	1
A hundred and one - - -	1
A hundred and two - - -	1
A hundred and three - - -	2
A hundred and five - - -	2

Jan. 11, 1753. This day died Sir Hans Sloane, bart. first physician to the King, and for many years past president of the Royal Society. He died at his house in Chelsea, in a very advanced age, but blest with all the faculties of understanding to the last. His corpse was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at Chelsea.

The king went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons

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being sent for up and attending, his Majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both Houses, in which he told them, "That he had received so many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his person and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in Parliament gave him a new satisfaction: that the maintenance of the general peace, was so desirable for all Europe, that all his views and negociations had been entirely calculated and directed to preserve it, and secure its duration: that he was still proceeding, and should continue to act, upon the same principle; nothing being capable of giving him so much comfort, as that his good subjects might long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquillity: and that he had the satisfaction to be assured of a good disposition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the same salutary object.

"Then his Majesty acquainted the House of Commons, that he had no supplies to ask of them, but what should be necessary for the ordinary services, and such as had been already communicated to them, for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce; and earnestly recommended the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the national debt, the improvement of the public revenue, and augmenting the sinking fund.

"Then having taken notice of the laws made last session, for suppressing those crimes and disorders which had been so justly complained of, he told both Houses, that whatever was further necessary to perfect so laudable a work, deserved their serious consideration; that whilst we enjoyed peace abroad, we should maintain good order and regularity at home: and concluded with assuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours should never be wanting in any thing that would promote their welfare and prosperity."

Jan. 12. The right honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. James's with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech.

About twelve o'clock at night the public house known by the sign of the Heathcock in the Strand, fell down to the ground in a sliding manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occasioned by some houses rebuilding on the other side. It so fortunately happened that all the company were just gone, though the mistress of the house who was in bed fell from the second floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, she got little or no hurt.

Grants by Parliament.

	£.	s.	d.
For the current service of 1753 -	2,026,393	17	3½
For services incurred and not provided for - - -	87,801	13	5
For deficiences of former funds - -	18,512	6	6
Total	£ 2,132,707	17	2½

Ways and Means for raising the Supply.

Particulars.	£.	s.	d.
By the duty on malt, &c. continued from June 23, 1753, to June 24, 1754 -	750,000	0	0
By the land tax 2s. in the pound for one year, March 25 -	1,000,000	0	0
By cash in the Exchequer on the 2-7ths excise, granted by act 5 and 6 William and Mary - -	100,482	14	3½
By the like of the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 -	79,812	16	0
By the like of the additional duty on low wines and spirituous liquors, granted by acts 16 and 24 of his present Majesty	54,580	9	0
By the sinking fund	420,000	0	0
By the surplus of the grants for the year 1752 - - -	18,035	9	0¾
	£ 2,422,911	8	4¼
Supply voted in 1753	2,132,707	17	2½
Surplus - -	290,203	11	1¾

Amount of the national debt on 31st December, 1751 -	£ 75,309,562	s. 10	d. 3
Increased within that year - - -	1,400,000	0	0
	76,709,562	10	3

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Paid off from 31st Dec. 1751, to 31st December, 1752 - -	1,341,110	15	2
Amount on 31st December, 1752 - -	75,368,451	15	1

Jan. 13. The House of Commons waited on the king with their address for his most gracious speech.

Sir Richard Adams, knight, recorder of London, made a baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. baron Clive, made a judge in the court of Common-pleas, in the room of Sir Thomas Burnet, deceased.

Jan. 27. The lord Cadogan and the other executors of the late Sir Hans Sloane, bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir Hans to take care and keep together his museum, to meet at the manor house of Chelsea, at ten in the morning above forty met there accordingly. Lord Cadogan was there, and received them in the politest manner; and having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments, to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir Hans will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, which contained Sir Hans disposition for continuing his collection together at Chelsea, and to give a small part of the value thereof to his family; and for that purpose, to make an offer of the said museum to the King, or Parliament of England, for 20,000*l.* to be paid to the family: and in case the same was accepted and continued at Chelsea, to give the manor-house at Chelsea, with the museum, as it is now disposed, which would save the expence and hazard of removing the same, and to be kept open at proper hours for the access of the studious and curious. Then Mr. Sloane acquainted the trustees, that the executors being apprehensive of danger, the medals, of which there were great quantities of gold and silver, besides a series of curious copper ones, and the precious stones, such as pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the vases of gems, &c. had been removed for safety to the Bank of England, and that two of the executors had seen them all packed up. The earl of Macclesfield, having been desired by the trustees to take the chair, the will and codicils were read. Lieutenant-general Oglethorpe gave an account of the intention of Sir Hans, of the nature and the value of the museum, and produced an abstract of the articles it contained; and desired that Mr. James Empson, who had taken care of the museum, for many years past, by Sir Hans Sloane's order should read the abstract, and explain the articles that should be asked, which he did accordingly, and was appointed their secretary by the trustees. Sir George Littleton, then moved, and Mr. West seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty relating to this matter; and a committee was appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees.

Feb. 7. A copy of a treaty concluded at Cape Coast Castle, between England and the Fantee nation.

"We the Braffoe and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their Braffoe Imorah, were brought by the English from the country now Arcania, and by them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take possession of the land now inhabited by us, but likewise to conquer all those states around us, at present subject to our dominion.

"And whereas we are certainly informed, that within these ten years past several subjects of the French king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to dissolve that close connection between the English and Fantee nations, which we look upon as our greatest security, but likewise to procure to themselves some of that ground which was conquered at the English expence; which, besides the natural injustice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring interests and divisions amongst us, and thereby deliver us up an easy prey to our enemies.

"For these reasons, and to recognize the right of the English nation in the most solemn and authentic manner, and to cut off all claims and pretensions of any other nation whatsoever: We, the whole people of Fantee, did on the 26th of October last, assembled at Munnin, and there unanimously passed the following law, which we hereby declare to be constitutional; and publicly, according to the wonted form of our ancestors, denounce a curse upon ourselves, or any of our posterity, who shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: "Be it known to all the people of Fantee, and to all under their obedience, that we the Braffoe and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do enact and ordain, That no subject of the French king shall ever be permitted to settle any where,

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either by building forts, or otherwise, between queen Anne's point and James fort, Accra; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his house shall, on the proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treason against his country, and punished accordingly."

"And as a farther proof and testimony of the reality of our intentions, and to secure, as far as in us lies, the English interest in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found so beneficial, we the aforesaid Braffoe and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, have adjudged it proper and necessary to send the following persons (Imorah son of Aduafor, &c. &c.) duly and fully authorized to Cape Coast Castle, and there in presence of the president and council, to swear allegiance and fealty to the English nation, and to deliver the following hostages, viz. Cudjoe Annooma, sister's son to the Braffoe of Fantee, from the said Braffoe and Curranteers; likewise Quabino, Sahi, Quacco, and Coffee, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual observance of the above law.

"We the aforenamed persons, deputies from the Braffoe and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, being duly and fully authorized, have, according to the custom of our country and the form prescribed by our religion, as likewise according to the custom of the English and the form prescribed by their religion, sworn to the due performance of the aforesaid law, and have in consequence set our marks to two originals of this recognition, being first read and interpreted to us, in the presence of the said president and council, on February 6, 1753, according to the white men's manner of computation in Europe.

"The above recognition was executed at Cape Coast Castle, by the persons therein mentioned, the day and year above written.

"George Cockburne, captain of his Majesty's ship Glory.
"Thomas Melvin, governor.
"Joseph Harmer, accountant.
"Matthew Mackaill, surgeon.
"Christopher Whyttels, secretary.
"John Williams, lieutenant of the Glory.
"William Lille, surgeon of ditto."

Feb. 7. A general court of the free British herring fishery was held, when a petition to Parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the society was established. Then Mr. alderman Bethell, the president, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the last year 9027 barrels, and all disposed of.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Humph. Adams, esq.
Bedfordshire, Francis Hearne, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Charles Woodnoth, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Curwen, esq.
Cheshire, John Leeche, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, bart.
Cornwall, William Morshead, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Chichester, bart.
Dorsetshire, Humph. Sturt, esq.
Derbyshire, Goodere Fletcher, esq.
Essex, William Hunt, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Kemble, esq.
Hants, James Ward, esq.
Hertfordshire, Caleb Lomax, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Dunne, esq.
Kent, Sir John Shaw, bart.
Leicestershire, William Herrick, esq.
Lincolnshire, Charles Amcotts, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Jenkins, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Fenwick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Armstead Parker, esq.
Norfolk, Hambleton Custance, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Mundy Musters, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Horde, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Brushfield, esq.
Shropshire, Rowland Wingfield, esq.
Somersetshire, John Macie, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Drakeford, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Sparrow, esq.
Surrey, Edward Langton, esq.
Sussex, Robert Randall, esq.
Warwickshire, Benjamin Palmer, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Phillips, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Polhill, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Ralph Millbank, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Anglesea, Bodychen Sparrow, esq.
Brecknockshire, David Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Thomas, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Rogers, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Owen Hughes, esq.
Denbighshire, Kenrick Eyton, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Pennant, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Rouse, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Powell, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Smith, esq.
Radnorshire, Richard Loyd, esq.

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Feb. 8. Vertue Hall, a servant to one Mrs. Wells, who kept a house of ill fame near Enfield-wash, was taken into custody, by virtue of a warrant from justice Fielding: after a very strict examination, she acknowledged that Elizabeth Canning, a young woman, who had been robbed by two fellows in Moorfields, about ten in the evening last New year's day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. Wells's house, and confined there near a month, and that several menaces were made use of to induce her to become a common prostitute; but that she would not comply. After so long confinement, the said Elizabeth Canning took an opportunity of pulling down some boards, which were nailed before a window, and made her escape, and came in a very miserable, naked condition, and almost deprived of her senses, to her mother, a poor widow, who lived in Aldermanbury postern. An old gipsy in Mrs. Wells's house stript her of her stays, and during her confinement she had no other subsistence than about a quartern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. Wells and the gipsy had been apprehended before and committed to prison.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt tax bill.

The magistrates and inhabitants of Edinburgh, being desirous to improve that city, by widening the streets and avenues, and erecting an exchange and other public buildings, applied to Parliament for leave to purchase lands and houses, and such other powers as were necessary for executing their design.

Feb. 26. The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Squires, the gipsy, for robbing Elizabeth Canning of a pair of stays in the dwelling house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield-wash, received sentence of death. Mrs. Wells, as an accessary to the gipsy after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

March 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills,—

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain for 1753, at 2s. in the pound.

An act to continue the duties on salt.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for enforcing the laws for the better preservation of the game.

Two road, and several private bills.

Vertue Hall, the girl who was evidence against Mrs. Wells, and Mary Squires, in the affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, declared before the right honourable the Lord Mayor, that all she had sworn upon the trial was false; whereupon she was committed to the Compter till this mysterious affair could be further examined.

March 9. The right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by some of the aldermen, was at Mr. Akerman's house in Newgate-street near two hours, to examine Susannah Wells of Enfield-wash, concerning the robbery of Elizabeth Canning, when the said Wells declared her innocence, and that she had never seen Elizabeth Canning, till the time she, the said Wells, with others, were taken into custody, and carried before justice Tashmaker, of Edmonton.

March 13. Four of the gentlemen who were concerned in carrying on the prosecution, in behalf of Elizabeth Canning, against Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, appeared before the right hon. the Lord Mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50*l.* each, for the appearance of the said Elizabeth Canning at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

The rev. Dr. Edward Young, of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, long known to the world by his poetical and other works, gave the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the sum of 1000 guineas:—A noble benefaction.

March 17. A meeting of justices was held at the Fleece, at Edmonton, to examine into the affair at Enfield-wash; when twenty-three persons of credit in and about that neighbourhood made affidavits, that Mary Squires the gipsy was at and near that place at the time the robbery was said to be committed.

March 22. Sir John Phillips, bart. presented to his Majesty the memorial of many of the proprietors of estates and inhabitants in the several places adjacent to Richmond new park; setting forth their right to highways through the same for horses, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to stiles and ladders for foot passengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free use of the water and watercourses there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood, for the use of the poor of the said parishes; complaining that they had of late been obstructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their said ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redress of these their grievances. The said memorial was signed by above 300 persons.

March 30. A chapter of the most ancient

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order of the Thistle was held, when the right hon. John earl of Rothes, and William lord de Brook were elected knights companions of that order.

Seventy thousand pounds was ordered to be raised by way of lottery, 20,000*l.*, of which to be applied to the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's curiosities; 10,000*l.* for the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford; the remaining 40,000*l.* together with 7000*l.* bequeathed some time since towards rebuilding the Cottonian library, to be laid out in erecting a public building, to serve as a repository for this valuable collection, and for the payment of the salaries of proper persons to take care of them.

April 1. There was a grand drawing room at St. James's, where the nobility, and gentry were very numerous, when his Majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of Cornwall to his royal highness the prince of Wales, which had been vacant ever since the death of the late Prince.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,—

An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery, and for regulating the said fishery according to the calendar now in use, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To twenty-two road bills, and to eleven private bills.

April 30. A fire happened at Tarvin in Cheshire, which burnt down above forty dwelling houses, besides barns and other out buildings, with several stacks of corn and hay.

May 15. A great number of the Jew merchants attended the House of Commons about their naturalization bill, which had passed the Lords, and was then depending there.

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for more effectually punishing persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, &c.

An act for more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco by land or water, and for the ease of the fair trader in tobacco; and for ascertaining the rates payable for the postage of certain letters, and for amending and explaining the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by retail.

An act to prevent wines imported into any of the out ports being brought to London without paying the London duty.

An act for regulating the trade to the Levant sea.

An act for encouraging the silk manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for ascertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to justices of the peace.

An act for encouraging the linen manufacture in the Highlands of Scotland.

An act for levying the duties on windows in Scotland.

To several other public acts, twenty road acts, and thirteen private bills.

Arrived at Portsmouth, captain Tagget, in the new Cascoe sloop, from Nova Scotia, with an express from governor Hopson, giving an account, that the French at Louisbourg had sent down a party of their Indians, in order to distress that colony, and to fall upon the friendly Indians, that had lately made peace with governor Hopson. In their way towards Halifax they met a schooner, which put into one of the islands near Cansoe, and the men going ashore, were surrounded by the French Indians and taken. Two of the four men were put to death, and scalped; the other two were carried over to the continent; but they had the good fortune to escape.

May 21. At a court of common council at Guildhall, it was moved and resolved, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for naturalizing the Jews. A committee was appointed to draw up the said petition, which being agreed to, the sheriffs were instructed to present it directly.

The same day a cabinet council was held at Kensington, when the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, in relation to Mary Squires, for the supposed robbery of Elizabeth Canning, was laid before his Majesty, and agreeable thereto his Majesty was pleased to grant her his royal pardon.

The city of Bristol was put into a great consternation, by the rising of some hundreds of colliers and other country people, on account of the dearness of corn. They committed great outrages, with stones and brickbats broke the windows of the council house, where the magistrates assembled, wounding several who were in it, and forcibly boarded a vessel laden with a great deal of corn for exportation; but as they began to plunder it, being unarmed, they were put to flight by a posse of constables with their staves; this was on Monday the 21st; and on Thursday about noon, a great number of them returned and assembled at Lawford's gate; the constables and the rest of the city guard advanc-

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ing, the rioters pelted them with stones, when a skirmish ensued, and several of them were wounded and taken prisoners. At nine o'clock the gates were shut, and the guards patrolled the city. On Friday a troop of the Scotch greys arrived, and the alarm being given of the rioters coming, the drum beat to arms, the gates were shut, and the draw-bridge pulled up; but endeavouring notwithstanding to enter at another place, as soon as they had broken the gate, the guard came up, and firing a few pieces among them, made them fly divers ways; which occasioned several skirmishes in different parts of the city, wherein four were killed on the spot, and about thirty taken and committed to Newgate.

June 2. In the evening, about six or seven, there were terrible storms of hail, thunder, and lightning, at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and other parts thereabouts. At Sherborne the storm lasted near two hours, and some of the hailstones measured three inches round; they were in all shapes, round, long, and flat. At Bridgewater the storm was more violent, continuing about an hour, many of the hailstones measuring from six to seven inches round, and falling with such force as broke the tiles and all the windows that were exposed to it. Almost all their fruit was beaten down, and a great deal of other damage done.

June 7. At ten this morning Dr. Archibald Cameron was hanged at Tyburn for high treason.

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by Parliament.

An act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages, to take place on the 25th of March next.

An act for the amendment and preservation of the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom.

An act for purchasing the Museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and also the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the same and for the Cottonian library, by a lottery.

An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers, devisees, and lessees.

An act to render more effectual an act made in the twelfth year of queen Anne, entitled, An act for providing a public reward for such persons as should discover the longitude at sea.

An act for regulating the manner of licensing ale-houses in England; and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale, and other liquors, without license.

An act for continuing several laws relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of custom or excise, &c.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the provisions made by two acts of Parliament, for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in Scotland, &c.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the act relating to distempered cattle.

And to some other public bills, road bills, and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both Houses, wherein he informed them, that the season of the year was so far advanced, and the business before them so entirely finished, that it was necessary to put an end to this session of Parliament; that the zeal which they had shewn for his person and government in all their proceedings, called for his sincere thanks; and that the care and assiduity they had exerted, in making such provisions as might advance the commerce of his subjects; supply and extend their manufactures; and put a stop to some disorders that required reformation; were no less agreeable to him, than they were proofs of their prudence, in laying hold of this time of tranquillity to make domestic improvements.

That the state of foreign affairs had received no material alteration since their meeting; and that they might depend on his steadily pursuing the same principles and ends, which he then declared to them; that to preserve the peace; to consult the real prosperity of his people; and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour and just rights of his crown and kingdoms; were the fixed objects of all his measures.

Then he told the Commons, that in granting the supplies for the current year, they had equally shewn their concern for the public service, and their regard to the ease of their fellow subjects. He thanked them for both; as well as for providing with so much foresight, for the future augmentation of the sinking fund.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 14th of August next.

June 8. A very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this night between eleven and twelve at several places in the north-west parts of England, as at Skipton

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in Craven in Yorkshire, at Manchester in Lancashire, and at Knutsford in Cheshire, and in the villages adjacent to those towns; of which the account from Skipton may serve for the rest; its duration was adjudged to be about three seconds; its effects upon those who were up in the houses, were like the sudden and violent passing of wheel carriages through the streets, which made every thing shake in the houses, and the floors to heave; and even the moveables, deal planks, &c. to be thrown down; those in bed felt their beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the walls and windows rattle as if shook to pieces; those out in the streets very sensibly felt the earth heave and shake, which was succeeded by a rushing noise and explosion, like that of gunpowder fired in the open air. It was very calm, a red sky, intermixed with black clouds.

June 9. At the close of the sessions, the grand jury for London, after having spent three days in examining the witnesses for and against Canning, came into court, and returned several bills against William Clark and John Gibbon the two Abbotsbury men, Mr. Grevil of Comb, and Elizabeth Canning, true bills.

June 24. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, a considerable thunder storm happened in and about London, attended only with rain in some places, and great hail-stones in others, particularly about Islington, Hoxton, &c. At the former place the hail-stones were as big as marbles, and at the latter they most of them measured an inch and a half round; whereby much damage was done to windows, gardens, &c. At Newington-green, at the same time, there was no hail.

June 29. A warrant was granted by alderman Rawlinson, for the apprehending Elizabeth Canning, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury.

A great number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the west riding of Yorkshire, and cut down and destroyed several turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houses belonging to them. The mob grew to such a height, that the justices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general Hawley's regiment of dragoons quartered at York, for a detachment to be sent in order to suppress the rioters. And on the 30th instant, a carter going through Beeston turnpike refused to pay the toll, whereupon he was seized by the soldiers, in order to be carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the King's Arms inn in Brig-gate, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the guard-house, and rescue three prisoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there, on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike; accordingly, between seven and eight, a body of 500 men assembled in Brig-gate, when, by order of the justices, the proclamation against riots was read, and they were required to disperse; but this not being regarded, a message was sent about to desire all persons to shut up their shops and keep in their houses: after which the officers sent their own servants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and shutters of the King's Arms inn, and tearing up the stones of the pavement to throw at the soldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the justices gave orders to the soldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was first done with powder only, but this no way intimidating the mob, the soldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the constables on Sunday morning, eight were killed, and about fifty wounded.

July 10. Between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out at Holme's Chapel in Cheshire, which burned down and consumed the whole place, consisting of about twenty houses, except the Old Red Lion inn, and two other houses.

August 3. This afternoon a fire broke out at the brewhouse belonging to the Red Lion at Great Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, which in a short time consumed five dwelling houses, with all the household furniture, several barns, stables, &c.

The same afternoon a fire happened at Dorsington, in Warwickshire, whereby seven cottages, besides the farm house, were consumed, with barns, stables, a bean rick, a great quantity of hay and straw, &c. and the church was very much damaged.

August 8. Was held a general court of the society of the Free British Fishery, when warrants were ordered to be issued out for a dividend of three per cent. per annum, for two years, granted by act of Parliament on upwards of 100,000*l.* employed by the society, the said bounty having been received of the commissioners of the customs.

August 10. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament

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which stood prorogued to the 14th should be further prorogued to Sept. 27.

August 12. This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out at a hatter's, in Castle-street, near the park, Southwark, which consumed the same and thirteen others on both sides of the way.

August 16. A fire happened about one this morning in Cock-yard, Bishopsgate-street, which communicating itself to the front houses, four or five of them were burnt down before it could be extinguished.

Richard Littleton, Charles Pawlet, Edward Walpole, and Hussy Montague, esqrs. were created knights of the Bath; and the earl of Cardigan appointed grand master of the said honourable order.

The total account of the success of the British vessels this season at Greenland was as follows:—

	Sh.	Wh.
London	15	64
Whitby	1	3
Newcastle	3	5
Liverpool	1	6
Bristol	1	5
Leith	6	25½
Barrowstouness	1	5
Dunbar	2	8
Aberdeen	2	7
Dundee	1	4
Glasgow	5	12
Total	38	144½

It is remarkable, that out of forty-eight ships, the whole number upon the Greenland fishing from Great Britain, not one was lost.

Sept. 1. The grand jury for the county of Surrey found a bill of indictment against the keepers of Richmond park, for refusing certain persons admittance therein. Seventeen of the jury were for the bill and seven against it.

Sept. 27. Both Houses of Parliament met, according to their last prorogation, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued for their meeting on the 15th of November for the despatch of business.

Sept. 29. Edward Ironside, esq. alderman of Cordwainers ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Nov. 8. His Majesty, with the whole court, came from Kensington palace to St. James's for the winter season.

Nov. 9. This morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Ayre's a cheesemonger, the corner of Rose-lane, Spitalfields, which consumed the same, with his furniture, stock in trade, &c. and part of the house of Mr. Tully, adjoining Mr. Constable and his wife, with Mrs. Jones, who were lodgers in the house, were burnt to death by the upper part of the house falling in.

The right honourable Edward Ironside, esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity.

Nov. 10. His Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings, when his Majesty entered into the 71st year of his age, being the oldest prince that ever sat on the English throne, no king or queen of England having ever attained to that age.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

Upon which both Houses presented addresses to his Majesty.

Nov. 26. The state lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

There were accounts from several parts of the country, of the distemper being broke out again among the horned cattle.

Nov. 27. Died the right honourable Edward Ironside, esq. Lord Mayor of London, and alderman of Cordwainers ward.

Nov. 28. Thomas Rawlinson, esq. alderman of Broad-street ward, was chosen Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year.

Dec. 4. The right honourable Thomas Rawlinson, esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in to his high office.

A LIST OF THE TWENTY-SIX PERSONS APPOINTED TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM (LATE SIR HANS SLOANE'S) IN THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.
Lord High Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty.
Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.
Lord Chamberlain, ditto.
Bishop of London.
The two Secretaries of State.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench.
Master of the Rolls.
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Attorney General.

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Solicitor General.
The President of the Royal Society.
The President of the College of Physicians.
All above for the time being.
Charles lord Cadogan.
Hans Stanley, esq.
Samuel Burrows, esq.
Thomas Hart, esq.
William duke of Portland.
Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The archbishop, the lord chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, have the nomination of all the officers, assistants, and servants.

A considerable number of the abovementioned trustees met this day at the Cockpit, and, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, elected the following fifteen persons additional trustees:—
Archibald duke of Argyle.
Hugh earl of Northumberland.
Lord Charles Cavendish.
Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.
The honourable Philip Yorke, esq.
Sir George Lyttleton, bart.
William Sloane, esq.
James West, esq.
Nicholas Hardinge, esq.
Sir John Evelyn, bart.
Charles Grey, esq.
William Sotheby, esq.
Thomas Birch, D. D.
John Ward, L. L. D.
Mr. William Watson, F. R. S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act to repeal the act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by Parliament.

An act for the better securing to constables and others the expenses of conveying offenders to gaol, and allowing the charges to poor persons to give evidence against felons.

To the land-tax bill of 2*s.* in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, one private bill, and several naturalization bills.

In consequence of the representation made by Holland in conjunction with his Britannic majesty, to the court of France, touching the new works at Dunkirk, the French ambassador presented a memorial to the president of the week, in which it was said, "That the court, in giving orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of Dunkirk, had no other intention, but to carry off the filth of the streets, which infected the air, and injured the health of the inhabitants and garrison; that they never imagined this innocent precaution could give any occasion for the smallest complaint; that, nevertheless, to give the maritime powers a manifest proof of his most Christian majesty's religious regard to treaties, and to remove every ground of uneasiness, he not only ordered the said works to be stopped, but to give directions for laying before their high mightinesses a plan of Dunkirk, that they may judge themselves of the true state of its fortifications.

Dec. 28. The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guildhall.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1751 TO DECEMBER 11, 1752.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7860	Males -	949
Females -	7584	Females -	978
In all	15,444	In all	19,27

Decrease in the burials this year 1209.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	789
Between two and five	140
Five and ten	41
Ten and twenty	47
Twenty and thirty	133
Thirty and forty	186
Forty and fifty	177
Fifty and sixty	156
Sixty and seventy	118
Seventy and eighty	86
Eighty and ninety	43
Ninety and a hundred	5
A hundred	
A hundred and one	
A hundred and two	

	£.	*s.*	*d*
Amount of the national debt on 11th. Jan. 1753 - - -	74,368,451	15	
Paid off from 11th Jan. 1753, to 11th Jan. 1754 - - -	1,292,764	0	
Amount on 11th Jan. 1754 - - -	73,075,687	15	

1754, Jan. 4. Robert Keith, esq. appointed plenipotentiary to their Imperial Majesties.

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A proclamation was made at the Old Bailey for the apprehending Elizabeth Canning, who so much engrossed the conversation of the town last year.

Jan. 18. The right honourable Thomas Carter, esq. master of the Rolls in Dublin, Anthony Malone, esq. his Majesty's prime sergeant at law, and Michael O'Brien Dilks, esq. quarter-master and barrack-master general, were dismissed from their employments; and Bellingham Boyle, esq. register of the prerogative court, had his pension stopped. Not many days after, the Parliament of that kingdom was prorogued.

Jan. 22. At a court of Hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, Thomas Chitty, and Matthew Blackiston, esqrs. sheriffs, proclamation was made by the common crier, requiring Elizabeth Canning to surrender herself at the next sessions at the Old Bailey; otherwise to proceed to an outlawry against her.

Impress warrants having been issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, the boats belonging to the several guard ships, &c. came up the river on this day, and carried off about 1000 seamen from on board the merchant ships in the river; and the next day they pressed near 1000 more, to man a squadron, which was intended for the East Indies.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR ENSUING.

Berkshire, Richard Faller, esq.
Bedfordshire, David James, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Wilkes, esq.
Cumberland, Sir William Fleming, bart.
Cheshire, Robert Lawson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Henry Southwell, esq.
Cornwall, John Glanvill, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Maddick Docton, esq.
Dorsetshire, Awnsham Churchill, esq.
Derbyshire, Richard Fitzherbert, esq.
Essex, Richard Benson, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Ingram, esq.
Hants, Sir Thomas Heathcoate, bart.
Hertfordshire, Fitz-Williams Barrington, esq.
Herefordshire, Giles Whitehall, esq.
Kent, Sir Thomas Rider, knt.
Leicestershire, John Edwin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Ascough Boucheret, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Chambre, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Shaftoe, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Robinson, esq.
Norfolk, Cotton Simmonds, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Jonathan Acklom, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Blackall, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Sismey, esq.
Shropshire, Edward Pemberton, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry Fownes Luttrell, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Mills, esq.
Suffolk, William Jenyns, esq.
Surrey, Henry Talbot, esq.
Sussex, Walter Bartelot, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Webster, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Clare, esq.
Wiltshire, William Phipps, esq.
Yorkshire, Nathaniel Cholmley, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Richard Hughes, esq.
Brecon, John Harcourt, esq.
Caermarthenshire, David Edwards, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Edwards, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Hugh Davis, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Maddocks, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Coytmore, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Walter, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mostyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Humfreys, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Alexander Elliot, esq.
Radnorshire, John Bishop, esq.

For about a fortnight past was a harder frost than had been known for some years. The river Thames, westward, was so full of ice as to hinder the navigation of barges from those parts.

Feb. 27. Elizabeth Canning appeared in court, and gave 400*l.* security for her appearance at the next sessions.

March 5. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act to prevent frauds, &c. committed by persons employed in making clocks and watches.

An act to punish mutiny and desertion in the officers and soldiers belonging to the East India company.

An act to repeal a proviso for more easily recovering servants wages.

And to several road and private bils.

His Majesty was pleased, with the advice of the privy council, to make some new rules and regulations for the more effectual performing of quarantine, the better to prevent the plague being brought into this kingdom from foreign parts.

March 9. The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable Sir William Lee, knt. chief justice of the court of

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King's-bench, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

A fire happened at Penten, near Andover, which consumed about fifteen houses.

March 16. His grace the duke of Newcastle, was appointed first commissioner for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

March 24. The duke of Newcastle resigned into the King's hands the seals of the office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the King was pleased to appoint the earl of Holdernesse, to succeed his Grace, as secretary of state for the northern department, and the right honourable Sir Thomas Robinson to succeed the earl of Holdernesse, as secretary of state for the southern department.

April 6. His Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for punishing persons destroying turnpikes, locks, and other works erected by authority of Parliament, and declaring all acts made for erecting courts of conscience to be public acts.

An act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed persons going armed and disguised, and doing injuries and violences to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects; and for the speedy bringing offenders to justice.

An act for the more easy and effectual proceeding upon distresses to be made by warrants of justices of the peace.

An act for the amendment and preservation of the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto.

And to divers other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both Houses, and prorogued the Parliament to the 25th instant.

April 8. A proclamation was published, by order of the King and council, for dissolving the Parliament, and calling a new one, when writs were ordered to be issued out by the Lord Chancellor, bearing date the 9th instant, and returnable on Friday the 31st of May next.

Another proclamation was published, for the electing of the sixteen peers of Scotland on Tuesday the 21st of May next, at Holy-Rood house.

Sir Dudley Ryder, attorney-general, was made lord chief justice of the King's-bench, in the room of the late lord chief justice Lee.

William Murray, esq. late solicitor-general, made attorney-general.

Sir Richard Lloyd, knt. solicitor-general, in his room.

The honourable Henry Bathurst, esq. a judge in the room of Mr. Justice Gundry deceased.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of supplies granted by Parliament, for the service of the year 1753	2,797,916	10	2
The Ways and Means amounted to	3,077,897	15	8
Leaving a surplus of	279,981	5	6

April 19. About eleven o'clock at night a shock of an earthquake, or a great explosion in the air, was felt in York, and above ten miles round, which continued some seconds.

At Whitby, Hull, and several parts on the sea-coasts, the same trembling was sensibly perceived, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

April 29. Came on at the Old Bailey the trial of Elizabeth Canning for perjury. The council for the crown were Mr. Davy, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Gascoyne; for the prisoner Mr. Moreton, Mr. Nayres, and Mr. Williams. The trial continued by adjournment for several days, viz. the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th of May. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the court generally sat late. On the last mentioned day, about ten o'clock at night, the trial ended. After the charge the jury withdrew, and were out upwards of two hours, when they returned and brought in their verdict, Guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt; but being informed by the court, that their verdict must be either guilty or not guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in guilty, but recommended her to the mercy of the court; after which she was committed to Newgate. There were great mobs and riots on some of these days about the sessions-house, and Sir Crisp Gascoyne was greatly insulted and abused; so that the court of aldermen offered a reward for discovering any of the rioters.

May 11. It being his Majesty's royal intention, that the Parliament, which was summoned to meet on Friday the 31st of this instant, should then meet and sit; the King was pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorizing his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, Thomas Lord Archbishop of

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Canterbury, and other Lords, to open and hold the said Parliament, on the said 31st day of this instant, being the day of the return of the writs.

His grace the lord primate of all Ireland, the right honourable lord Newport lord high chancellor, and the earl of Besborough were sworn lords justices of that kingdom during the absence of the lord lieutenant.

May 13. Canning was brought from Newgate to the Old Bailey, in order to receive sentence; but two of the jurymen having made affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their conscience; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not think she was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; the counsel for the prisoner hereupon moved for a new trial; but the arguing this point, and on the motion for arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions, to begin on the 30th instant, till which time the prisoner was remanded back to Newgate.

May 14. This morning a fire happened at Osson, a village about a mile from Stratford upon Avon, which burnt the houses of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Ward, with all their furniture, barns, stables, and four or five other houses, with the out houses, barns, ricks of corn, &c. and nine horses belonging to Mr. Irons, whose loss was reckoned to amount to about 2000*l.*

May 15. At night about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar house of Messrs. Barret and Co. near Paul's wharf in Thames-street, which burnt with the utmost violence for about three hours before it could be got under; and consumed the house where it began, great part of a timber-yard adjoining, and also damaged two other houses. As soon as the Lord Mayor was acquainted with the calamity he went to the place, and gave the greatest encouragement to the firemen, &c.; as did also Sir Robert Ladbroke and both the sheriffs; when it was known at the Tower, the commandant sent a party of the guards, who, together with the peace officers, gave the firemen an opportunity of doing their business, and thereby prevented the fire from spreading.

May 18. The duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of Ireland, with his duchess, arrived in town from that kingdom.

May 25. The King conferred the honour of knighthood on Thomas Clarke, esq. one of his Majesty's council at law, and granted him the office of master of the Rolls, in the room of the late Sir John Strange.

May 30. The sessions began this day at the Old Bailey, when the adjourned motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial in Canning's case came on to be argued before the court, five judges being upon the bench. Nine of the jurymen being examined, severally declared they did abide by their verdict, as being entirely according to their consciences, and the foreman asserted the same of a tenth, who would have been present, if not necessarily hindered. The judges who sat during the whole trial gave their opinion, that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. In the end, the court proceeded to pass judgment upon her, which was, That she should suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that be transported for seven years.

May 31. This day the new Parliament met, and his Majesty's commission, empowering his Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland, and several Lords therein named, to open and hold the said Parliament, was read in the presence of both Houses. And the Commons were directed to choose their Speaker, and to present him the next day to the lords commissioners.

June 1. This day the two Houses of Parliament having again met, the Commons presented to the lords commissioners the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esq. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker. And the lords commissioners having in his Majesty's name, approved their choice, the lord high chancellor made a speech to both Houses, acquainting them, by his Majesty's command, "That his Majesty had been pleased to give them this early opportunity of coming together, in order that certain parliamentary proceedings might be gone through, which his Majesty judged would be for the satisfaction of his good subjects to have completed without loss of time. And that his Majesty did not think proper now to lay before them any points of general business, reserving every thing of that nature to the usual time of their assembling in the winter."

June 5. The session of Parliament ended on this day, the right honourable the lords commissioners having, by his Majesty's command, prorogued them to the 8th of August next.

June 13. M. de Contrecoeur took possession of the outlines of a fort planned by the English, and when finished, called it Fort du Quesne.

About two this afternoon a terrible fire broke out at Hindon in Wilts, which burnt

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all night and great part of the next day, whereby upwards of 140 dwelling houses, besides out houses, barns, stables, ricks of corn and hay, &c. were consumed, to the great confusion and distress of the inhabitants, who were greatly relieved in their calamity by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, particularly by lord Folkestone, and the city of Salisbury. Thirteen public houses out of fourteen were destroyed, and one or two persons buried in the ruins, besides several hurt.

July 15. This night between eleven and twelve a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Memory, grocer and oilman, at the corner of Stafford-street, next to Old Bond-street, which in a little time entirely consumed the same, and all his stock; he and his family escaping with difficulty almost naked. It likewise burnt the upper part of the Blue-Posts alehouse, and the houses of Mrs. Barber and Mr. Moss, and greatly damaged the Vine tavern in Stafford-street; all the latter persons suffered greatly in the loss of their goods.

July 23. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, Allen Evans, esq. and John Torriano, esq. (both merchant tailors) were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

July 25. The back front of Mr. Barret's late sugar-house at Paul's wharf, which was left standing when the sugar-house was burnt down, fell in, by which accident five bricklayers labourers, who were chipping bricks in the cellar, for the workmen, who were carrying up a new building, were killed on the spot.

July 28. Between six and seven in the evening, was a most violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, at Walton in Suffolk. The hailstones in general were as large as pigeons eggs, in various shapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. It did incredible damage, especially in the corn fields. Several had their glass windows broken in such a manner that scarce a whole pane remained, and the fruits in the gardens were entirely spoiled. The damage done by this storm was computed at near 500*l*. Where the hail fell so very thick was about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It seemed to have fallen down with a whirlwind, like a tornado, and not to have spread itself far.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 8th instant, was by his Majesty in council ordered to be further prorogued to Oct. 22.

Aug. 21. Between one and two in the morning, there was at Gloucester, the most violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, that had ever been known, which put the inhabitants under the most terrible apprehensions, though no damage was done but to a house in Bolt-lane, the main beams of which were shivered in a most surprising manner, two or three doors thrown off their hinges, and the glass forced out of all the windows.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to Aug. 27, was further prorogued to April 22.

Sept. 4. Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a resolution, that Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expense of building a new bridge; and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

Sept. 18. The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of London-bridge, met at Guildhall, when the estimates of the expense were laid before them; according to which it was computed that the pulling down the houses on both sides, and rendering the bridge useful and commodious for carriages and foot passengers, amounted to upwards of 40,000*l*.

Sept. 26. At a court of common council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at Black Friars, as also pulling down the houses, and enlarging the passage over London-bridge, was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

Sept. 28. Samuel Fludyer, esq. alderman of Cheap ward, and John Torriano, esq. citizen and merchant tailor, the two new sheriffs, where this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster.

Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq. alderman and stationer, vice-president of the British herring-fishery, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 28. A proclamation was published in the Gazette, for the Parliament to meet on November 14, and to sit for the despatch of business.

Oct. 7. Great damage was done to the shipping by a storm of wind, which arose about midnight, and the wind's blowing hard for some days after. A large ship, laden with iron and deals from Stockholm, ran a-ground at Orfordness, and was beat to pieces by the rage of the sea; but the crew were happily saved.

Oct. 11. Two vessels from Leith were cast away in Yarmouth road, and the passengers to the number of thirty-six all

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perished; but he crews saved themselves in their long-boats.

Oct. 19. About two this afternoon, a place called the Dust-house belonging to Mr. Norman's gunpowder mills at Moulsey, in Surrey, blew up, and killed one man, who was barrelling up the gunpowder. It was reckoned there were about thirty barrels of powder in the store-room, each barrel containing 100lbs. weight. The building was blown into thousands of pieces, and carried a great way; the poor man's body was torn into so many pieces, there was no finding them, or half his bones. Seven or eight great elms, that stood near this room, were torn up by the roots, and many others shattered, and several adjacent buildings terribly torn; a building about thirty yards from it, which contained about the same quantity of gunpowder, had its roof beat in, and a man at work received a blow on the back of his neck, by a piece of timber, but the powder remained safe. The windows of several neighbouring houses were broken, and some of the tiles blown off the houses at some distance, by the force of the shock. The houses for many miles about were shaken by the explosion.

Oct. 20. This morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a very large warehouse in Montague-close, near St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark, which entirely destroyed the same, and a very large quantity of hops, which was in the same warehouse, and damaged several of the adjacent houses. There was a party of soldiers to keep off the mob, and the fire was in a great measure suppressed about noon.

The following advices brought by the ship Dorrington from the East Indies, about the end of this month, were published by authority.

On Nov. 28, 1753, the French made an attempt to take Trichinopoli (by surprise) a strong place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a garrison commanded by captain Kilpatrick. They made the attack about four that morning with 800 Europeans. Their black forces were to make several false attacks on several parts of the town; by the darkness of the night, and the carelessness of a guard, they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a shot, got possession of a battery on the outward wall, called Dalton's battery. By this time an accidental shot or two alarmed the garrison, who immediately repaired to their posts, and attacked the party on the battery, who defended themselves till day light, and made several attempts to scale the inward wall and petard the gate, but were kept off by the garrison. By day break, those that did not choose to venture their necks by jumping off the battery, to save themselves, called out for quarter, which was given them. There were taken on the battery 297 European prisoners, besides sixty-five wounded, and forty-two killed in the ditch, and nine officers; the rest of their loss was not known, but it was believed must have been very considerable. In this action the garrison had scarcely any loss.

From the time of the beforementioned action until the middle of February following, nothing material happened, when colonel Lawrence, who was then encamped near Trichinipoli, was obliged, according to custom, to send a party to escort provisions to the camp, consisting of 230 Europeans, eight officers, about 500 Seapoys, and four pieces of cannon. They marched on Feb. 12, and on their return upon the 15th, were attacked by a party of the enemy, consisting of 120 French, two companies of foreigners, the French troop of 100 men, 1000 topasses, 6000 seapoys, all their black cavalry, in number about 8000, and seven pieces of cannon. The detachment moved in the night, and came up with colonel Lawrence's detached party by break of day, as they were on their march. What men could do, they did; but the commanding officer, unfortunately afraid of losing his baggage, divided his force to save it; upon which the enemy fell in amongst them, and, although they paid dearly for it, killed or took prisoners almost the whole party.

A sudded inundation of the river Rye happened at Helmsley in Yorkshire, such as had never been known by the oldest people in those parts, probably occasioned by the late heavy rains. Two houses were entirely washed away, the one inhabited by James Holdforth, he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being sick in her bed, was carried down the stream half a mile, and at last washed off into a field, where she was found the next morning, very little hurt. The other house belonged to John Sunley, who was also drowned, and all his family. In the whole thirteen persons. Two other houses were greatly damaged, as was also the stone bridge at the entrance of the town; fourteen hay-stacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of those of

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the park, belonging to the fine seat of Thomas Duncombe, esq. were washed away. Two large bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, at Rivaulx, were driven down, as were several more lying upon the river Rye, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at Rivaulx, belonging to Robert Berry, were utterly destroyed. The water formed a vent for itself, by forcing through the wall of his kitchen, which prevented the house from being driven down; the man and his family saved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There had also been terrible havock among the inhabitants at Rivaulx as well as at Helmsley, by damaging of houses and drowning of cattle. One Simpson, a farmer at Rivaulx, had seven calves drowned; and Robert Sandwith's tan-yard, at Helmsley, was utterly destroyed, and leather washed away out of the pits to a great value. The river Derwent was never known higher in the memory of man. Mr. Creafer, of Ferby, near Malton, was drowned near Westow, in his return home from Pocklington fair. Thirsk bridge was entirely washed away, and the inhabitants suffered great damage, but no lives lost.

Nov. 7. About five o'clock this morning a most terrible fire broke out in St. Werburgh's church, Dublin, which in a few hours entirely consumed that fine fabric, nothing being preserved from the conflagration but the steeple and vestry, all the body of the church being quite destroyed. During the time of the fire there was a very high wind at S. W. which put all the houses on the south side Castle-street in the most imminent danger; some of them took fire, particularly the back part of the Exchequer office, and house adjoining: but two engines being brought to play on the houses, prevented any further damage.

Nov. 8. The Lord Mayor, attended by the several aldermen, preceded by the court of assistants of the grocer's company, went in procession from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, and soon after the right honourable Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq. Lord Mayor elect, attended by the aldermen, and preceded by the court of assistants of the company of stationers, came from thence to Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor elect was sworn into his high office, and the city regalia were delivered to him with the usual formality.

Nov. 9. The right honourable Stephen Theodore Janssen, esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity.

His Majesty and the royal family came from Kensington to St. James's, to reside there during the winter.

A great quantity of warlike stores were sent from the Tower on board the Isabella and Mary, for Virginia.

Nov. 14. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for and attending, opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech to both Houses.

His Majesty first acquainted both Houses, "That it was with great pleasure he met them in Parliament, at a time when the late elections had afforded his people an opportunity of giving fresh proofs of their duty and affection to his person and government, in the choice of their representatives.

"That the general state of affairs in Europe had received very little alteration since their last meeting. But he had the satisfaction to acquaint them, that he had lately received the strongest assurances from his good brother the king of Spain of his firm resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with him, with reciprocal acts of harmony and good faith; and that he would persevere in these sentiments. That it should be his principal view, as well to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, as to improve the present advantages of it, for promoting the trade of his good subjects, and protecting those possessions, which made one great source of our commerce and wealth.

"That the plan formed by the last Parliament for appropriating the forfeited estates in the Highlands to the public benefit appeared to be of such national importance, that he was persuaded they would not omit any proper opportunity of completing it. And he also recommended it to them, to make such further provisions, as may be expedient for perpetuating the due execution of the laws, and the just authority of his government, in that part of the united kingdom.

Then he told the House of Commons "That he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the supplies he had to ask of them, were such as should be necessary for the ordinary services; for the execution of such treaties as had been communicated to them, for consolidating and maintaining that system of tranquillity which was his great object; and, at the same time, for securing ourselves against any encroachments."

"That the gradual reduction of the na-

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tional debt, which had been so wisely and successfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their serious and constant attention."

The two Houses presented addresses to his Majesty, which he graciously answered.

Dec. 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent

To the land-tax bill of 2*s.* in the pound.

The malt-tax bill.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill for the relief of the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital.

A bill to indemnify members of corporations, who have omitted to take the oaths of office, and allowing them further time for that purpose.

A naturalization bill, &c.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to January 9, and the Commons to January 7.

We had very melancholy accounts of damage and distress at sea, this month, by hurricanes and stormy weather, both on our own coasts and in foreign parts; a great many ships and vessels being cast away; in some, part of the crew, and in others the whole crew miserably perishing, and going down to the bottom. In many places these storms were attended with thunder, lightning, and hail, both by sea and land.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 11, 1753, TO DECEMBER 10, 1754.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7754	Males	11164
Females	7193	Females	11532
In all	14947	In all	22696

Increase in the burials this year 3420.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8115
Between two and five	1904
Five and ten	640
Ten and twenty	628
Twenty and thirty	1085
Thirty and forty	2141
Forty and fifty	2179
Fifty and sixty	1944
Sixty and seventy	1642
Seventy and eighty	1143
Eighty and ninety	586
Ninety and one hundred	85
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and nine	1

A body of near 6000 of the best troops of France, selected and sent over, were arrived at the lower fort upon the Ohio, and employed, even in this rigorous season, in fortifying that country. In September last, the French men of war that brought them over, were seen not far from the entrance of the river St. Laurence, into which they went, and landed at Quebec. After a short stay there, they were seen by our Indian traders passing the lakes Oswego and Erie, in a prodigious number of battoes; of which the several governors received notice.

1755, Jan. 6. This night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables belonging to the dowager lady Carpenter, in Lee's Mews, North Audley-street, which burnt down two stables, burnt the coachman's child to death, and two horses.

Eardley Wilmot, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, in the room of judge Wright, who resigned, and also received the honour of knighthood.

Jan. 15. This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Hurlston's, hair merchant, in Hand-court, Holborn, which burnt with such violence, that a printer's materials in the same house were entirely consumed, and considerable damage done to the adjacent houses.

The presumed amount of the taxes collected in 1755, including the charges of collection 7,513,344*l.*

Jan. 28. The buildings in two great rope-walks, at Stepney causeway, with a large quantity of pitch, tar, spun yarn, and cordage, were consumed by fire, occasioned by a pitch-kettle's boiling over, through the carelessness of the servants.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart.
Bedfordshre, Thomas Vaux, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Henry Uthwaite, esq.
Cumberland, Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Slaughter, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. William Mitchell, esq.
Cornwall, Francis Beauchamp, esq.

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Devonshire, Sir John Rogers, bart.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Strode, esq.
Derbyshire, Philip Gell, esq.
Essex, Richard Chiswell, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Cossins, esq.
Hants, John Barnard, esq.
Hertfordshire, G. T. Heysham, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Penoyre, esq.
Kent, George Sayer, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir John Danvers, bart.
Lincolnshire, William Marshal, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Jones, esq.
Northumberland, John Swinburn, esq.
Northamptonshire, Henry White, esq.
Norfolk, Miles Branthwayte, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Oxfordshire, Sir William Burnaby, knt.
Rutlandshire, J. Maydewell, esq.
Shropshire, Francis Turner Blythe, esq.
Somerstshire, Roger Lyde, esq.
Staffordshire, John Burrish Leigh, esq.
Suffolk, Cook Freston, esq.
Surrey, John Mackerill, esq.
Sussex, John Major, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Neale, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Highway, esq.
Wiltshire, Arthur Evans. esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Foljambe, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Davies, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Rees Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Bowen, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Stodart, esq.
Denbighshire, Watkin Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, John Barker, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Popkins, esq.
Merionethshire, William Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Hooke, esq.
Radnorshire, William Gosse, esq.

The river Beauley, about Kilmorack and Kiltarlatie, in Scotland, seven miles, N.W. from Inverness, was quite dry in all the fords and currents; but in less than two hours after the river was so swelled that in the shallowest places it would come above a man's knee; and this sudden change happened though there was a hard frost, and no mild weather, or scarce so much as the appearance of the sun. This river was never known to stop so before.

Feb. 8. A proclamation was published, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, his Majesty's natural born subjects, from the service of all fore princes and states, and prohibiting s persons from entering their service.

Feb. 12. The fine seat of William Be ford, esq. at Fonthill, near Salisbury, w except the two north wings and the gr kitchen and brewhouse consumed by fi The loss was computed at 30,000*l.* o 6000*l.* of which were insured. The ca of this sad accident was occasioned by so workmen making a fire in a closet chi ney, in the very centre of the house; which chimney the hearth had been tak up.

Feb. 20. A fire broke out at the hou of William Belchier, esq. at Epsom Surrey, which entirely consumed it. T house and furniture were ensured at 5,50

The house of Mr. Thompson, an e broiderer, in Bury-street, St. James's, w consumed by fire, and several others mu damaged. Some persons perished in t flames.

March 8. Was held a general court the Free British Fishery, when Mr. alde man Bethell, the president, acquainted t proprietors with the favourable recepti which the honourable House of Commo had given to the society's petition; a the resolutions of that honourable Hou were read.

March 11. The term for the bounty seamen, being expired a new proclamati was issued for continuing the bounties 3*l.* and 40*s.* till the last day of March, a for granting the like bounty to seamen, w entered on or before February 6th las with those that since entered, and for co tinuing the rewards for discovery of co cealed seamen.

March 20. His Majesty went to th House of Peers, and gave the royal asse to a bill, for vesting Montague-house trustees, and enabling them to convey to the trustees of the British Museum fo a general repository.

For allowing further time for the en rolment of deeds and wills made by pa pists.

And to a great number of other privat and local bills.

March 25. His Majesty having, by most gracious message to the House o Lords, signified the necessity of augment ing our forces by sea and land, in order t provide for the security of our colonies i America, as well as for the defence o these kingdoms, their Lordships presente a dutiful and loyal address to his Majest thereon.

The British navy at this period amount ed to 6 first rates, of 110 guns, and 10

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guns; 13 second rates of 90 guns; 47 third rates of 80 guns, and under; 65 fourth rates of 60 guns, and under; 40 fifth rates of 44 guns, and under; and 72 sixth rates of 20 guns, and under; making a total of 243 ships.

The French navy consisted of 7 second rates of 80 guns; 67 third rates of 74 guns and under; total 74 ships.

April 8. The following resolution of the hon. House of Commons was published in the London Gazette.

Resolved, That toward raising the supply granted to his Majesty, a sum of money, not exceeding one million, be raised by way of lottery.

Arrived two ships from South Carolina, with 50,000 pound weight of indigo.

A paper was laid before the right honourable the lords commissioners for trade and plantations, signed by about forty of the most eminent silk throwsters and weavers, declaring, that having examined a parcel of above 300 pounds weight of Georgia raw silk, imported in February last by the Juno, captain Macclellan, they found the nature and texture of it truly good, the colour beautiful, the thread even and clean as the best Piedmont of the size, and much more even and clean than the usual Italian silks, and that the white was of as good a colour as that from Piedmont, and could be worked with less waste than the China silk; that it had all the properties of good silk, was well adapted to the weaver's use in most branches.

April 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

An act for the regulation of the marine forces on shore.

An act for regulating places of public entertainment.

An act for the better raising of marines and seamen.

An act to prevent the spreading of the cattle distemper.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne; in which he acquainted the two Houses, that the zeal they had shewn for supporting the honour, rights, and possessions of his crown, had afforded him the greatest satisfaction; that his desire to preserve the public tranquillity had been sincere and uniform: that he had religiously adhered to the stipulations of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; and made it his care no to injure, or offend any power whatever; but never could entertain a thought of purchasing the name of peace, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to Great Britain, either by ancient possession or solemn treaties; that the vigour and firmness of his Parliament on this important occasion had enabled him to be prepared for such contingencies as might happen.

After which the right honourable the lord chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 27th of May next.

The press for seamen was carried on with great vigour in all parts of the kingdom, and in Ireland; but great numbers entered voluntarily. Such a patriotic spirit prevailed, that almost all the considerable towns gave large rewards, in addition to his Majesty's bounty, to such able bodied seamen and landmen as would enter into his service.

April 26. His Majesty intending to go to Hanover, was pleased to nominate lords justices, for the administration of government during his absence.

April 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty-office, with advice, that admiral Boscawen, with fifteen sail of the line, a twenty gun ship and sloop, having taken the two regiments on board, and some necessaries, at Plymouth, sailed from thence immediately after.

At five in the morning, his Majesty, set out from St. James's to Harwich and arrived at Hanover on Friday, May 2, at eleven in the forenoon.

April 29. The earl of Jersey's seat at Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordshire, was consumed by fire.

May 1. The time for paying the bounties to seamen and landmen were prolonged to the 27th instant.

A dreadful fire broke out at Walker's wharf, near the Hermitage brewhouse, occasioned by a boy going with a lighted candle into the loft over the stable; in a few minutes the loft was in a blaze, and the fire consumed three or four warehouses contiguous to the wharf, and then crossing the street set fire to the flax and hemp warehouses at the corner of Burr-street, consuming seven or eight of them, so that the loss was computed to be near 20,000*l*.

May 6. There was a warm press on the river, and above 1000 seamen were taken for his Majesty's service.

From Amsterdam we heard that there was employed this season in the whale fishery two hundred and four sail of ships,

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viz. one hundred and fifty-one Dutch, eighteen Hamburghers, one Gottenburgher two from Altona, two from Bremen, and one from Embden, for the Greenland coast, and twenty-nine Dutch for Davis's straits. If to these we add the British, we may be surprised how these creatures can furnish out a prey sufficient for employing so many ships yearly.

May 13. His Majesty was pleased to give 2000*l.* towards carrying on the public buildings at Edinburgh, to be paid at 500*l.* yearly for four years. His Majesty also granted 8,160*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* being the balance of the invalid fund, to the royal infirmary of that city, the said balance being at his Majesty's disposal, by the decease of all the invalids who had been established on it.

The lords justices, in council, ordered that the Parliament, which was prorogued to the 27th instant, be further prorogued to July 1.

May 23. Fifteen houses, and out-houses, were consumed by fire at Eweln in Oxfordshire.

Letters received by the Montfort Indiaman, dated at Bengal the 7th and 15th of December mentioned the arrival of rear admiral Watson, at fort St. David's, with the men of war under his command; and also the arrival of the company's ships; and that a cessation of arms had been agreed upon on the 11th of October, between the English and French for three months.

Dr. Mead's library sold for 5499*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The estates vested in his Majesty by the late act of Parliament, "For annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown unalienably, were the following, viz. the estates lately belonging to lord Lovat; lord John Drummond, brother to the duke of Perth; earl of Cromartie; and Archibald Macdonald, son of colonel Macdonald of Barrisdale, holding of the crown; of Cameron of Lochiel, Stuart of Ardshiel, Macdonald of Kinlock Moydart, Macpherson of Clunic, Buchanan of Arnprior, Macdonald of Lochgary, Cameron of Callart, Farquharson of Monaltry, and Macdonald of Keppoch, holding of subject superiors; as also the estate of Alexander Robertson of Stowan, which was forfeited to the crown Anno 1690; all of which were declared by the act to be annexed to the Imperial crown of this realm.

The assembly of New York passed an act for raising 45,000*l.* by a tax on estates real and personal, for putting the said colony into a posture of defence, for furthering his Majesty's designs against his enemies in North America; also an act restrain the sending provisions to Ca Breton, or any French port or settleme on the continent of North America, island nigh or adjacent thereto.

By an act passed the last sessions of a sembly at Boston in New England, the habitants of that province were forb holding any correspondence with the pe ple of Louisbourgh, &c. for four month commencing the first of March last; a the master of any vessels that should known to trade there, contrary to the tent of the said act, was to have one of h ears cut off, be publicly whipped, a rendered incapable of ever holding a place of honour or profit in that gover ment; his vessel and cargo to be forfeite and the owner or owners thereof to forfe 500*l.* and also to be disabled from holdi any place, &c. in that government.

At three o'clock in the afternoon bega at Newmarket, a most violent storm thunder, lightning, and rain. The torren was so great that it brought large pieces timber into the streets, which was at fiv o'clock about six feet deep in water; overflowed the cellars on the north side the street, so as to force up the boards many of the first floors, and filled severa shops and parlours two feet deep; the mar ket-stalls were lashed to sign posts, to pre vent their being carried off with the flood The inundation was thought to proceed from a cloud breaking between Cheveley and that place; for the torrent was so im mediate, the inhabitants had no time t help themselves; it came with such rapi dity that it beat down two people in cross ing the street, so that with great difficulty they saved their lives. Its force was s great that it displaced grave-stones in the church-yard, and removed pews in the church. The water was four feet deep in several houses, particularly the Star Inn where it came in with such strength, tha if a wall in the yard had not given way and two men been placed to hold the gates of the yard open, the whole house must have been soon beaten down; in the cellar twenty-eight hogsheads of beer and two pipes of wine were staved and lost. The damage done in the town was upwards of 1000*l.*

The Alcide and Lys, French ships of war, were taken by admiral Boscawen off the banks of Newfoundland.

The French fort at Beausejour surrendered to lieutenant colonel Monkton the 16th instant, and the next day a small fort upon the river Gaspereau, running into the bay Verte, where the French had their

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principal magazine for supplying the French inhabitants and Indians. In these forts were found a great quantity of provisions, and stores of all kinds.

June 22. A powder mill, at Ewell in Surrey, blew up; by which accident one poor man was blown to pieces, another's arm was so terribly shattered, that it was obliged to be cut off immediately; and a third was very much hurt.

June 24. Thomas Corbett, esq. citizen and grocer, and John Gibbs, esq. citizen and cooper, were, at the common hall, elected sheriffs of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

June 26. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday, July 1, was further prorogued to Thursday, August 14.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint the following commissioners and trustees for putting in execution the act for annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland, therein mentioned, unalienably to the crown, viz. duke of Argyle, marquis of Tweedale, earls of Morton, Finlater, Marchmont, and Hopeton, lord Deskford, lord Cathcart, lord Somerville, the lord president for the time being, chief baron of the Exchequer, the lord justice clerk for the time being, Charles Hope Weir, esq., lord Milton, Edward Edline, and John Maule, esqrs. barons of the Exchequer, lord Prestongrange, Robert Dundass of Arniston, esq. advocate for Scotland, and the advocate for the time being, the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces for the time being, James Oswald, esq. Andrew Mitchell, esq. Gilbert Elliot of Minto, esq. William Alexander, esq. George Drummond, esq. lieutenant-colonel David Watson, Mansfield Cardonnel, esq. Alexander le Grand, esq. Joseph Tudor, esq.

Was finished and erected in Trinity-chapel, Cambridge, that long studied piece of sculpture of Sir Isaac Newton, allowed by the best professors of the art to be a complete master-piece of the celebrated Mr. Roubilliac.

July 7. In the forenoon of this day there happened a terrible tempest of lightning and thunder, at Margate in Kent, which was followed with heavy rain and hail: at a place called Shallows, about a mile and a half from that place, the water was near five feet deep in the dwelling house. The same evening between six and seven o'clock were seen two water spouts about a mile from thence, which lasted about eight minutes; at the same time was seen another very large one towards the Essex coast, which lasted about fourteen minutes.

July 9. General Braddock was defeated near fort de Quesne.

The whale fishing this last season seemed to have been very advantageous to all parties concerned; for on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. no less than twenty ships employed in that trade by the city of Amsterdam alone, returned into the Texel, some with fourteen whales each, and those that had met with the worst success had two whales each.

July 14. The dwelling-house, barns, stables, out-houses, with all the stock of corn, hay, and implements of husbandry, of a farmer at Damerham, near Fordingbridge, in Wiltshire, were consumed by fire to the loss of between 2,000*l.* and 3000*l.*

July 16. Was a trial of the pix at Westminster of all his Majesty's gold and silver coins, coined within the tower of London, from July 1750, to this time; on which occasion were present the right honourable the Lord High Chancellor, the dukes of Newcastle and Argyle, lord Anson, earl of Buckinghamshire, earl of Halifax, the chancellor of the Exchequer, lord Berkley, lord Bathurst, and Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majesty's principle secretaries of state. The Lord High Chancellor, after having given a most excellent charge to the gentlemen of the jury, withdrew, as did the other lords of the council. Upon the trial, the jury found all the coins in weight and fineness perfect standard, and reported them so accordingly.

July 18. The French abandoned their fort at St. John's river, and, as far as was in their power, demolished it. As soon as the forts upon the Isthmus were taken, captain Rous sailed from thence with three twenty gun ships, and a sloop, to look into St. John's river, where it was reported there were two French ships of thirty-six guns each; he anchored off the mouth of the river, and sent his boats to reconnoitre; they found no ships there, but, on their appearance the French burst their cannon, blew up their magazine, burnt every thing they could belonging to the fort, and marched off. The next morning the Indians invited captain Rous on shore, gave him the strongest assurances of their desire to make peace with the English, and pleaded in their behalf, that they had refused to assist the French on this occasion, though earnestly pressed by them.

July 21. Sailed from Portsmouth, Sir Edward Hawke, with a fleet of eighteen men of war, viz. three of ninety guns, eight of seventy, three of sixty, one of sixty,

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one, one of fifty, one of forty, and a sloop.

July 22. His excellency the duke de Mirepoix, ambassador from the French king set out for Paris.

July 24. Aldermen Beckford and Porter, were this day elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Markham and Whitebread, which began the next morning.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, on July 31, between six and seven in the morning, and a flaming meteor was observed in the sky at Northampton.

A great noise was heard at Althorp, in Lincolnshire, like the report of several cannon, which proved to be an earthquake. It came from the south along the hills, and shook some houses very much. At Frodringham it shook the walls of a house, so that part of them fell. It was heard by people on Burringham moors for some time, but no shaking there. At the foot of Frodringham hill was a cottage, where a labourer and his family lived, just by the high road side; it made such a noise there, that the poor woman thinking some horses were running away with two or three waggons down the hill towards the cottage, went to the door but saw nothing; and as she went into the house again, it shook and reeled so much, that she thought the walls would have met. It was heard at Luddington and Aldingfleet, near the Humber, where they concluded it was cannon firing at Hull.

The lords justices ordered, in council, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, Aug. 14. should be further prorogued to Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Aug. 13. Sailed from Spithead, commodore Frankland, in his Majesty's ship Winchester, with the Warwick, Greenwich, and Seaford.

Aug. 18. A most valuable piece of antiquity was discovered at Bath. Under the foundation of the abbey-house then taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the duke of Kingston, the workmen discovered the foundations of more ancient buildings, and fell upon some cavities which gradually led to further discoveries. There were fairly laid open the foundations and remains of very august Roman baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vapour. Their dimensions were very large, but not fully laid open, and some curious part of their structure were not explained. It certainly appeared, that the Roman soldiers though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance and uses of baths, than the settled and opulent inhabitants of Britain have yet proposed to themselves.

Aug. 22. William Beckford, esq. alderman, was elected the other sheriff of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing.

The Dutch vessels this season brought home 200 whales.

Twelve frigates and sloops were lately built in private yards, for his Majesty's service.

Twenty four ships, and twelve colliers were taken into the service of the government, and fitted out as vessels of war to carry twenty guns, six pounders, and 12 men, each ship. They were taken up at 6s. 6d. per ton a month.

The East India company stationed a ship this year to open a trade at Ningpoo in China; a place much more centrical than Canton.

The lords justices signified to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, that the Parliament of that kingdom should be prorogued from the 28th instant to Oct. the 7th.

At the amethyst mines, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, were found large quantities of the finest amethysts, not inferior in hardness or colour to the best oriental: The crystals they dug were equalled by none in Europe, for their brilliancy and hardness for the use of grottos and jewellers' work.

The people of Carolina shipped, during the last year, ending in April, 200,000 lb weight of indigo.

Sept. 2. Both houses of Parliament met at Westminster, and were further prorogued to the 23d instant.

Sept. 8. About ten at night a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Watson's, a linen printer, at Morris's Causeway, Surrey, which did many thousand pounds damage.

There was the greatest fall of rain ever known in the north of England, which swelled all the rivers and did a great deal of damage to the neighbouring fields; in particular, the rivers of Spey and Findhorn rose above twelve feet perpendicular more than usual, and carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cattle, &c. A woman and a boy perished in the water of Dulnan, in Strath Spey; and a woman in the water of Lossie, near Elgin. The small rivulet rose likewise to a great height, and several cattle pasturing on the banks of

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some of them were carried down, and perished.

Sept. 15. About noon his Majesty landed at Margate, and arrived at Kensington at nine at night in perfect health. He set out from Hanover on the 8th instant.

Sept. 16. His Majesty ordered the Primate of Ireland to be struck off the list of privy councillors, and the earl of Kildare to be sworn of the privy council.

Governor Knowles caused a fort to be erected at the bay of Honduras, and recalled back all the old baymen who had been forced to fly from thence by the Spaniards. The seat of government in Jamaica was removed from Spanish town to Kingston.

Sept. 19. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty, to congratulate him on his safe arrival in his British dominions.

They all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, and his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Recorder, Samuel Fludyer, esq. alderman and sheriff, and John Torriano, esq. the other sheriff.

Sept. 23. A proclamation appeared in the London Gazette, proroguing the Parliament to Nov. 13; then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 29. Slingsby Bethell, esq. alderman of Walbrook ward, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The Blandford man of war, with governor Lyttleton on board, bound to South Carolina, was taken by the French squadron under count du Guay.

Our men of war having received orders for making reprisals on the French fleet, brought in upwards of forty of their trading vessels, and continued to make captures of all they met.

There happened a most astonishing hail shower, in the parishes of Beckley, Northam, Newbenden, Yeuhurst, &c. in Sussex, which utterly destroyed the fruits of the earth; by which many of the inhabitants were reduced to extreme poverty.

The corn in the eastern parts of Devonshire, was surprisingly destroyed by what they called oakweb worms, so that the whole crop was entirely lost.

By the late treaty with Russia, the Empress was to receive for ten years, an annual subsidy of 60,000*l.* during which term she was to keep ready for the service of Great Britain 73,450 men. If they should be actually employed, the subsidy to be augmented to 500,000*l.* per annum, but the troops to be paid by Russia.

Sir Edward Hawke arrived at St. Helen' with part of his squadron, from the bay of Biscay. Admiral West also arrived with more ships of the same squadron, at Plymouth.

Oct. 7. The Parliament of Ireland having met according to the prorogation, the Lord Lieutenant made a speech to both houses, which was followed by suitable addresses from them, and an address from the Commons to his Majesty.

The assembly of Pensylvania being called together by Mr. Morris, their governor, upon news of the defeat of major general Braddock, granted 40,000*l.* for his Majesty's service, by a tax of 5*l.* per cent. on all goods imported into that province.

The prince of Morocco made himself master of the two towns of Sallee, and laid a fine of 70,000 ducats on the inhabitants, and 10,000 ducats on each Christain merchant's house; bastinadoed Mr. Mountney to death, and also made a sacrifice of consul Pettigrew. Commodore Edgecumbe, with two men of war, sailed from Gibraltar to that place to demand satisfaction.

Oct. 14. Admiral Byng sailed from Spithead, with eight ships of the line, and some frigates, and was joined at Plymouth by four other ships of the line.

Oct. 22. The court-martial at Portsmouth, on lord Harry Poulett, captain of the Barfleur, for leaving his station without leave of admiral Hawke was finished; when his Lordship was censured, and admonished by the court; but acquitted as to any thing capital.

The Czarina declared to the British minister, that if the 73,450 men which she hath bound herself by treaty to furnish to Great Britain should be insufficient, she would add twenty or 30,000 more.

The Cherokee tribe of Indians, encouraged by a large bounty for every scalp of the enemy, granted by the province of South Carolina, to the number of 1600, marched against the French, and the Indians in their interest, on the Ohio; and, as a farther encouragement towards the expedition, the government of North Carolina made a present to them of 300 steers.

The herring fishery proved so successful this season, that the vessels employed in it brought 30,000 barrels into Yarmouth, and the adjacent ports.

Oct. 30. Don Felix de Abrew Bertodane, knight of the order of St. James, envoy-extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

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Nov. 3. His Majesty's ship Gosport was carried into the dock at Portsmouth to be cleaned; about half an hour past ten in the morning, which was very soon after she was had in, she was observed to pitch forward with her head deep in the water, and immediately to recover it, and pitch as deep in with her stern; the water about her was greatly agitated, and the dock gates forced open about six inches.

At a very considerable distance was a large bason, which had not the least communication with this dock, and in it were the Berwick, Dover, and a large ship, which had lately discharged a cargo of tar; these, and the Nassau, which lay along side the jetty, at the same instant felt the shock, with this difference, that instead of pitching they rolled very violently; and what is very extraordinary, not one of those who were on the land could perceive himself affected by it, or that the earth under, or about them, moved.

The same agitation was perceived in the ponds in Surrey and Kent; in the rivers and on the sea shores of Wales, Cornwall, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and Scotland: at Kinsale in Ireland, the sea swelled upon them and rolled in, in a surprising manner; and a Cork a very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at the same time, as also in Irton parish, in Cumberland, and at Amsterdam, and many other parts of Holland. The Elbe, Weser, and many rivers in Germany, were also extraordinarily agitated.

Nov. 5. The tide rose so high in the river Carron, in Scotland, that it overflowed its banks, laid many acres of fine arable land under water, and broke down a very strong dam-head, which had never before been down, either with any swelling of the water or tide, in the memory of man. The damage done to the fields, and the navigation of the river was very great.

Nov. 8. His Majesty removed from Kensington to St. James's, for the winter, as did the prince of Wales, princess dowager and her family, from Kew to Leicester house.

The right honourable Slingsby Bethel, esq. was sworn at Guildhall into the office of Lord Mayor of London.

Nov. 10. Being the anniversary of the King's birth-day, who then entered into the 73d year of his age, it was observed with the usual ceremonies and rejoicings at court, and all over the kingdom.

Nov. 11. The fine castle of Sir John Bingham, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and all the furniture, pictures, plate, &c. to the amount of 50,000*l.* consumed by the flames. It was owing to some burning coals falling on the floor of a room which was airing.

The right honourable Henry Boyle, esq. Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Addresses from both Houses were presented to his Majesty, who returned most gracious answers.

The admirals Boscawen, Mostyn, and Holbourne, arrived at Spithead with sixteen men of war from Nova Scotia, as also the Lys man of war taken from the French. Four men of war under commodore Spry were left at Halifax, and the Alcide, the other French prize.

This day the right honourable Henry Fox was appointed one of his Majesty's principle secretaries of state on the resignation of Sir Thomas Robinson.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an order from the secretary of war, for the militia of London to hold themselves in readiness to march, was read; on which a court of lieutenancy was immediately summoned to put the order in execution.

The Indians in the French interest continued their depredations at the back of Virginia, burning the plantations, and scalping and carrying off the inhabitants.

Nov. 20. Orders were given by the court of lieutenancy of London, for the six regiments of militia to be exercised in the Artillery-ground, by four companies each day.

Nov. 22. Vice admiral Byng with part of his squadron, arrived at Spithead from a cruize.

Sir George Lyttleton, bart. was appointed one of the commissioners of the treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord viscount Barrington secretary at war, in the room of the right honourable Henry Fox.

This month storms did great damage in various parts of the world; the great quantities of rain occasioned floods and inundations, and many vessels were unfortunately lost at sea, and upon our coasts.

The Esperance, a French man of war of seventy guns was taken by the Orford, captain Stevens, after an engagement of

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three hours. She had but 300 men on board, and was going from Rochfort to Brest to be completely manned.

An augmentation of one serjeant, one corporal, and seventeen private men, was ordered to each company, in every regiment of foot in Great Britain, and eight men to each troop of the blues commanded by Sir John Ligonier. Artillery was also draughted off to the several regiments in country quarters, and the officers of the ordnance promised a reward for the discovery of concealed fire arms.

Captain Rouse, in a twenty gun ship, brought to St. John's three French vessels laden with fish which he took on the coast of Newfoundland; after which he returned to that island, landed his men, destroyed the huts of the French fishers on the coast, drove the people up the country, and brought away two ship loads of cured fish.

His Majesty sent a most gracious message to the House of Lords, on Friday, Nov. 28, 1755, recommending relief to be given to the sufferers from the great earthquake at Lisbon.

The Lords in their address, in answer to this gracious message, returned his Majesty their thanks for it, and expressed their just sense of his royal concern for the great misfortune that had befallen the king of Portugal; and for his generous compassion of the unhappy sufferers. And they assured his Majesty of their hearty concurrence and assistance, in sending such speedy and effectual relief, as may be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an exigency.

In consequence of the King's message and lords address, his Majesty sent a considerable sum of money, 20,000 barrels of rice, a great quantity of corn and flour, a large cargo of beef from Ireland, and many other necessaries for the relief of the Portuguese, at the disposal of the king of Portugal.

His catholic Majesty also sent him 100,000 pistoles, and many necessaries.

Dec. 4. A great part of the Edystone Light-house, near Plymouth Sound, was consumed by fire. This edifice was built by the Trinity House in the reign of queen Anne, in the room of one blown down, September 27, 1703.

Dec. 10. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

At Glowson, near the river Wye, in the county of Hereford; about nine o'clock the inhabitants were alarmed by a terrible shock of an earthquake, attended with a great rumbling noise. About a quarter of a mile from thence, it sunk an acre and a half of land into the river Wye, swallowing up all the trees and every thing that grew thereon.

Dec. 24. A proclamation was issued for a general and public fast to be observed throughout Great Britain on Friday the 6th of February ensuing.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land tax, mutiny, and several other bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to the 19th of January next, and the Commons to the 13th.

The waters were so out in the neighbourhood of Chertsey, Staines, and other places westward, that it was dangerous travelling; a little village called Wrasbury, was entirely under water, and the inhabitants went to one another's houses in boats, and were forced to fetch provisions from Staines or Datchet by water; it was very dangerous towing the barges up, the horses going almost up to their backs a great way together in water, and frequently forced to swim.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1754, TO DECEMBER 16, 1755.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	7773	Males -	10779
Females -	7436	Females -	11138
In all	15209	In all	21917

Decrease in the burials this year 779.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	7803
Between two and five - -	2001
Five and ten - - - -	612
Ten and twenty - - -	577
Twenty and thirty - - -	1651
Thirty and forty - - -	2087
Forty and fifty - - -	2234
Fifty and sixty - - -	1918
Sixty and seventy - - -	1433
Seventy and eighty - -	1018
Eighty and ninety - - -	504
Ninety and a hundred - -	77
A hundred and one - - -	1
A hundred and seven - - -	1

1756. On the 27th of December there was

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[a] shock of an earthquake, and a great fall of rain at Slieuve Baughty, in the county of Galway, near Loughrea, in Ireland.

Ive Whitbread, esq. one of the sheriffs of this city attended the House of Commons with the city's petition for a new bridge at Blackfriars.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Thomas Reeve, esq.
Bedfordshire, James Smith, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Worcester, esq.
Cumberland, Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart.
Cheshire, Thomas Prescot, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Charles Pepys, esq.
Cornwall, John Sawle, esq.
Devonshire, John Oliver Williams, esq.
Dorsetshire, Harry Meggs, esq.
Derbyshire, Nicholas Hurt, esq.
Essex, Edward Emmett, esq.
Gloucestershire, Charles Wyndham, esq.
Hants, Bernard Brocas, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Turvin, esq.
Herefordshire, Edward Thomas, esq.
Kent, John Cockaine Sole, esq.
Leicestershire, William Pochin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Thomas Linster, esq.
Monmouthshire, Daniel Tragose, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Ashley, esq.
Norfolk, John Barker, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Robert Sutton, esq.
Oxfordshire, Charles Peers, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Tomblin, esq.
Shropshire, Anthony Kinnersley, esq.
Somersetshire, James Perry, esq.
Staffordshire, John Touchet Chetwode, esq.
Surrey, Charles Devon, esq.
Sussex, Joseph Caiverley, esq.
Warwickshire, John Taylor, esq.
Worcestershire, Joseph Biddle, esq.
Wiltshire, John Jacobs, esq.
Yorkshire, G. Montgomery Metham, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Charles Allenson, esq.
Brecknockshire, William Prytherch, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Henry Penry, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Owen, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Maurice Jones, esq.
Flintshire, John Wright, esq.
Glamorganshire, Henry Stratsfield, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Powell, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Lloyd Mears, esq.
Radnorshire, John Lewis, esq.

The king of Portugal returned his thanks to this court, for the relief sent him by his Majesty and the nation; and the whole Portuguese court was extremely affected by this instance of British generosity.

Great numbers of carpenters, &c. were engaged to go to Lisbon.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Dover, and at Dunkirk in France.

The King ordered thirty additional companies of marines to be forthwith raised.

Orders were received from the French court, by virtue of which all the English shipping in Dunkirk were stopt, and all their crews sent to prison, except the captains, who were forbid to walk about the town. At the same time all the innkeepers and other housekeepers were ordered, on pain of being fined fifty crowns, to deliver to the governor a list of names and qualities of all strangers who lodged in their houses.

Feb. 5. The subscription to the new loan of two millions was closed at the Bank, being quite full.

Feb. 6. The public fast was observed with a becoming decency, by all ranks of people.

Feb. 12. Four houses were blown down by the violence of the wind, at Merton in Surrey.

Feb. 13. Vice-admiral Watson arrived the 11th of this month in Geriah harbour, on the coast of Malabar in the East Indies, where he was informed Tulagee Angria was treating with the Mahrattas to surrender the place to them. In consequence of this intelligence, the Vice-admiral sent him a summons the next morning to surrender the town and fort to him; but receiving no answer in the time he proposed, and finding the Mahrattas (from whom he had received no assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the afternoon, and stood into the harbour in two divisions, in the order as he directed. The enemy fired at the ships as they passed their batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a fire as soon silenced their batteries, and likewise the fire from the grabs. Soon after four o'clock a shell was thrown into the Restoration, an armed ship which Angria some time before took from the East

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India company, which set her on fire, and soon after his whole fleet shared the same fate, and were all entirely destroyed. In the night the Vice-admiral landed all his troops, suspecting the enemy would endeavour to let in the Mahrattas, which supposition was verified by a deserter, who informed Mr. Watson that Angria (who himself was not in the fort) had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded the garrison, on no account to suffer the English to come in. On the 13th in the afternoon, after several messages had passed to no purpose, the Vice-admiral renewed the attack, and in about twenty minutes they flung out a flag of truce, but the Admiral insisted that his troops should be let in, and their colours hauled down, and they not complying with his demand, he repeated his attack with great vigour, and the enemy very soon called out for mercy, which our troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An officer, with sixty men, marched into the fort that night, and the next morning all our forces. The Vice-admiral reported that all his officers and men behaved with great valour; that our loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men as to damage done to the ships, insomuch that he could have been able to have proceeded to sea again in twenty-four hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, six brass mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition of all kinds; and in money and effects about 120 or 130,000*l*.

The grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others that were building, one of which was to carry forty guns; and a considerable number of small vessels called gallivats.

There was in the fort above 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners were Angria's wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his grabs.

The Vice-admiral left about 300 of the East India company's European troops in the garrison, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the companies armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place.

Feb. 19. Early in the morning a dreadful fire broke out in the counting house of Mr. Howell, timber merchant at Black-Friars stairs, through the carelessness, as was supposed, of a servant who lay in it, and was burnt. It burnt with such violence, that Mr. Howell's and two other timber yards, the glass-house, and about thirteen houses besides, were consumed; the flames not stopping till they came to Mr. Holmes's lime wharf. Some lighters loaded with deals took fire, and having burnt their moorings, fell down with the tide through London-bridge and set several ships on fire, particularly the Rose, Slaide, from Maryland, whose quarters were burnt, and another ship was ashore at Rotherhithe, which was cut from her moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning lighters which fell down the river stopt against London bridge, and was with difficulty prevented by some watermen, from setting fire to it. Sir Robert Ladbroke attended from four in the morning till nine, encouraging and directing the populace, &c. to assist in extinguishing the flames.

The House of Commons of Ireland waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with an address to the King, to assure his Majesty the just sense that house had of his Majesty's constant care and protection of that kingdom, and of their determined resolution to do every thing in their power for the support of the dignity and honour of his crown, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions at that time threatened with invasion; and to pray that he would be graciously pleased to increase the number of forces in that kingdom to 12,000 men complete.

The great rains this and the preceding month, did much damage in many parts of the three kingdoms, and some places suffered from the late high winds, which had occasioned fatal consequences at sea and upon our coasts, many vessels having been unfortunately wrecked or stranded.

The French king's orders were published at Dunkirk, for all British subjects to leave his dominions before the first of next month, except such as should obtain his permission to remain. Another edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian Majesty's subjects to fit out privateers, promising a premium of forty livres for every gun, and as much for every man they took on board the enemy's ships; with a further promise, that in case peace should be concluded soon, the king would purchase the said privateers at their prime cost.

Pursuant to the above orders, the English vessels in the several ports of France were seized, and their crews sent to prison.

March 3. Orders were sent to the commissioners of the customs, to lay an embargo on all the shipping in the ports of

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England and Ireland, and at night there was the hottest press for seamen on the river Thames, that had been known for many years. An embargo was also laid on the ships in the ports of Scotland.

March 9. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting the sum of two millions, to be raised by lottery.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreigners to serve in America.

To an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform quarantine.

And to several other public and private bills.

March 11. Sir Edward Hawke, with ten ships of the line, and under his convoy three East Indiamen, &c. sailed from St. Helen's for the westward.

March 13. There was a very smart press for seamen and landmen, in all the ports of the kingdom, as well as in London.

Orders were given by his grace the duke of Devonshire, to array the militia in every county and city of Ireland, as well as Dublin city, and the earl of Meath's liberty.

March 19. Ive Whitbread, esq. one of the sheriffs of London, went to the House of Commons, and delivered the petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of London, against the extension of excise laws.

March 23. The King sent a message to the two Houses of Parliament, wherein his Majesty informed them, that he had received repeated advices, that a design had been formed by the French court to invade Great Britain or Ireland; and that the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, now making in the ports of France, left little room to doubt of the reality of such a design: that his Majesty had therefore judged it necessary to acquaint them with intelligence of such high importance to the safety of these nations, and to inform them, that he had taken proper measures for putting his kingdom in a posture of defence against so unjust and desperate an enterprise, projected in revenge for those just and necessary measures which had been taken for maintaining his rights and possessions in North America; and that, in order further to strengthen himself, his Majesty had made a requisition of a body of Hessian troops to be forthwith brought over hither: and that, trusting in the Divine protection, and in the good affection, zeal, and fidelity of his people, which he had so often experienced, his Majesty was determined to exert all the force God had put into his hands, to repel so daring an attempt; and doubted not of their support and concurrence.

The House of Peers, in their address returned the King thanks for his gracious message, and assured his Majesty, that they would, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, stand by his Majesty against all his enemies.

April 6. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, also addressed his Majesty.

A deputation from the merchants of London, waited upon his Majesty with the address of that respectable body.

April 7. Commodore Keppel sailed with the Torbay, Essex, Unicorn, and Gibraltar, on a cruize.

Admirals Byng and West sailed from St. Helen's with a strong fleet.

The following bills were signed by virtue of a commission from his Majesty directed to the Lord Chancellor, the dukes of Dorset and Argyle, and the lords Gower and Anson, viz.

An act to empower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt-petre.

An act for preventing his Majesty's subjects from serving any foreign prince without leave.

An act for better supplying the fleet with seamen.

An act to obviate a doubt arisen on the last insolvent act.

An act for granting a bounty upon British and Irish linens, and taking off the duty on linen yarn.

An act for laying an additional duty on cards and dice.

An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's forces in North America; and likewise to the plate act.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to Tuesday the 27th instant, and the House of Commons to Monday the 26th.

April 16. Admiral Holborne with a squadron, and his convoy, the transports with the forces for North America, sailed from Plymouth.

April 18. The French fleet arrived at the island of Minorca, and landed the troops commanded by the duke de Richlieu, without opposition, before Ciudadella, which the English garrison had evacuated, the garrison was very well supplied with provisions; and to strengthen it, commodore Edgcumbe had put ashore all his marines, and 150 seamen, under the command of captain Scroope; the Commodore sailed on the 20th instant, for Gibraltar,

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with his Majesty's ships Deptford and Portland, and the Princess Louisa and Chesterfield followed the next day.

April 20. His Majesty's ship the Orford arrived at Plymouth on the 16th instant, being sent in by Sir Edward Hawke with two French ships taken off cape Ortegal, one of them of 14 guns and 57 men, and also had 183 soldiers on board, bound to Cape Breton; the other a schooner, bound to Quebec, with wine, musket balls and flour.

April 22. His Majesty removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer season.

The Dutch, it seems, were so much under the influence of France, that they absolutely refused to send over the 6000 men which they were by treaty obliged to furnish to England, in case of its being in danger of any domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, though they were not only demanded, but transports sent to Holland for bringing them over; and likewise they refused a passage either for the Hessians or the Hanoverians; for which reason both these bodies of auxiliaries embarked at Stade upon the Elbe for England.

A Dutch pirate of 60 guns cruizing off Virginia, took several English vessels and murdered their crews.

Boston in New England voted 3000 men, and the province of New York 1000, to be raised for the expedition against Crown-point. Governor Morris drew a line, upwards of 400 miles in length, on the back of Philadelphia, and fortified it in such a manner as to secure the inhabitants from the attempts of the enemy on that side.

By the late great rains, the river Lee overflowed the marshes from Waltham-abbey to Bow-bridge; the waters in some places, were a mile wide, and so deep as to cover the hedges. The river Roddon also overflowed the meadows from Ongar to Barking, to the great loss of the farmers. The water rose on the road at Edmonton eight or nine feet high; the Hadnam stage coach was overset, and the horses and a woman passenger drowned.

The Bonnetta sloop of war, captain Clarke, was stranded on the coast of Holland.

Thirty French prizes were carried into Jamaica by his Majesty's ships upon that station. Many were also carried into Barbadoes by the ships of commodore Frankland's squadron.

Admiral Boscawen sailed from St. Helen's with a fleet of nine sail, to relieve Sir Edward Hawke, before Brest.

LIST OF THE MILITIA FORCES, AS ESTABLISHED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, 1756.

Counties	Cities and towns.	No. of men.
West Riding of York	York	2480
North ditto	———	1440
East ditto	Kingston upon Hull	800
Devon	Exeter	3200
Lincoln	Lincoln	2400
Essex	———	1920
Kent	Canterbury	1920
Norfolk	Norwich	1920
Somerset	Bristol	1680
Suffolk	———	1920
Southampton	Southampton	1920
Wilts	———	1600
Sussex	———	1600
Surrey	———	1600
Lancaster	———	1600
Glocester	Glocester Bristol	1760
Cornwall	———	1280
Northampton	———	1280
Salop	———	1280
Warwick	Coventry	1280
Dorset	Poole	1280
Chester	Chester	1120
Stafford	Litchfield	1120
Leicester	———	1120
Worcester	Worcester	1120
Derby	———	1120
Oxford	———	1120
Bucks	———	1120
Berks	———	1120
Hertford	———	1120
Northumberland	Newcastle upon Tyne, and Berwick upon Tweed	1120
Cambridge	———	960
Nottingham	Nottingham	960
Hereford	———	960
Durham	———	800
Bedford	———	800
Cumberland	———	640
Huntingdon	———	640
Westmoreland	———	480
Monmouth	———	480
Rutland	———	240
Tower Hamlets and the rest of Middlesex	———	960 3200
Glamorgan	———	720
Denbigh	———	560
Montgomery	———	480
Caermarthen	Caermarthen	400
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	320
Brecknock	———	320
Radnor	———	240

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Counties	Cities and towns.	No. of men.
Flint	- - ———	- 240
Cardigan	- - ———	- 240
Merioneth	- - ———	- 160
Caernarvon	- - ———	- 160
Anglesea	- - ———	- 160
		62,680

DIMENSIONS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE, TAKEN IN HAND JANUARY 8, 1746, AND LAUNCHED FEBRUARY 18, 1756.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length by the keel -	144	6½
Length on the gun-deck	178	0
Length from the forepart of the figure of the head to the after part of taffreel -	212	9
Breadth extreme - -	51	0
Depth in hold - -	21	6
Burthen in tons 2000 afore -	22	2
Draught of water abaft -	23	5
Her greatest height -	64	0
Main mast when all on end from the keel to the top-gallant mast, including the flag-staff - -	210	0
From the deck - -	176	0

Weight of cables.

	Inches.	Tons.	C.	Q.	lb.
Nine	24	54	16	1	23

Weight of the main-mast.

Tons.	C.	Q.	lb.
15	12	0	0

Number of guns on each deck.

Lower deck - - - -	28
Middle deck - - -	30
Upper deck - - - -	30
Quarter deck - - - -	14
	102

Whole weight on the deck.

	Tons.
Gun deck - - -	91
Middle ditto - - -	65
Upper deck - - -	40
Quarter deck and forecastle -	15

Weight of anchors, and where made.

		C.	Q.	lb.
Portsmouth	one -	83	2	17
Chatham	one -	88	2	22
Woolwich	one -	83	2	0
Plymouth	one -	98	2	10
Ditto	one -	21	1	0
Ditto	one -	11	0	0

May 8. Sir Edward Hawke, with part of his squadron, arrived at Spithead.

May 10. About six in the evening fell the largest storm of hail at Maer, in Staffordshire, that ever was known, attended with very violent thunder and lightning. The storm continued about three quarters of an hour. It began north-east, and went off south east. The stones, generally speaking, were as large as hazle-nuts. The extent of the hail storm was about a mile square, and the ground was covered four inches deep with the hail.

May 11. A message was sent by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, signifying, "That his Majesty being desirous to be prepared against all attempts and designs whatsoever that may be formed by his enemies, in the present critical juncture, and considering that sudden emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; his Majesty hoped, that he should be enabled by his parliament, to concert and take such measures, as should be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." For which message both Houses voted a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty.

May 15. The Queenborough man of war, with forty-five sail of transports with the Hessian troops on board, consisting of 5500 foot, and 800 horse, arrived at Southampton.

May 17. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that a commission should be prepared, to authorize and impower the lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque or commission to privateers.

May 18. War was declared against the French king, and notice was given at the post office, that no mail would go between these kingdoms and France.

May 20. The engagement took place between admirals Byng and Gallissoniere off Minorca, in which the former misbehaved.

Nineteen transports, having on board 9000 Hanoverians, arrived at Chatham.

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May 27. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to,—

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

An act for raising the sum of 1,000,000*l.*

An act for the encouragement of seamen.

An act for extending the act for the government of the navy, to the lakes and rivers of North America.

An act for encouraging the fisheries in Scotland.

An act for building a bridge at Blackfriars.

An act for the relief of debtors.

And to many other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, noticing the hostilities committed by the French and their invasion of Minorca, and that he found himself obliged in vindication of the honour of his Crown to declare war against France, and after thanking the Commons for their despatch in granting the supplies, he adjourned the Parliament to the 15th of June.

June 2. The Foundling hospital was opened for the reception of all children under two months old, when 117 children were taken in.

The high wind did a great deal of damage both above and below bridge; several wherries were staved, and a corn lighter sunk below Horslydown. Many young trees in the rope-walk leading from New Gravel-lane to St. George's-fields, were blown down. The gardeners were also sufferers by the storm.

June 4. Three houses were consumed by fire in Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The Parliament of Ireland was further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20.

Our fleets and cruizers made many valuable capturers for two months past from the French, both in Europe and America.

June 6. At Wimbish in Essex, during the time of evening service, a ball of fire fell into the church there, beat down several large stones, one of which fell upon a man, and wounded him very much. Many people were rendered speechless for a while, and the smell of sulphur was very great.

June 10. The commissioners of Old-street turnpike marked out the new road, from the London Apprentice at Hoxton, through the gardens by Holywell mount, and thence through Worship-street, to the Red Lion on Windmill-hill.

June 11. The following gentlemen were nominated for sheriffs by the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall. John Ogilby, haberdasher; John Fisher, draper; John Gwilt, silkthrowster; Matthew Rolleston, goldsmith; Thomas Bray, weaver; John Roberts, dyer.

June 16. An express arrived from Jamaica, with advice that admiral Townshend, with his fleet and convoy, was safely arrived there.

Sir Edward Hawke, admiral Saunders, lord Tyrawney, and the earl of Panmure, sailed from Portsmouth in the Antelope for Gibraltar.

June 18. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, after which they adjourned to the 15th day of July.

Buckland's regiment was sent to Guernsey and Jersey, and several small men of war were ordered to cruise for the defence of those islands.

M. Mitchell, his Prussian majesty's agent, notified to the earl of Holdernesse, by order of the King his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent., Silesia loan would be paid in a few days; and that part of the money was already lodged in the Bank for that purpose. It was accordingly paid.

A fire at Bath consumed the house of Mrs. Fleming in the South Parade; damage near 5000*l.*

An earthquake was felt at Ashford, in Kent, and in the neighbouring villages, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants. It was accompanied in some places with a noise like the report of a cannon, and at others like the rumbling of a waggon at a distance.

There were very violent storms of hail at Worcester, attended with thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to the gardens, &c. thereabouts. Some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference.

June 26. Calcutta was taken by the Nabob, and the garrison thrust into the black hole, to the number of 250, of whom 16 only were alive in the morning.

June 27. Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, surrendered to the French.

The Warwick man of war of sixty guns, was taken by a French squadron in the West Indies.

The Parliament of Ireland was further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20.

Our fleets and cruisers made many valuable captures for two months past from the French, both in Europe and America.

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Total amount of the supplies granted by Parliament, from Nov. 1755 to May 1756, 7,229,117*l.* 4*s.* 6$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

July 5. Admiral Cotes arrived at Portsmouth, from Jamaica, with the Severn and Falcon, and thirteen ships under his convoy.

July 7. The Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Commodore Howe of the Dunkirk, sent advice of his having taken a small French island, not far from Guernsey, and made 100 soldiers in the fort there prisoners of war.

The whale fishery this year met with remarkable success.

Admiral Boscawen took fourteen sail of French victuallers off Belleisle.

June 27. His Majesty's ship the Antelope, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of this month, and Sir Edward Hawke took upon him the command of his Majesty's squadron there; and on the 9th the Antelope sailed from thence for England, having admiral Byng, lieutenant-general Fowke, and other officers on board, and arrived at Spithead, where admiral Byng was put under arrest, Sir Edward sailed with the squadron, from Gibraltar, the day after the Antelope left that place.

They had terrible thunder and lightning at Manhemot in Cornwall.

The earl of Loudon, general in chief of the troops in North America, arrived at New York on July the 26th.

The Delaware Indians, who lately committed such ravages on the frontiers of Pensylvania, laid down the hatchet, and entered into a new treaty with that province, chiefly through the management of the quakers.

In the township of Sowerby in the parish of Halifax in Yorkshire, on the 5th of June, happened some terrible thunder and lightning.

July 27. Admiral West arrived in town, and the next day waited on the lords of the Admiralty, to give an account of his conduct. On the 29th he waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

Aug. 4. A camp was formed at Coxheath, near Maidstone, into which the Hanoverians marched.

Aug. 5. Admiral Byng set out from Portsmouth at three in the morning, escorted by a party of dragoons, but was met by a messenger about three miles from thence with orders for his conveyance back again.

Aug. 9. Admiral Byng set out from Portsmouth, under the escort of a party of guards, and on his arrival at Greenwich, was confined to an apartment adjoining to the hospital, properly guarded.

At a general court martial held on Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1756, general Sir Robert Rich, president, assisted by one general, and eleven lieutenant-generals, lieutenant-general Thomas Fowke, late governor of Gibraltar came prisoner before the court, and was accused of disobeying his Majesty's order, signified by his Majesty's secretary at war, to send a reinforcement of troops from the garrison of Gibraltar to the island of Minorca.

The court was of opinion, that he wa guilty of the charge, and adjudged, that he should be suspended for the space of one year.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 17th instant, was further prorogued to Sept. 28.

Aug. 14. Fort Oswego was taken by the French.

Aug. 17. On Saturday his Majesty dismissed lieutenant-general Thomas Fowke from his service.

Aug. 18. The Rochester and Port-Mahon men of war, and two sloops, brought into the Downs a Dutch man of war of fifty guns, with twenty-five ships and transports, which were under her convoy, laden with masts, planks, and other military and naval stores, for Brest.

Aug. 20. The Lord Mayor, aldermen and common council presented to his Majesty an address of the city of London, regretting the loss of Minorca, and expressing apprehension of the danger of the American possessions from the delays and mismanagement in the defence of the Colonies.

Aug. 25. Was a great riot at Sheffield, occasioned by the dearness of corn, and some lives were lost.

A resolution was taken to raise immediately fifteen battalions of 780 men each.

There was great riotings in many parts, and some mischief done, particularly in Warwickshire, occasioned by the dearness of corn, and four of the rioters convicted thereof at Warwick assizes, were ordered for execution.

Aug. 27. Admiral Knowles arrived at Plymouth in the Hind sloop, from his late government of Jamaica.

Aug. 29. Saxony was invaded by the king of Prussia.

A great number of landmen and boys were cloathed by the patriotic subscription of a number of gentlemen, ladies, and merchants, who called themselves the Marine

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Society, and sent to serve on board our ships of war.

The high sheriffs, grand juries, justices of the peace, and gentlemen of Bedfordshire, Bucks, Huntingdon, Suffolk, Herefordshire, York, Essex, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Exeter, and Maidstone, gave instructions to their members to promote a parliamentary enquiry into our late miscarriages, particularly those in the Mediterranean.

The privateers of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Guernsey, and Jersey, had great success against the enemy this month; and amongst other captures made prizes of several of their privateers.

The parliament of Ireland, which was prorogued to the 24th instant, was further prorogued to October 12th next.

	£.	s.	d.
The total amount of the public debt in Jan. 1756 amounted	72,949,986	8	2¼
The annual interest upon which amounted to - - -	2,612,738	17	11

Accounts from Paris were full of their rejoicings for the conquest of Minorca.

Thirty-four sail of ships from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, arrived at Plymouth, under convoy of the Winchester and Woolwich men of war.

Sept. 15. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Eddiscastle, in Staffordshire.

The Parliament was prorogued by proclamation from the 28th instant, to Thursday, November 18, to sit for the despatch of business.

Fifty-two houses, and some stables, were consumed by fire, at Tullamore, in the King's county, in Ireland.

Oct. 3. Several houses were consumed by fire at Maidstone.

At Penrith, in Cumberland, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of Mrs. Gaitsgarth's tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke through the same, and into a room where two young ladies were in bed; one of them was unfortunately killed, and the other buried in the ruins, but taken out alive. Scarce a house in that town but received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At Newcastle the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done on the river was very great, viz. about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost.

At Aldstone moor the people imagined the earth shook; so that they ran under the hedges for safety, but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from Sunderland were very shocking; about 40 keels being missing, and several ships damaged and driven to sea. The bodies of twelve men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more lost.

The accounts from divers parts of that country were equally extraordinary, houses unroofed, stacks of corn and hay swept entirely away, large oak trees broken; and many other extraordinary effects produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances, and very severely, particularly through the bishoprick of Durham and Nottinghamshire; at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in Scotland, great damage was done to the shipping, some hundreds of fir-trees were blown down, and many lives lost. It had the same consequences at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, which last was quite overflowed with water, as was the whole city of Hamburgh, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with the violence of the wind.

Oct. 14. A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's boat house, at Nutkins's-corner, near East-lane, Rotherhithe, about ten o'clock at night, by which seven houses, two timber-yards, a boat house, a sloop and a pleasure-boat, were consumed.

Died, John Henley, M. A. the noted orator of Clare-market, who for such a number of years contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a plain proof that resentment, vanity, pride, and self-sufficiency will carry, even men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge, further than the dictates of good sense, religion, or morality will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age.

The journeymen clothiers in Wiltshire, rose against their masters on account of their wages being lowered, and committed some outrages.

The Powis estate at Hendon in Middle-

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sex, was sold for 73,050*l.* viz. the manor for 13,400*l.* the demesne lands for 40,570*l.* and the great tithes for 19,080*l.*

By accounts from Barbadoes, it appeared the French had attempted to settle the neutral islands.

The right honourable lord Bathurst was appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

Nov. 6. The King was pleased to appoint Robert Henley esq. to be his Majesty's attorney-general, and to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

The honourable Charles Yorke, esq. to be his Majesty's solicitor-general.

Arrived at Plymouth, the Renommè, from Quebec, having 384 officers and soldiers of the garrison of Oswego on board to exchange for French prisoners.

Nov. 9. Marshe Dickinson, esq. Lord Mayor elect, was sworn into that high office, at Westminster, with the usual ceremonies.

Nov. 11. The great price of corn having almost starved the common people in Shropshire, Warwickshire, and parts adjacent, who had lived several days on salt and grains; in conjunction with the colliers, rose and committed great disorders, at Much-Wenlock, Shiffnal, Wellington, and several other places.

Nov. 13. Vice-admiral Knowles sailed in the Essex, to take the command of the fleet off Brest.

Nov. 16. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of Devonshire, the right honourable Henry Legge, Robert Nugent, esq. the lord viscount Duncannon, and the honourable James Grenville, to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King was pleased to grant to the right honourable Henry Legge, the offices of chancellor and under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Nov. 18. About ten minutes before twelve o'clock at night a shock of an earthquake was felt at Inverhallen, in Argyleshire, which lasted twenty seconds. At Rothsay it was so sensible, that the chamber bells in some houses were rung, and it was preceded by a rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance.

Nov. 19. Arrived at Spithead the Colchester and Deptford men of war, having on board the brave general Blakeney, and the witnesses *pro* and *con* in Byng's affair, and under their convoy nineteen transports, with the remains of the garrison of Minorca. The general was welcomed to Portsmouth by loud acclamations, ringing of bells, illuminations, &c. He went to the assembly on the night of his arrival, danced a minuet with a young lady, and afterwards played at cards.

His Majesty having constituted chief justice Willes, Mr. baron Smythe, and Mr. justice Wilmot, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, was this day pleased, in council, to deliver to them the great seal of Great Britain.

Nov. 23. General Blakeney arrived in town, and waited on his Majesty and the duke of Cumberland, and was most graciously received.

Nov. 27. Between five and six in the morning, two sets of chambers, in Staple's Inn, Holborn, were consumed by fire, and a young lady, two children, and their nurse, unfortunately perished in the flames.

The inhabitants of Whitby sustained more than a common share of the calamity arising from a storm, four of their best ships being lost. The amount of their whole loss at that single town, was 20,000*l.*

An embargo was laid upon the exportation of all kinds of grain in Ireland.

His Majesty's ships the Sutherland and Kennington sailed from Cork, having under their convoy fourteen transports with general O'Farrel's regiment of foot, the additional companies, and a great quantity of stores, bound for America.

The New Yorkers, who had fitted out twenty stout privateers, had very great success, their captures amounted to above 60,000*l.*

At a chapter of the Bath, lieutenant general William Blakeney was created a knight of that most honourable order.

Dec. 2. His Majesty went with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Both Houses of Parliament presented addresses to his Majesty, which were most favourably received.

Dec. 4. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable William Pitt, esq. to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the right honourable Henry Fox.

Dec. 5. Three regiments more of the Hanoverian auxiliaries embarked on board the transports at Chatham, in order to return to Germany.

Dec. 11. The colliers of Cumberland rose on account of the dearness of provisions, but were dispersed before they could do much mischief. The tinners in

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Cornwall also about the same time plundered the town of Padstow of corn, &c. and then dispersed.

The colliers in the forest of Dean, with others, seized several vessels laden with barley, &c. going down the river Wye to Bristol, and plundered several mills in those parts, carrying off near 3000 bushels of grain of all sorts.

Proclamations were published for a general fast to be observed in Scotland on February 10th next, and in Ireland on the 11th of the same month.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast on Friday, Feb. 11.

This day died at his lodgings in Chappel-street, Soho, aged sixty, Theodore baron Newhoff, some years since crowned king of Corsica.

Dec. 15. His Majesty in council was pleased to declare his grace John duke of Bedford, lieutenant general and governor general of Ireland.

The House of Lords being met, a message was sent to the House of Commons, acquainting them, that "the Lords authorized by virtue of his Majesty's commission for declaring his royal assent to the therein-mentioned acts, did require the attendance of that honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the commission read;" and the Commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, and several other lords therein named, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said public acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent was given to, An act to make provision for quartering the foreign troops in his Majesty's service now in this kingdom.

Mr. Byng set out from Greenwich, under the guard of a troop of horse, for Portsmouth.

The House of Lords adjourned to Jan. 11, and the Commons to the 7th of the same month.

A proclamation was published in the Gazette, at the latter end of November, for putting the laws in speedy and effectual execution against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn.

Also for a general fast on Friday Feb. 11.

Dec. 27. Admiral Byng was brought to his trial, before the court-martial, ordered for that purpose on board the St. George, in Portsmouth harbour.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1755, TO DECEMBER 14, 1756.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7591	Males -	10,284
Females -	7248	Females -	10,588
In all	14,839	In all	20,872

Decrease in the burials this year 1045.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7466
Between two and five	1973
Five and ten	605
Ten and twenty	573
Twenty and thirty	1526
Thirty and forty	1982
Forty and fifty	2005
Fifty and sixty	1788
Sixty and seventy	1412
Seventy and eighty	976
Eighty and ninety	451
Ninety and a hundred	55

1757. A courier arrived from Paris, with the account of an attempt made on the 5th instant on the French king's life; the particulars of which were as follows: on the above-mentioned day the king went from Trianon to Versailles, to visit Madame Victoire. About six in the evening, as his Majesty was stepping into his coach to return to Trianon, a man who had concealed himself behind the hind wheels, rushed forward, with his hat on, and made his way to the King's person, through the guards, one of whom he even pushed against the Dauphin, and struck his Majesty in the right side, of which, however, the King only complained by saying, "That man has given me a violent blow, he must be either mad or drunk:" but having perceived that his hand, which he clapped to his side, was bloody, he said, "I am wounded, seize that fellow, but do not kill him." His Majesty was immediately carried to his apartment. The wound, which from the first was not thought dangerous, was given with a sharp pointed knife, which glanced upwards between the fourth and fifth rib, and not of any considerable depth; and, at the first dressing, it was even judged that the cure would be speedy. That night the King slept an hour and a quarter. The villain who committed this attempt was named Damien, and a native of Arras. The weapon he made use of was found up-

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on him, and proved to be a common clasp knife with two blades.

Jan. 11. This day between two and three o'clock in the morning, at Norwich they had a slight shock of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise in the air. It was likewise felt at Yarmouth, Diss, South Walsham, Loddon, Bungay, Easton, Sprowston, &c. at the same moment of time.

Our cruisers and privateers continued to have great success against the enemy, and no less than sixteen of their privateers were taken within the last three months.

Jan. 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills; to the land tax bill; to the malt bill; to two naturalization bills; to two name bills; and to several other private bills.

Jan. 22. Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery society, to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs; a very regular and exact account of which being laid before the proprietors, by the council, the court came to the following resolutions, *nem. con.* viz. 1. That it was the opinion of this general court to carry on the fishery. 2. That an humble application should be made to Parliament, representing the state of the society's affairs, and praying for such farther encouragement and assistance as should be thought proper, to enable them to carry on this great national undertaking, in such a manner as to answer the important purposes for which it was detained. And the council, with several other proprietors who were named for that purpose, were desired to prepare such petition.

Jan. 24. A most dreadful fire happened at Morton Hampstead, in Devonshire, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with the apprehension of the whole town being destroyed; but by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things, to prevent the flames catching the thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished, without more than six houses being entirely consumed.

Jan. 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, which brought an account of the resolution of the court-martial to the following purpose: "The court-martial were of opinion, that admiral Byng did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore were of opinion, that he had fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudged and sentenced him to be shot to death; but as it did not appear to the court, that it was through cowardice or disaffection, they unanimously recommended him to mercy."

The two regiments raising in the Highlands were to consist of 1000 men each, to be commanded by colonel Fraser, son of the late lord Lovat, and major Montgomery, brother to the earl of Eglington; no Lowlanders were to be received in these regiments, but they were to be raised from the following clans, viz. the Campbells, the Mackenzies, the Frasers, the Macdonalds, and the Grants.

Jan. 30. Calcutta was retaken by colonel Clive.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, William Reynolds, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Capon, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Lane, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Stephenson, esq.
Cheshire, William Robinson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Dixon, esq.
Cornwall, John Luke, esq.
Devonshire, John Quick, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Gannett, jun. esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Rivett, esq.
Essex, Humphrey Bellamy, esq.
Gloucestershire, Reginald Pindar Lygon, esq.
Hants, John Chute, esq.
Hertfordshire, Jacob Houblon, esq.
Herefordshire, Robert Minor Gouge, esq.
Kent, William Glanville Evelyn, esq.
Leicestershire, Joshua Grundy, esq.
Lincolnshire, Bennett Langton, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Lewis, esq.
Northumberland, Sir Edward Blacket, bart.
Northamptonshire, John Creed, esq.
Norfolk, Isaac Long, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir Francis Knollys, bart.
Rutlandshire, John Digby, esq.
Shropshire, Saint John Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Collins, esq.
Staffordshire, Walter Acton Moseley, esq.
Suffolk, Henry Moore, esq.
Surrey, Joseph Mawbey, esq.
Sussex, James Ward, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Jordan, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Burch Savage, esq.
Wiltshire, William Coles, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Willoughby, esq.

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WALES.

Anglesea, John Rowlands, esq.
Brecon, Lewis Pryce, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Griffith Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Griffiths, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Robert Parry, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Merionethshire, Peter Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Parry, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Allen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

Feb. 4. About one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Binfield's, a milliner, near Racquet-court, Fleet-street, and burnt about an hour and a half, with great violence. Mrs. Binfield's house was entirely consumed, and an oilman's; Mr. Adams, a mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Rutter's house backwards, were much damaged. A porter, belonging to the Union Fire-office, brought down thirty pounds of gunpowder, out of the attic belonging to the oil shop while it was on fire.

Feb. 5. The Nabob was defeated by colonel Clive, at the battle of Plassie.

Feb. 11. Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the greatest devotion in all parts of this city of London and suburbs, and the places of public worship were remarkably full.

	£.	s.	d.
The amount of the public debt in Jan. 1757.....	74,780,886	8	2
Annual interest thereon.....	2,673,140	7	11

Feb. 13. The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of Cashell, in Ireland, in the dead of the night, fell down, but without doing any other damage than terrifying such persons as were awake, with its great noise. It had stood above 500 years, and the base, or arch under it, had been mouldering for several years, which at last occasioned the fall of the superstructure.

Feb. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent,—

To the bill for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by way of lottery.

To the bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines while on shore.

To the bill to prohibit for a time limited the exportation of corn to the plantations.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 17. A message was delivered by the King to Mr. Secretary Pitt, to the House of Commons, requesting an extraordinary supply, in consequence of the formidable preparations of France.

Four independent companies of invalids were ordered to be raised in Ireland.

The clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and of the Admiralty, were, by his Majesty's command, ordered to make copies of all intelligence received, from Jan. 1, 1755, to Aug. 1, 1756, concerning the equipment of a fleet at Toulon, or any other port, and of the march of troops to the sea coasts of France, and of the designs of the French on Minorca.

The French king was so well recovered of the wound given by Damien, the assassin, that he resumed the reins of government.

At Lamborne, in Berks, they had a very great flood, occasioned by the sudden thaw and melting of the snow on the neighbouring hills, which came down in such a torrent, that the inhabitants of several houses (that stood most exposed, and which were afterwards washed down) with difficulty saved their lives: a malt house was borne down, and three floors of malt entirely washed away: a carpenter had seven loads of timber, among which was one piece of fifty-five feet long, carried by the current some hundred yards from the place where it lay: Mr. Hippesley's park pales were laid level with the ground, and other considerable damage done in the town and neighbourhood.

There lately happened the most remarkable flood known in the memory of man at Imber, in Wiltshire, occasioned by the melting of the snow, which entirely threw down two cottages.

Feb. 20. The following message was delivered to the House of Commons from his Majesty, to Mr. secretary Pitt.

G. R.

"His Majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

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"But being informed, that a member of the House of Commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, had in his place, applied to the House, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of Parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martials, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

"His Majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned. G. R.

Agreeable to which message Mr. Byng had a respite, and a motion was made in the House for a bill to indemnify the members of the said court-martial from the penalty of their oath of secrecy; which bill was accordingly prepared, and passed the House by a great majority, and was carried up to the Lords for their concurrence.

March 11. The royal assent was given by Commission to,—

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

To two road bills, and to two private bills.

March 14. Orders being given for all the men at war at Spithead, to send their boats on Monday morning with the captains and all the officers of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution of Mr. Byng, they, in pursuance of that order, rowed from Spithead, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing a very hard gale, the wind at W.N.W and ebbing water. It was still more difficult to get up so high as the Monarque lay, on board which ship the admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the sea ran very high, there was a great number of other boats round the ships on the outside of the men of war's boats, which last kept all others. No person was suffered to be on board the Monarque, except those belonging to the ship. But those ships which lay any way near her, were greatly crowded with spectators, all their shrouds and tops being full, although it was then difficult to see any thing on board the Monarque.

Mr. Byng, accompanied by a clergyman, who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter deck, where he suffered on the larboard-side, a few minute before twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light-grey coat, white waistcoat, and white stockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went through him, and he was in an instant no more.

He insisted on not having any thing before his face, till he was greatly pressed to it, and told, that it would not be decent to have his face uncovered, and that the marines might otherwise be intimidated from taking proper aim. From his coming out of the cabin it could not be two minutes, till he fell motionless on his left side. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

The moment the muskets went off, there was a blue pennant thrown out at the foretopmast-head, which continued flying about five minutes, and was then struck, on which all the men of war's boats repaired on board their respective ships.

March 15. A high wind at west and north west, did great damage in and about London, particularly at Richmond, Ham, and Twickenham. At Cambridge many large trees were blown down, or torn up by the roots, and numbers of chimnies; and several barns, stacks of corn, hay ricks, &c. were levelled with the ground. Two people were killed near Bedford, one by blowing over of a cart, and the other by the fall of a barn as he was threshing. At Liverpool six outward bound foreigners were put ashore upon the rocks, and as many opposite to the town; one vessel ran through the middle of another, and several keel upwards; chimnies down in almost every street in the town, large buildings destroyed, numbers of people drowned, and many sadly hurt. Near twenty feet of St. Thomas's steeple blown down into the church. At Worcester, whilst Mr. justice Wilmot was sitting in the Nisi Prius court, a stack of chimnies of the town hall was blown down, which made its way through the ceiling into the court, and killed seven persons, among whom were Mr. Laws, cryer to Mr. justice Wilmot, and Mr. Chambers, plaintiff in the cause trying before the court:

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several other persons were slightly hurt, amongst whom were counsellors Morton, Aston, and Ashurst. At Chester, several houses, and about 100 chimneys, were blown down, all the windmills round the country, and above 100 large trees. At Namptwich, the church was sadly shattered, and the houses were mostly stripped. At Acton, about a mile from Namptwich, the top of the church steeple was blown down, with the bells, the fall of which beat in the roof of the church, and demolished most of the pews.

A large body of French and Indians attacked Fort William Henry, near the Lake George, on March 19 and 20, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They burnt two sloops, and one upon the stocks, almost all the battoes, three store houses, and all the huts of the rangers; the whale-boats, scows, and bay-boats, escaped the conflagration. The garrison had only seven men slightly wounded, after sustaining three general assaults, with great bravery.

March 24. This day colonel Clive reduced Chandenagore, in the East Indies.

March 29. The duke of Devonshire, the earls of Northumberland, Hertford, and Carlisle, were installed knights of the most noble order of the Garter, at Windsor.

The honourable William Noel was appointed a justice of his Majesty's court of Common-pleas, in the room of Judge Birch, deceased.

His most Christian majesty was entirely recovered of the wound he received from the assassin, Damien.

The restitution of the Duc de Penthievre prize, taken by the Antigallican privateer, and carried into Cadiz, having been demanded of the court of Spain by the French, the said ship, in consequence of orders of the court of Madrid, remained a deposit in the hands of Spain; the hatches being sealed up, and under a Spanish guard, in order to prevent all embezzlement, until the grounds of the said French pretensions could be examined and adjudged.

Various accounts came from Spain, in relation to this affair, in which the Spaniards acted with great partiality in behalf of the French. The prize was attacked, fired upon by two of their ships of war, and violently taken from the Antigallican's people, who were sent to prison for remonstrating against their unjust and partial behaviour.

The right honourable Mr. Pitt, by his Majesty's command, resigned the seals of secretary of state for the southern department.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable lord Mansfield, chief justice of the court of King's-bench, the office of Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable Henry Legge, esq.

The city of Bath agreed to present Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge with the freedom thereof, in gold boxes.

April 9. This morning, about six o'clock, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out for Harwich, in his way to Hanover.

April 16. Admiral Holbourn, and commodore Holmes, with eleven sail of the line, a fire-ship, and a bomb, with a convoy of fifty transports, &c. sailed from St. Helen's.

April 19. The 16th instant his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Hanover.

There was advice by a ship arrived from Antigua, that the French had demolished Fort James on the river Gambia, and taken many of our ships on the coast of Africa; which exploits had been performed by a squadron of nine men of war that sailed from Brest about the end of November last.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

An act for continuing an act, entitled, an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other grain, or from any meal or flour.

An act for continuing an act, intituled, an act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon corn and flour imported, and also upon such corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as have been, or shall be, taken from the enemy, and brought into this kingdom.

And to thirty-six other public and private bills.

May 7. Admiral Holbourn sailed from Cork, with a fleet of sixteen sail, two bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, and the transports with troops for America.

May 10. Came on the election of a town clerk, of the city of London, in the room of Miles Man, esq. deceased, at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, when Mr. Hodges was chosen, and sworn into that office.

The Lord Mayor nominated Charles Lisle, esq. citizen and skinner; Joseph Pratt, esq. tiler and bricklayer; Henry Fines, esq. draper; and Joseph Newdicke, esq. fletcher, as proper persons to be

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sheriffs of the city of London and Middlesex.

His Majesty, at the humble request of the governors of queen Anne's bounty; was pleased to enable them to augment any livings, not exceeding 45*l.* a year, with 200*l.* in conjunction with a benefaction of like value.

By the following list of the ships of war taken or destroyed on both sides during the present war, it will appear how great the balance was in our favour.

FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR TAKEN OR DESTROYED.

Ships.	Guns.	By whom taken.
Foudroyant	80	Admiral Osborne.
Esperance	74	the Orford.
Alcide	64	Adm. Boscawen.
Lys	64	Ditto.
Orpheus	64	Admiral Osborne.
Raisonable	64	the Dorsetshire.
Arc-en Ciel	50	the Litchfield.
Duc d'Aquitain	50	the Eagle.
Aquilon	48	the Antelope.
Royal Chariot	36	the Torbay.
Hermione	36	the Unicorn.
Melampe	34	the Tartar.
Emerald	34	the Southampton.
Nymph	34	the Hampton-court
Brune	30	the Hussar.
Galatea	22	the Essex.

ENGLISH SHIPS OF WAR TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

Warwick	60	In the West-Indies
Greenwich	50	Ditto.

The comedy of the Suspicious Husband was performed at Drury Lane theatre, for the benefit of the Marine Society, when seventy-five boys, and forty men, completely clothed by the Society, attended. This benefit produced 271*l.*; the managers taking nothing for the use of the house, nor the players for performing. That sum, together with 200*l.* more, benefactions from persons of quality and fortune, was paid to their treasurer, by Mr. justice Fielding, some days after. His Majesty bestowed 1000*l.* upon the society, the prince of Wales 400*l.*, and the princess Dowager 200*l.*

May 16. Eleven waggon loads of money, that came from Jamaica in the Biddeford, captain Digby, were brought under a strong guard to the bank, being upwards of 300,000*l.*

Sir Thomas Harrison, knt. chamberlain of London, waited on Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, with copies of the freedom of the city in gold boxes, of 100*l.* value each.

The Greenwich man of war, captain Roddam, of fifty guns, was taken on the 18th of March, by a French squadron, commanded by M. Beaufremont, in the West Indies.

Large quantities of grain were imported from America, and different parts of Europe, great stocks were known to be still in hand, in many places, and the ensuing season promised a plentiful harvest; notwithstanding, by some iniquitous means or other, the price of bread did not decrease, and the miseries of the poor were extreme on that account; their sufferings having driven them in many parts to desperation, so that in Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and some parts of Wales, the tumultuous risings of the populace, did considerable damage. Letters from different clothiers in the west of England, gave most affecting accounts of their distresses; first, on account of the excessive high price of corn, and secondly, as many lessened the great number of hands they formerly employed, being over-stocked with goods, for want of a proper market; so that several determined to lay aside business.

The distemper among the horned cattle broke out afresh in Somersetshire, Kent, &c.

The example of the city of London was followed by the cities of Norwich and Exeter, and the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, who presented the freedom of their corporations to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes. Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in a silver box; and Worcester in gold; Bedford with their burgherships, and Stirling with the thanks of their guildry.

June 9. Acis and Galatea was performed at Ranelagh house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous and polite audience, and 579*l.* 15*s.* was produced thereby for the use of that laudable charity. That sum, with 63*l.* paid into his hands by different public spirited persons and societies, was soon after paid to the treasurer, by Mr. justice Fielding.

June 12. The siege of Prague was raised.

June 18. The king of Prussia was defeated by count Daun, at Collin.

June 26. Colonel Clive defeated the Nabob and deposed him, and raised Jaffier Ally Cawn to that dignity, by which he acquired immense riches and influence.

Sujah Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately, as did Montoll, his prime

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minister, and Monick Chaund, one of his generals.

Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of Muxadavad; and the colonel having placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient seat of the Nabobs, the usual homage was paid him by all ranks of people, as Subah of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

Sujah Dowla was taken prisoner, and privately put to death by Jaffier Ally Cawn's son, and his party. The Nabob's treasury, upon examination, was found very short of expectation; however, one third of the sum stipulated in the agreement was paid; and it was said as much more would soon follow as would make up half. The other half was to be paid in three years, at three annual and equal payments.

June 28. The militia, stamp, and other bills, received the royal assent by commission.

Many riotings happened in different parts of the country, on account of the dearness of corn, and other provisions, particularly at Coventry, Frome in Somersetshire, where three persons were killed; in Wiltshire, at Oxford and Cambridge; at Caermarthen, where four rioters were killed; at Chichester and at Manchester, at the latter of which places, the mob encreased to 6000, who did a great deal of mischief.

Fortifications were erected for the defence of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeshire.

It appeared by a list published by the lords of the Admiralty, that from the 6th of April to the 20th of June, our ships of war had made prize of twenty-two ships of war and privateers from the enemy. The Defiance privateer took two St. Domingo ships, worth 50,000*l.*

The corporations of Salisbury and Tewksbury, the latter in silver boxes, voted their freedom to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge. The same compliment was paid likewise by the city of Chester, the freedom of which was ordered to be presented in a gold box.

June 29. The King was pleased to redeliver the seals to the right honourable William Pitt, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

June 30. His Majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the great seal to Sir Robert Henley, knt. who was thereupon sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and lord keeper of the great seal of Great Britain.

His Majesty delivered the custody of the privy seal to Richard earl Temple.

The electorate of Hanover was laid under contribution, which was exacted in money, provisions, and forage.

July 4. His Majesty went with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and made a speech to both Houses of Parliament; which was prorogued to the 11th of August next.

July 25. The duke of Cumberland was defeated by Monsieur D'Etrées, at Hastenbeck.

There was the greatest quantity of wheat at the corn market in Mark-lane, that had been seen for twelve months past, which reduced the price seven shillings per quarter.

The fleet from the Streights arrived, under the convoy of the Jersey, Sir William Burnaby, and was esteemed worth 3,000,000 sterling. By this happy event the poor weavers, &c. in Spitalfields, who were starving, were relieved from their distress. The Jersey had taken prizes to the value of 50,000*l.* since her being in those seas.

Ninety-two sail of ships from the Leeward islands, arrived under convoy of the Anson, Surprise, and the Trial sloop; thirty-eight sail more belonging to Ireland and Bristol, were seen in safety to their respective ports.

Great quantities of grain of all sorts was imported from foreign parts, as well as the plantations, which reduced the price of corn in most parts of the kingdom.

Camps were formed on Barham Downs, at Chatham, near Dorchester and Salisbury, in Buckinghamshire, and at Clapham, to which places trains of artillery were sent.

A great number of rich prizes were taken by the cruizers and privateers this month, particularly from St. Domingo, and the prince of Conti, East Indiaman. The Granville of 36 guns, and 370 men, blew up in an engagement with the Britannia, Fowler, and all the hands, but four, perished.

The queen dowager of Prussia died on the 28th of June, at her palace of Monthijou, aged 73. Her Majesty was sister to our Sovereign.

Aug. 9. The Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, Sept. 22.

M. de Montcalm took fort William Henry in North America.

Aug. 16. Admiral Watson died in the East-Indies.

Their Imperial and most Christian Majesties notified to the magistracy of Hamburgh, that they should not admit any English men of war or transports into their

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port, on pain of having a French garrison imposed on them.

Some thousands of persons in the woollen manufacture were unemployed, particularly in the branch relating to calimancoes and camblets, the demand for those being greatly decreased.

The total amount of the supplies granted by Parliament, from Dec. 1756 to May 1757, 8,350,325*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

Ships taken by the French since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz. Merchantmen, &c. were computed to be 637. It was reckoned that the English had profited by captures upwards of two millions.

Ships taken from the French since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757. Merchantmen, &c. 681. Privateers, 91. In all, 772.

Aug. 26. His Majesty presented to the British Museum, that fine collection of books and manuscripts, known by the name of the King's library, founded by Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I.

Great damages were sustained in several parts of the kingdom by lightning; particularly a farm, with all the stock, was destroyed at Lewes, in Sussex, and the out-houses and stables belonging to lady Petre, at Brentwood.

Aug. 30. The earl of Waldegrave was installed at Windsor, one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

Sept. 8. The following convention was signed by his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland at Closter Seven.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both sides within twenty-four hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for this purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the army of the duke of Cumberland, namely, those of Hesse, Brunswick, Saxe-Gotha, and even those of the count de la Lippe-Buckebourg, shall be sent home; and as it is necessary to settle particularly their march to their several countries, a general officer of each nation shall be sent from the army of the allies, with whom shall be settled the rout of those troops, the divisions they shall march in, their subsistence on their march, and the passports to be granted them by his excellency the duke of Richlieu to go home to their own countries, where they shall be placed and distributed as shall be agreed upon between the court of France, and their respective sovereigns.

III. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, obliges himself to pass the Elbe with such part of his army as he shall not be able to place in the city of Stade. That part of his forces, which shall enter into garrison in the said city, and which it is supposed may amount to between four and six thousand men, shall remain there under the guaranty of his Majesty the king of Denmark, without committing any act of hostility; nor, on the other hand, shall they be exposed to any from the French troops. In consequence thereof, commissaries named on each side, shall agree upon the limits to be fixed round that place, for the conveniency of the garrison; which limits shall not extend beyond half a league, or a league from the place, according to the nature of the ground or circumstances, which shall be fairly settled by the commissaries. The rest of the Hanoverian army shall go and take quarters in the country beyond the Elbe; and to facilitate the march of those troops, his excellency the marshal duke de Richlieu shall concert with a general officer, sent from the Hanoverian army, the routs they shall take, obliging himself to give the necessary passports and security for the free passage of them and their baggage to the places of their destination; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland reserving to himself the liberty of negociating between the two courts for an extension of those quarters. As to the French troops, they shall remain in the rest of the duchies of Bremen and Verden till the definitive reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

IV. As the aforesaid articles are to be executed as soon as possible, the Hanoverian army, and the corps which are detached from it, particularly that which is at Buck-Schantz, and the neighbourhood, shall retire under Stade in the space of eight and forty hours. The French army shall not pass the river Oste, in the duchy of Bremen, till the limits be regulated. It shall, besides, keep all the posts and countries of which it is in possession; and not to retard the regulations of the limits between the armies; commissaries shall be nominated and sent on the tenth instant to Bremerworden, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and his excellency the marshal duke de Richlieu, to regulate, as well the limits to be assigned to the the French army, as those that are to be observed by the garrison at Stade, according to article III.

V. All the aforesaid articles shall be faithfully executed, according to their form and tenour, and under the faith of his Majesty the king of Denmark's guaranty,

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which the count de Lynar, his minister, engages to procure.

Done at the camp at Closter-Seven, September 8, 1757.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

Sept. 10. A large green shark was taken in the Tweed, a little above the bridge at Berwick, which was six feet long; it affrightened the fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great hawl of Salmon, the net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the shore, it made the water fly a prodigious height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got it into shoal water, it made a hole in the sand with its tail, which would have held a coach. Some of the curious, who had seen those creatures in both the Indies, said, this was an East-India one; and it was believed that it had followed the East-India fleet to the Forth, and taken off after the salmon up the river in passing by. A clasped penknife was found in his belly.

Both from Genoa and Toulon we had an account, that our Mediterranean squadron had blocked up Bastia, the capital of Corsica, by sea.

Sept. 21. The Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Leeward Island fleet arrived at Portsmouth, being about 120 sail.

Died at Kinver, a small village near Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, one Robert Parr, aged 124. He was great grandson of old Thomas Parr, who lies buried in Westminster-abbey, and died in the reign of king Charles the Second. What is remarkable, the father of Robert was above 100, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said Thomas, is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152.

Sept. 22. Arrived the Baltic fleet, consisting of 106 sail.

Sept. 23. Sir Edward Hawke ordered the vice admiral with his division, composed of the Magnanime, Barfleur, Neptune, Torbay, and Royal William, frigates, bomb vessels, fireships, and cutters, to attack the isle of Aix, between the islands of Rhè and Oleron; the Magnanime led, and about twelve the fire began from the fort, with shells and great guns, and continued while our ships approached, till about ten minutes after one, when the Magnanime brought up within less than forty yards of the fort, where she kept an incessant fire for about thirty-five minutes, as did the Barfleur, which brought up about five minutes after her, abreast of the fort. About three quarters after one the firing ceased, the garrison having struck their colours, and surrendered.

They had in the fort, eight mortars of about fourteen inches diameter, and thirty guns, sixteen of which were eighteen, and the remainder about fourteen pounders.

The Magnanime, though damaged in her rigging, yards, and masts, yet had only two soldiers killed, and eleven men wounded; of the garrison, which consisted of near 600 seamen and soldiers, only one was killed, and seven or eight wounded.

The works of this fort were afterwards blown up.

On the 29th of September, the resolution was taken to return to England with the troops, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France.

The following is an account of the ships that sustained losses in a late hurricane in North America; the Windsor lost sixteen guns; the Newark six guns; the Kingston sixteen guns; the Nottingham twelve guns and her mizen mast; the Invincible three men, and main and mizen masts; the Captain and Sunderland, their main and mizen masts; the Nightingale four men, twenty guns, and her mizen mast; the Cruizer three men, ten guns, and mizen mast.

This hurricane, it appears, lasted fourteen hours. When it began, the fleet was about forty leagues from Louisbourg; and towards the end of it, the ships were within two miles of the rocks and breakers, so that had not the wind suddenly shifted from south-east to south-west, they would, in all human probability, have been driven ashore, and totally lost.

Sept. 29. Sir Charles Asgill, knight, and alderman, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Oct. 11. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, arrived in town from Germany.

Oct. 21. A French fleet of seven ships were defeated off cape François by capt. Forest, with three ships.

Sailed from Spithead, Sir Edward Hawke, in the Ramillies, and admiral Boscawen, in the Royal George, with eight more ships of the line. Other ships were to join them at sea.

Oct. 25. Died, the learned Benedictine father Augustus Calmet, aged eighty-six, at his abbey of Senones, in France. He published near sixty volumes in his life time.

The grand seignior Sultan Osman, died.

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and was succeeded by Sultan Mustapha, who made considerable changes in the officers of the Porte.

Oct. 30. Died, Edward Vernon, esq. member for Ipswich, and formerly an admiral of his Majesty's fleet, whose gallant behaviour at Porto Bello, Chagre, &c. will ever redound to the reputation of the British arms; and whose patriotic spirit as a senator, will endear his memory to the British nation.

Nov. 7. The Virginia and Maryland fleet, making about twenty-six sail, arrived in the Downs.

Nov. 9. The Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, the first day of December next.

The right honourable Sir Charles Asgill, knight, attended with the usual pomp, and sworn into the office of Lord Mayor of London, before the barons of the Exchequer.

Several houses were consumed by fire, at Limehouse.

The mob at Newcastle, in Staffordshire, rose, on account of the high price of corn, and four of them were killed by the soldiers, and many wounded, before they would disperse; at Manchester they pulled down two corn mills, and twelve were killed, and fourteen wounded; at Stockport they sold the farmers grain at their own prices, and honestly accounted for the money afterwards.

Nov. 22. Count Daun defeated the prince of Bevern, near Breslau.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech from the throne.

Upon which, both Houses presented congratulatory addresses.

Dec. 5. The king of Prussia defeated count Daun at Lissa.

Dec. 8. Admiral Holbourne, in his Majesty's ship Newark, arrived at St. Helen's from Halifax. He left lord Colvil with seven sail in those seas.

William Whitehead, esq. was appointed poet laureat to his Majesty, in the room of Colley Cibber, esq.

Dec. 14. The court martial for the trial of general Mordaunt, was opened.

Dec. 15. Sir Edward Hawke, and admiral Boscawen, arrived, with their fleet from the bay, at Portsmouth, having taken no prize in their cruise.

Dec. 16. Nine barns and out houses, with a large quantity of corn and timber, were consumed by fire, at Barnwell, in Cambridgeshire.

Friday, February 17, was appointed by proclamation, to be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation, in England and Wales; Thursday, February 16, was appointed in Scotland; and Friday 17, in Ireland.

Dec. 21. His Prussian Majesty retook Breslau; 144,000 florins were found in the Austrian military chest, and the magazines were well stocked. Thirty-seven pieces of Prussian cannon, which were lost in the action of the 22d of November, were retaken, and besides the artillery belonging to the place, forty-four pieces of Austrian cannon were found in it.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, malt, and Italian thrown silk bills, and one other; after which the House of Peers adjourned to January the 17th, and the House of Commons to January the 16th.

Dec. 27. Great damage was done at sea, and upon our coasts, by the stormy weather of this and the preceding month, many vessels having been wrecked and driven on shore, particularly one of the transports from Clyde to Cork, with Highland troops, which was lost, and every soul on board perished.

At Richmond, in Yorkshire, a mob committed many acts of violence, and disposed of the corn, &c. they found, at what prices they thought proper; but were, after some time, dispersed, and several taken into custody; and some days afterwards, twelve of their ringleaders were also apprehended. The like disturbances also happened in several other places this month.

Dec. 28. This day died her royal highness the princess Caroline Elizabeth, third daughter of his Majesty, aged forty-five years, who had been in a bad state of health for a considerable period.

A memorial of the actual force of France by land, and the services on which it was employed in 1757.

The French army at the beginning of this war, consisted only of 157,347 men, not including the militia and the invalids.

In the month of August, 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies of forty-five men each, in every battalion of the king's regiment, and of four companies of forty men each, in every common battalion of French foot; which made in all 29,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 640 men; making in all 2560 men.

In the month of December of the same

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year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse, of ten men in a company; in all 5560 men.

The royal volunteers, and Fischer's corps, were also augmented; we do not exactly know to what number, but, according to our advices, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts.

These several augmentations amounted to 38,420 men; and consequently the French army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, above 67,000) was composed of 169,000 men. They raised two new regiments in the country of Leige; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops were under 200,000 men.

The islands of Minorca and Corsica, with the colonies in America, took up 25,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two Indies; marshal d'Estrées army, if the regiments had been complete, would have amounted to 92,000 men; marshal Richlieu's 32,665. A body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they were obliged to keep in garrison at Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Antibes, &c.

According to this calculation then, there were 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain above 40 000 men for all the garrisons, from Sedan to the frontiers of Switzerland, as also for those of Rousillon and Guienne, without speaking of Flanders and the coast.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1756, TO DECEMBER 13, 1757.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7195	Males	10821
Females	6858	Females	10492
In all	14053	In all	21313

Increase in the burials this year 441.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7095
Between two and five	2411
Five and ten	948
Ten and twenty	687
Twenty and thirty	1695
Thirty and forty	1906
Forty and fifty	1906
Fifty and sixty	1710
Sixty and seventy	1418
Seventy and eighty	1024
Eighty and ninety	481
Ninety and one hundred	74
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	2

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the national debt, in Jan. 1757 -	74,780,886	8	2
Increased from Jan. 1757, to Jan. 1758 -	3,000,000	0	0
	77,780,886	8	2
Paid off within that period - - -	500	0	0
Amount in Jan. 1758 -	77,780,386	8	2

The amount of supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1758, 10,486,457*l.*

1758, Jan. 1. His Majesty according to annual custom, ordered 1000*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the parishes of St. Margaret, and St. John's, St Mary le Strand, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, St. Clement Danes, St. Anne's, Westminster, St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. James's.

A fine equestrian statue of his Majesty king George II. by Van Nost, was erected on St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.

A large detachment of matrosses marched from Woolwich for Portsmouth, to go on board the transports to sail for North America; major general Abercrombie, who was to relieve lord Loudon, with the several officers that had lately been promoted for the American service, were all to embark on board the men of war employed in this new expedition, the command of which was given to admiral Boscawen.

Jan. 5. Her late royal highness princess Caroline, was interred in the royal vault, in Henry VIIth's chapel, with the usual funeral honours.

Jan. 13. A cup and salver, intended to be presented to captain Lockhart, was sent this day to Lloyd's, to be viewed by the merchants. It was curiously chased and embossed, with the seven French privateers, his own ship and arms. The salver was twenty-six inches diameter, with the following inscription:

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"The gift of the two public companies, the underwriters and merchants of the city of London, to captain JOHN LOCKHART, commander of the Tartar, for his signal service, in supporting the trade, by distressing the French privateers in the year 1757."

Jan. 16. The honourable House of Commons met, pursuant to their adjournment on the 22d ult.

Jan. 17. Sir Charles Hardy hoisted his flag on board the Captain man of war, in order to sail immediately for New York.

In consequence of a message from his Majesty, the House of Commons granted £100,000 to the king of Prussia, to be taken immediately out of the supplies of last year unapplied, and to be remitted with all possible dispatch.

Jan. 21. A court martial was held on board the Newark, for the trial of 15 mutineers belonging to the Namur man of war, who all received sentence of death.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Samuel Bowes, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Cole, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Ansell, esq.
Cumberland, John Senhouse, esq.
Cheshire, John Egerton, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. J. Jackson, esq.
Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Comyns. esq.
Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, esq.
Derbyshire, Hugo Meynell, esq.
Essex, John Henniker, esq.
Gloucestershire, T. Jones, esq.
Hants, H. Compton, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Robinson Lytton, esq.
Herefordshire, William Cope Gregory, esq.
Kent, Thomas Whittaker, esq.
Leicestershire, Shuckburgh Ashby, esq.
Lincolnshire, Jervase Scrope, esq.
Monmouthshire, Rowland Pytt, esq.
Northumberland, William Wilkinson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Joseph Clerk, esq.
Norfolk, Hamond Alpe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir George Smith, bart.
Oxfordshire, Robert Fettyplace, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Hotchkins, esq.
Shropshire, John Amler, esq.
Somersetshire, Phillip Stevens, esq.
Staffordshire, R. Whitworth, esq.
Suffolk, Robert May, esq.
Surrey, Edmund Shallett, esq.
Sussex, J. Goble, esq.
Warwickshire, William Dilk, esq.
Worcestershire, C. Trubshaw Withers, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Bennett, esq.
Yorkshire, Jeremiah Dixon, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Anglesea, John Griffith, esq.
Brecknockshire, Henry Mitchell, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Rees Prytherch, esq.
Cardiganshire, Abel Griffiths, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Zacheus Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, William Davies, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Matthew, esq.
Merionethshire, William Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Adams, esq.
Radnorshire, Daniel Davies, esq.

Jan. 29. His Majesty's ships Prince Frederick, Dublin, and Juno, sailed from Portsmouth with fifteen sail of transports with troops on board for New York.

Feb. 5. All the estates and effects of the jesuits in the kingdom of Portugal were sequestered and an inventory of all the estates, moveable and immoveable, money, jewels, &c. of that society was taken, each of whom was allowed but ten sols a day for his subsistence.

Feb. 19. About three o'clock this morning, admiral Boscawen sailed from St. Helen's in his Majesty's ship Namur of 90 guns; with the Royal William of 84; Princess Amelia of 80; Lancaster of 74; Trent of 36; Shannon of 36; Gramont of 24; and the Ætna and Lightning fire ships; the Invincible of 74 guns, of the above fleet, missing her stays, ran ashore on a flat between the Dane and the Horse of Langdon harbour, to the east of St. Helen's, and, notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, was lost.

By an authentic list it appears that there passed through Islington turnpike for Smithfield market, from January 1, 1754, to January 1, 1755, oxen 28,602, sheep 267,565; and from January 1, 1757 to January 1, 1758, oxen 30,952, sheep 200,180. By which it appears, that there was a decrease of more than 67,000 sheep in the last year, and an increase only of about 2000 oxen, which is by no means a just proportion.

Feb. 20. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was joined by prince George of Holstein, with a body of Prussian horse, on whose arrival the whole army was put in

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motion; the main army reached the confines of Verden, when the castle of Rottenberg surrendered, after six hours resistance, and the garrison of about 150 men were made prisoners of war.

Feb. 23. The enemy quitted Ottersberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden was seized, and the French were preparing to evacuate Zell. On the approach of the advanced guard, they left Bremen, and his serene highness the general immediately took possession of it. The same day the prince being informed that the French general, count de Chabot, was posted with a considerable detachment at Hoya, a strong fort upon the river Weser, gave orders to the hereditary prince of Brunswick to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswick troops, together with a few hundred chasseurs, hussars, and light troops, in order to dislodge the enemy from that post. As they had but one float, the passage of the troops took up much time.

Feb. 26. The two generals, the marquis d'Armentieres, and the marquis de Rochepine, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of Zell.

Feb. 28. The prince de Clermont, did the same at Hanover, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder. He distributed to the poor the corn and meal which remained in the magazines, whilst those, who commanded at Brunswick, burned all the provisions.

The Foudroyant and Orphée men of war were taken by admiral Osborne.

March 1. His grace the duke of Richmond ordered a room at Whitehall to be opened for the use of those who study painting, sculpture, and engraving, which contained a large collection of original plaister casts from the best antique statues and busts at Rome and Florence: where any painter, sculptor, carver, or other artist, had liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the person that had the care of them, any particular figure be placed in such light as the artist should desire. And any young man or boy, above the age of twelve years, had the same liberty, by a recommendation from any known artist.

March 5. Surat was taken by the English.

March 9. The heavy artillery having arrived, the bombardment of Minden began, and the garrison, after making an unsuccessful sally in order to procure provisions, offered to capitulate upon honourable terms, which was rejected.

All the effects of the jesuits in France were sequestered till the eight millions they were condemned to pay to the heirs of a gentleman in the East Indies (of whose effects they had fraudulently got possession) be discharged, the interest of which, ever since they have had possession, will at least double the sum.

March 11. At seven o'clock this morning Sir Edward Hawke, in his Majesty's ship Ramillies, got under sail at Spithead, with the following ships under his command, viz. Newark of 80 guns; Torbay of 80; Alcide of 74; Interpid of 64; and Union of 64. The admiral did not come too at St. Helen's, but having a fair wind, kept on his course, and in a few hours was out of sight.

Mr. Henry Raine, of St. George's Middlesex, having in his life time, built and endowed an hospital, for forty girls taken out of the charity school, and maintained by his will, dated October 17, 1736, bequeathed 4000*l.* in 3 per cent. annuities to trustees to accumulate, and improve the growing dividends, until the same should produce yearly 210*l.* to be disposed of in marriage portions to two maidens brought up in his hospital, viz. (100*l.* and 5*l.* for a wedding-dinner for each) who should have continued there four years, attained the age of twenty-two, and be best recommended by the masters or mistresses whom they may have served, for piety, industry, and constant conformity to the established church. The trustees gave notice, that the sum destined for this laudable purpose was completed, and by an advertisement summoned the maidens educated in the said hospital, to appear on the 4th of next month, with proper certificates of their past behaviour and present circumstances, in order that six may be elected of the most deserving, to draw lots on the first of May for the prize of 100*l.* to be paid on the 5th of November following as her marriage portion, to an honest man, a member of the church of England, residing in the parishes of St. George, St. Paul, Shadwell, or St. John, Wapping, and approved by the trustees; at which time another girl was added to the five who had drawn blanks before; and to her who then drew the prize of 100*l.* was paid on her marriage the first of May following; the remaining five continued entitled to a chance twice in every year, when a new candidate is admitted, that every girl educated in this hospital, and careful of her character, may have a chance for this noble donation.

March 14. Minden was taken by the French. By the capitulation the garrison,

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consisting of eight battalions, a large detachment of infantry de Hainault, and eight squadrons of horse, in all 3516 men, were to remain prisoners of war. Besides 67 pieces of cannon of different sizes, a considerable magazine was likewise found in that town, and a military chest.

March 20. Embden was taken by admiral Holmes.

The garrison consisting of 1300 French foot, 1200 horse, 100 Austrian foot, and two companies of artillery of 60 men each, in all 3720.

The number of French taken prisoners within these three weeks past, amounted to near 9000 men.

March 23. The Lords, authorized by his Majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both Houses, notified the royal assent to the following acts;—

An act for appointing commissioners for putting in execution an act of this session, intituled, an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

And to several private and local bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to Tuesday the 4th of April, and the House of Commons to Monday the 3d.

March 27. Richard William Vaughan, late a linen-draper at Stafford, was committed to Newgate for counterfeiting the notes of the bank of England.

March 29. The palace begun by king Charles II. at Winchester on an extensive plan, but not finished, was completely fitted for barracks, in which were no less than 160 large rooms.

Admiral Hawke's squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made Basque road, and at day break discovered a numerous convoy a few leagues to windward, and gave chace; but the wind baffling, the convoy with three frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martin's, on the isle of Rhe, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the Hussar. At four in the afternoon they discovered the enemy plainly, lying off the isle d'Aix. Their force was the Florissant of 74 guns, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60, and six or seven frigates with about 40 merchant ships, which had 3000 troops on board. At five the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion, at six their commodore made off, and many of those ships which fled were by this time left on the mud. At five next morning all the enemy's ships were aground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant; many of the merchant, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides. As soon as the floods made, admiral Hawke put the best pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a gun shot further in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high water, they found but five fathom, of which the tide rises eighteen feet. By this time boats and launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed to carry out warps to drag the ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: in the mean time they threw overboard their guns, stores, ballast, and even water out of their ports; some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the Charante. The merchant ships were aground towards Isle Madame. The boats of our frigates cut away about eighty buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th, in the morning, captain Ewer, with 140 marines, was landed, with orders to destroy the new works carrying on there, which he accordingly affected, preserving good order, and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island. When the admiral got out of Basque road, he learnt from a neutral ship, that the convoy chased on shore was laden with provisions, stores, &c. for America, with fifteen more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been escorted by the ships of war which laid at the isle d'Aix.

April 11. About ten at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of passengers while London bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on fire, and continued burning till the whole was consumed. It being at first apprehended that some malicious persons had wilfully set it on fire, a reward of 200*l.* was offered for discovering the offenders, no discovery, however, was made. Till the passage could be effected, the lord mayor of London licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute to ply on Sundays, for the conveniency of ferrying over passengers.

This day a convention between his Britannic Majesty and the king of Prussia was signed at London, by which it was stipulated, I. That his Britannic Majesty shall pay the sum of 670,000*l.* to the king of Prussia's agent in London, immediately after the ratifications shall be exchanged. II. That his Prussian Majesty shall employ this sum in augmenting and keeping up his forces which shall act as shall be

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most for the interest of the common cause; and, III. That neither of the contracting powers shall conclude any peace, make any truce, or enter into any treaty of neutrality, of what kind soever, without the participation of the other.

At a court of common-council held this day at Guildhall, a committee was chosen to carry the act into execution for building a new bridge at Blackfriars.

April 19. London bridge was opened for foot passengers, in the reparation of which above five hundred workmen were constantly employed, Sundays excepted.

April 21. In consequence of an application to Parliament, on account of the late unhappy accident, a resolution passed the House, That a sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to be applied towards the rebuilding London bridge.

It was this day resolved that towards the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities after the rate of 3½ per cent., for twenty-four years, the interest to commence from July 5; and 500,000*l.* by way of lottery, at 3 per cent. the interest to commence from the 4th of Jan. 1759.

April 28. A new tax of 1*s.* in the pound on places and pensions and another on houses and windows, was voted for the payment of the interest of the sum borrowed for the service of the present year. The former supposed to produce 70,000*l.* and the latter 100,000*l.* a year. An additional shilling was laid on all rateable houses, and 6*d.* a window on all above fifteen.

April 29. The first stone of a new bridge, to be built in pursuance of an act of Parliament for that purpose, from Brentford to Kew, was laid, in the presence of a great number of persons of quality and distinction.

M. d'Ache was defeated by admiral Pocock.

May 1. Senegal was taken by his Majesty's ships the Nassau of 64 guns, the Harwich of 50 guns, Rye of 24 guns with the Swan sloop and two busses, under the command of captain Marsh, having on board 200 marines under major Mason, and a detachment of artillery people under captain Walker. This squadron arrived off the river Senegal, and after sounding the entrance, the small vessels and boats got over the bar, there not being water for any thing larger than the Swan sloop to come in. The enemy with seven vessels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a show of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to the number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore; when they were near ready for proceeding to attack fort Louis, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of Senegal, with articles, upon which they proposed to capitulate. Captain Marsh and major Mason, made some alterations therein. On the 1st of May they were agreed to.

Captain Marsh found in the harbour sixteen vessels, most of them richly laden. The squadron was in perfect health, and and preparing to go against the island of Gorée, from whence it is distant only thirty leagues. In this island are the principal magazines and storehouses belonging to the French; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be shipped for the West Indies.

The king of Prussia entered Moravia.

Died at Rome his holiness Prosper Lambertini, the reigning Pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, Aug. 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of Benedict XIV.

The marquis Duquesne, chef d'Escadre, lately taken prisoner in the Foudroyant, arrived in London.

A new corn market was opened at St. Saviour's, in the borough of Southwark.

His grace the duke of Bedford embarked at Dunleary, in Ireland, for Park-Gate, accompanied by the Duchess, the marquis of Tavistock, lady Caroline, and the right honourable Richard Rigby, esq. his Grace's secretary.

March 13. In pursuance of the King's pleasure, lord Anson, vice-admiral of Great Britain, and admiral of the white, was appointed commander in chief of a fleet at sea.

Advice was received from rear-admiral Broderick, that on the 13th of last month, his Majesty's ship prince George, of 80 guns, in which the rear admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, in latitude 48; and after burning to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening.

His Majesty's ship the Windsor, of 60 guns, captain Faulkner, with the Escorte frigate, being sent to intercept two French frigates and three store-ships from Dunkirk road to the westward, fell in with them about sixteen leagues from the Ram Head, when the two frigates brought to in a line,

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as if they intended to receive him, and the store ships continued standing to the westward. When the Windsor came within about two gunshot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of France; upon which captain Faulkner sent the Escorte after the store-ships, while he gave chace to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outsailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then just be discerned from the poop. The next morning at daylight only one of them was to be seen, which the Windsor came up with and took. She was called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions and 1000 stand of arms intended for Quebec. Another of these store-ships was fallen in with the same day by a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by captain Pratten, and was taken by captain Douglas in the Alcide. She was called the Baden, was about the same size with the other, and laden with provisions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, captain Pratten seeing a sail to the S.W. made a signal for the Dorsetshire of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by captain Dennis, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the honourable captain Barrington, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock the Dorsetshire came up with the chase, which proved to be the Raisonnable, a French ship of war of sixty-four guns, and 630 men, and captain Denis began to engage her very closely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship commanded by prince de Mombazon, chevalier de Rohan, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had sixty-one men killed, and 100 men wounded. She was a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks, and was going from l'Orient to Brest. The Dorsetshire's masts, yards, and sails, were greatly shattered. She had sixteen men killed, and twenty wounded in the action.

A number of the sergeants, pensioners in Chelsea hospital, received orders to repair where they should be respectively directed by the lord lieutenants of the several counties of England, to teach the militia their exercise, for which they were allowed 7*s*. per week.

May 17. Twelve flat bottomed boats, on a new construction, were launched at Portsmouth. They carried sixty-three men each, rowed with twelve oars, and drew not above two feet water.

May 20. A waggon was burnt on Salisbury Plain, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the Bath theatre; besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it, in consequence of the wheels taking fire.

Four French ships, part of seventeen, which sailed the 1st instant from Bourdeaux, laden with provisions and stores for Canada, under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates, were brought into Falmouth by commodore Keppel's squadron.

The whole embarkation of the troops encamped in the isle of Wight was completed at Cowes, and the transports all sailed to Spithead. About noon, lord Anson, with the largest men of war, sailed to St. Helen's, to which station he was followed immediately by commodore Howe's squadron of frigates.

LISTS OF SEA AND LAND FORCES, AT THIS TIME MAINTAINED BY GREAT BRITAIN, INCLUDING ARTIFICERS IN THE KING'S YARDS AND DOCKS.

Establishment for Great Britain, the train of artillery inclusive		55,000
For Ireland		12,000
For North America of regulars 22,000, of provincials 30,000		52,000
For the West Indies		2,000
For Gibraltar and the East Indies		5,000
The allied army in the pay of Great Britain		60,000
Total of land forces		186,000
Naval department, viz. seamen (12,000 more than voted for)	62,000	
Marines	14,000	
Artificers of the docks supposed to be	20,000	
		96,000
Total		282,000

Ships in commission. 110 of the line.
200 under the line of all denominations.

310 ships of war.

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LAND FORCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Against Louisbourg.....	12,000
Against Crown Point.....	18,500
Against fort Du Quesne.....	9,700
43d regiment, Kennedy's, in garrison at Annapolis, Fort Cumberland, &c. in Nova Scotia	700
	41,800

June 1. Lord Loudon arrived at Portsmouth from his command in North America.

A motion was made this day, and carried by a majority of 107 to 67, at a court of common council, held at Guildhall, "That the fines which should hereafter be paid, for not serving the office of sheriff, should, after paying off some debts already incurred, be applied towards building a bridge at Blackfriars."

Three men being seated at a window at Watlesbury in Shropshire, the right and left hand men were killed by lightning, and he that sat in the middle was only singed.

Admiral Anson, with the fleet under his command, sailed from St. Helen's; as did commodore Howe, with his squadron, and all the transports, about two hours after. The admiral directed his course down the channel, and the commodore his for the coast of France.

Mr. Wynants, the Swedish minister, set out for Harwich, in his way home, after forty years residence at the court of London. This occasioned much speculation.

A great mob of weavers, labourers, and other disorderly persons, assembled at Shaw Hill in Wilts, and in a riotous manner cut down and levelled with the ground the banks and fences of the gardens and orchards in that neighbourhood, under pretence that they were purloined from the common.

June 8. The duke of Marlborough burnt 100 sail of shipping at St. Maloes, viz. one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 guns, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of St. Maloes; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all sides, his grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancalle. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were reimbarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them.

The inhabitants of Cancalle fled, and left the troops in quiet possession of the town, which some of them plundered, but were afterwards severely punished, and one hanged. The duke of Marlborough sent a regiment a day's march into the country, who took up their quarters at the town of Dol, about fourteen miles from St. Maloes, where they were kindly entertained, and in their march met with no opposition. By their report, there were not 500 regular troops in the country. The town of St. Maloes is walled round with walls of a vast thickness, and great height, so that our scaling ladders could not reach the top, and which it was thought would take a month's regular siege, and by sea there were two strong batteries, and a narrow entrance, very dangerous for our ships to attempt going within gun-shot.

June 9. The English actually landed 16,000 men at Louisbourgh. After attempting in two places, they at last got on shore, on the third attack, at a place the French reckoned impracticable.

This day the royal assent was declared, and notified by commission, to the following bills.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, for raising five millions by annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties.

For applying a sum of money for rebuilding London bridge.

For annexing certain forfeited estates in Scotland to the crown, and applying the rents and profits for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of Scotland.

For the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy.

For further explaining the laws touching the electors of knights of the shire in this present Parliament, for that part of Great Britain called England.

For the settlement of the poor, so far as the same relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and to empower justices of the peace to determine differences between masters and mistresses, and their servants, in husbandry, touching wages.

For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

To fifteen road bills, and to several private and local bills.

In consequence of a message from the

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king the House of Commons voted 80,000*l.* to meet any extraordinary expences of the war.

Florence Hensey, M.D. was brought to trial at the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, on an indictment for high treason, before lord chief justice Mansfield, and judges Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot.

There were 131 gentlemen from different places in the county of Middlesex summoned on the jury, and near 100 answered to their names. The doctor objected against fifteen, and the council for the crown against three.

June 14. This day he was brought to the bar of the court of King's bench to receive sentence, when lord Mansfield, after a very moving speech, pronounced sentence in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on Wednesday the 12th of July.

June 16. The House of Commons resolved, that an address should be presented to his Majesty (by such members of that House as were of the privy council) to represent, that the salaries of most of the judges in his Majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum not exceeding 11,450*l.* to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of judges.

The lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 3d day of August.

Cudalore and fort St. David's in the East Indies surrendered to the French.

June 23. Sir Edward Hawke having struck his flag, the Ramilies sailed from St. Helen's to rejoin lord Anson.

June 23. The prince de Clermont was defeated at Crevelt by prince Ferdinand.

Notwithstanding this check, in which the French lost the flower of their army, the battle was far from being decisive.

June 25. Count Daun obliged the king of Prussia to raise the siege of Olmutz by taking his convoy.

June 28. Dusseldorp, a city belonging to the prince Palatine, capitulated to prince Ferdinand.

June 30. The French fleet, consisting of the Prudent of 74 guns; the Entreprenant, 74; the Bienfaisant, Capricieux, and Celebre, of 60 each; the Comet frigate, of 30; the Apollo frigate, and the Chevre and Gloucester pinks; arrived safe at Louisbourg, having on board, with a battalion of foreign volunteers, ammunition, provisions, and stores, for the ensuing campaign, to defend Cape Breton.

July 1. The squadron under the command of commodore Howe, with the transports having on board the troops commanded by his grace the duke of Marlborough, arrived safe at Spithead.

July 3. Advice was received by the Halifax packet, that admiral Boscawen, with ships and transports under his command, sailed from that harbour for Louisbourgh the 28th of May.

July 8. General Abercrombie was repulsed at Ticonderago, in which action Lord Howe was killed.

An old lodging-house in Plumb-tree-court, Broad-street, St. Giles's, fell down, whereby seven poor wretches were crushed to death, and many more desperately maimed.

July 17. Sir J. Barnard, knt. father of the city, alderman of Bridge ward without, resigned his gown from bad health.

July 20. The troops intended for Germany were embarked at Portsmouth, and sailed immediately to Spithead.

Two thousand sixty-eight men, and three thousand horses, of the English troops destined to reinforce the army of prince Ferdinand, arrived at Embden.

July 25. The prince of d'Ysemburg was defeated by the duke de Broglio at Sandershausen.

The Hessians, regulars and irregulars, consisted of about 7000 men, under the command of the prince de Ysemburg; the French, under the duke de Broglio were at least 12,000, and the prince de Soubise behind them with 18,000 more. The Hessians had indeed some advantage in situation, notwithstanding which the prince was rather inclined to retire; but the troops, and more especially the militia, absolutely refused to stir. His Highness made the best disposition he could in such a situation. The action lasted full five hours, when numbers at last prevailed. The Hessians lost about 1500 men, and seven pieces of cannon; the French lost above 3000. The duke de Broglio had a horse shot under him; the Marquis, his nephew, had his thigh broke; the prince of Nassau wounded.

This day a further respite for doctor Hensey, till the 8th of November, was brought to Newgate.

July 26. The isle of Cape Breton, with the town of Louisbourgh, was taken by the English under admiral Boscawen and general Amhurst, the garrison, consisting of 5637 troops, were made prisoners.

July 27. The whole squadron of fri-

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gates and transports under the command of commodore Howe and lieutenant-general Bligh, set sail from Spithead to St. Helen's, where they waited for a fair wind to proceed to sea. All the officers were on board, and no one permitted to come ashore.

July 28. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 3d of August, was further prorogued to Thursday the 28th of September.

On the 5th, cardinal Charles Rezzonico, bishop of Padua, a Venetian, was elected Pope. He was born on the 7th of March 1693, and was formerly auditor of the Rota.

The Parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, was further prorogued to the 20th of August.

July 30. By the violence of the wind, a great deal of damage was done to the shipping and small craft on the river Thames. Above bridge several wherries broke loose from their moorings, and driving one against another, were stove in pieces.

July 31. Commodore Howe, with the fleet and troops for the coast of France, set sail from Portsmouth.

August 1. In the past month of July, by an exact measurement, above five inches of rain fell in London, a quantity surpassing any in the same month perhaps in the memory of man. The mean depth in England, one year with another, is about twenty-three inches and a half, of which a larger proportion usually falls in the winter months.

A loan to his Majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover, for two hundred thousand pounds, was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled.

Advice was received at the Admiralty-office, of the safe arrival in the river Ems, near Embden, of the troops under the command of the marquis of Granby; also of the arrival of those under the command of major general Waldegrave, and of the invalids from Shields.

This day a company of labourers, headed by some farmers, assembled in a riotous manner, and pulled down a bridge that was building near Norwich, and after having levelled it with the ground, they broke up the road, and then dispersed.

Aug. 3. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to September 28.

At Wigton, there was such a fall of rain as had not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. It swelled the rivulets to such a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were swept away by the flood, and did considerable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houses were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In several houses in the town the water was six feet deep the day after the flood.

August 3. M. d'Ache was defeated again by admiral Pocock in the East-Indies.

August 5. Two powder-mills at Hounslew blew up with about 600 weight of powder.

M. de Chevert was defeated at Meere by baron Imhoff.

August 8. Cherburg was taken, and its pier destroyed by the English.

His Majesty's troops had effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb ketches, in the bay des Marées, two leagues westward of Cherburg, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and in the evening, Cherburg surrendered at discretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place, on the approach of his Majesty's troops: lieutenant general Bligh, the same day, took possession of the forts of Querqueville, Homet, and la Galette, and hoisted English colours in them. The general then prepared to destroy, on the next day, the bason, and the two piers at the entrance of the harbour. There were about twenty-seven ships in the harbour, and thirty pieces of brass canon taken. Captain Howe, with the ships under his command, was also in Cherburg road.

August 11. At Poole in the county of Montgomery, whilst the court of great sessions was sitting in the hall there, over the market place, an alarm was given that the floor gave way; which occasioned so great crowding at the door and stairs, that six of the common people were trampled to death, and many others bruised.

Aug. 17. Richard Houseman, of Knaresborough, was committed to York castle on suspicion of murdering Daniel Clark, of the same place, shoe-maker, about fourteen years ago: the discovery was remarkable; some workmen, digging about St. Robert's Cave, near Knaresborough, found the remains of a body, which they supposed to be murdered; and as Daniel Clark had suddenly disappeared, and was generally thought to have been murdered, they imagined it might be his body, and therefore apprehended Houseman and carried him before a justice, as it was recollected that he was one of the last persons seen in Clark's company. On his examination he said, that the body found was not Clark's

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body, for Clark was buried in another place, which he mentioned, and accordingly the remains of another body was there found, on which he was committed as above. And Eugene Aram, of Lynn, Norfolk, was also committed on the accusation of being an accomplice.

August 18. News of the taking Louisbourg was received at the Admiralty office.

This day his Majesty's ship Richmond with the Scorpion sloop, sailed from Portsmouth with a number of transports under their convoy, having on board some troops of light horse to reinforce the army under general Bligh.

Aug. 20. By his Majesty's command a prayer and thanksgiving for the taking of Louisbourg was read in the churches within the bills of mortality at London.

Aug. 21. The sentence of the ban of the empire was confirmed by the Aulic council, (the last court of appeal from the diet of the empire) against the king of Prussia; and, at the same time, three decrees, or mandates, were issued against three other Protestant members of the empire; the first against the king of Great Britain, as elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh; the second against the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle; and the third against the count of Lippe Buckeburgh. In that against his Britannic majesty the ban of the empire was threatened, for having joined his troops to those of the elector of Brandenburgh, and taking into his pay the forces of several princes, in order to support the elector's rebellion, for having ravaged the countries of Hildesheim, Osnaburg, and Munster; for having taken a Prussian general to command his troops, and with force and arms invaded the countries of Paderborn, Juliers, Bergue, Cologne, Liege, and Brabant, taking towns, besieging cities, raising contributions, and seizing the revenues; and lastly, for bringing foreign troops into the empire, taking of Embden, and oppressing his co-estates. His Majesty, for these offences, was ordered to withdraw his foreign troops from Germany; immediately to desist from supporting the rebellion of the elector of Brandenburgh; to disband the troops he had taken into his pay; to make good the damages he had already done; to give security for his good behaviour for the future; and, lastly, to join his contingen to the army of the empire, in order to punish, in an exemplary manner, the rebellion that had been raised in open violation of the Imperial decrees.

Aug. 22. Injunctions were issued for the following princes to quit the Prussian and Hanoverian armies, on pain of being fined 1000 gold marks in case of disobedience: Prince Augustus Ferdinand of Bevern, the margrave Charles of Schwedt, prince Henry of Prussia, the hereditary prince of Wolfenbuttle prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the hereditary prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, prince Frederick of Wirtemberg, prince George Lewis of Holstein, prince Maurice of Dessau, prince Adolphus of Bernburgh; and the counts of Wind and Dohna.

August 25. At nine o'clock in the morning, his Prussian majesty attacked the Russians at Zorndorff, and, after an engagement, which lasted till the evening, entirely defeated them; 15,000 Russians were left on the field of battle; and their military chest, all their artillery, and three lieutenant generals taken. The Prussians lost about 3000 killed and wounded.

August 26. This day the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London waited on his Majesty with a congratulatory address on the taking Cape Breton, the fortress of Louisbourg, and the Isle of St. John, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

This day colonel Bradstreet made himself master of Fort Frontenac or Cadaraqui, on the Lake Ontario, at the entrance into St. Laurence river, and took in the harbour eleven or twelve ships, each mounting from ten to twenty guns; he found in the fort eighty pieces of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition and provisions. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

August 28. The flags, standards, and other trophies, taken at Cherburg, were brought from Portsmouth, where they were landed, and shewn to his Majesty at Kensington.

Aug. 31. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived at Kensington from the duke of Marlborough, with advice, that the junction of the troops with prince Ferdinand was made the 14th instant; that there had been great rains and floods, and the English forces in their march were obliged to encamp in some places where the ground was covered with water.

Sept. 2. Between nine and ten at night, a fire broke out among some new cordage, very near the store house in his Majesty's yard at Deptford, when great numbers of the artificers went to give their assistance, by whom it was soon extinguished. The commissioners of the navy promised 500*l.* reward to any person concerned in this wicked affair, who would make discovery

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thereof, except the persons who set the place on fire.

The chief of the Genoese mal-contents, Paoli, entered the province of Cape Corso, in the island of Corsica, and with 2000 men laid siege to Rogliano, to facilitate the surrender of which, he caused the city of Bastia to be blockaded with 1500 men.

Sept. 6. The King was pleased to order the colours taken at Louisbourg, which were lately brought to the palace at Kensington, to be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.

Sept. 10. Soon after morning service at St. John's, Wapping, the neighbourhood was alarmed with the cry of fire, which burnt down fifteen houses on both sides the way, before water could be had to supply the engines, it being then ebb-tide.

Addresses of congratulation to his Majesty on the taking of Louisbourg, and the late successes of his arms, were presented from Bristol, York, Lincoln, Chester, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Berwick upon Tweed, Exeter, Norwich, Cambridge university, New Sarum, Glasgow, Dorchester, Shaftsbury, Bath, Dublin, and Tewkesbury, Newcastle town, and the Trinity house and company of merchant adventurers there.

Sept. 11. General Bligh's rear guard was defeated by the French at St. Cas.

Many houses were consumed by a dreadful fire at Llanvain, in Montgomeryshire.

About 200 men were at work at Milford-Haven, and a guard ship placed there to prevent any obstruction.

The Parliament of Ireland was prorogued from the 29th of this month to the 4th of April.

Sept. 14. His Majesty's ships Kingston, and Burford arrived at Plymouth from Louisbourg, with the transports, having the garrison of Louisbourg on board under their convoy. His Majesty was pleased to make a present of 500*l.* to the captains Amherst and Edgecombe, who jointly brought the news of the taking of this important fortress; and to order a further sum to each of those gentlemen to purchase a sword and ring.

Sept. 16. The cannon and mortars taken at Cherburg, passed by his Majesty, and set out from Hyde park, and came through the city in grand procession, guarded by a company of matrosses, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. On each brass cannon were these mottos: "*Ultima ratio regum*" i. e. The ultimate reason of Kings: and "*Pluribus nec impar*," a match for many. On the two mortars, "*Non solis radios sed Jovis fulmina*," Not the rays of the sun, but Jupiter's thunder.

Sept. 18. A proclamation was published, whereby the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 28th instant, was further prorogued to the 14th of November, then to sit for the despatch of business.

Sept. 19. The foot forces in the late expedition against St. Maloes, were disembarked at Cowes in the isle of Wight, and marched directly for Newport, near which they were encamped, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. The light horse were disembarked at Portsmouth, and marched to the quarters allotted them at Southampton, Petersfield, and Chichester, &c.

Sept. 29. Sir Richard Glynn, knight, alderman of Dowgate ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Oct. 8. It blew a perfect hurricane in the channel, by which several of our ships of war and merchantmen suffered much. The Edystone store ship, in particular, was driven from her moorings near the rock, when the light-house was within three days of being made habitable.

Oct. 10. General Oberg was defeated at Lanwerhagan by the prince de Soubize.

Oct. 14. The king of Prussia's camp at Hochkirchen was surprized by count Daun, and marshal Keith slain.

The King, the Margrave, and all the generals present in the action received contusions, or had horses shot under them.

Marshal Keith was shot dead the first discharge of the enemy's musquetry.

Prince Francis of Brunswick received his death by a cannon-ball, which carried off his head, just as he was mounting his horse.

Oct. 20. The duke of Marlborough died at Munster, and by this event the command devolved on lieutenant general lord George Sackville.

Oct. 21. This week the governor, council, and assembly of Jago de la Vega, passed an act for dividing the island of Jamaica into three counties, and for appointing justices of assize, and Oyer and Terminer in two of the aforesaid counties.

Oct. 28. This day was discovered some remarkable human skeletons, near the road side, at a place called Breech Down, in Kent; the first was found by a labourer in widening the road, and had round his neck a string of beads of various forms and sizes, from the bigness of a pigeon's

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egg to that of a pea; by his side lay three instruments of war, one a kind of a scymiter, the second what the Scots call a dirk, and the third a spear. Near the same place were afterwards found seven other skeletons all ranged in very good order, at about a yard apart, and about two feet under ground; but neither of these had any thing to distinguish them. How these bodies came to be deposited in this place afforded matter of speculation to the curious.

Nov. 1. Admiral Boscawen arrived at St. Helen's in the Namur, with the Royal William, and Bienfaisant men of war, from Louisbourg.

About twelve o'clock at night a fire was discovered in the new church building at Wolverhampton, which consumed the pews and gallery which were framed, and greatly alarmed the inhabitants. It was occasioned by the carelessness of the workmen, who left a fire to dry their work.

Nov. 2. The Belliqueux, a French man of war from Quebec, of sixty-four guns, being driven into Lundy road, in Bristol channel, by stress of weather; the Antelope man of war, then at Bristol, fell down the river, and took possession of her without firing a gun. She had 470 men on board, had taken the Caernarvon Indiaman in her passage, but had parted with her in a gale of wind, and was afterwards retaken by admiral Boscawen's squadron. The Belliqueux was valued at 150,000*l.*

A loan was opened at the Exchequer for 250,000*l.* at three per cent. and payable out of the next year's supplies, for completing the last vote of credit, and was quickly filled.

Nov. 7. The Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thursday the 23d of November, by his Majesty in council.

The debtors that were confined in the King's-bench prison, Southwark, were removed from thence to the new King's-bench prison, in St. George's-fields.

Nov. 9. Sir Richard Glynn, knt. Lord Mayor of this city, attended by the late Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other officers, and the livery, went to Westminster, and was sworn into his high office, before the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 10. Part of the suburbs of Dresden was set on fire by order of the Prussian governor.

The oldest lion in the Tower died, aged sixty-eight. It was presented to king James II. by one of the states of Barbary.

The Joseph transport, belonging to commodore Hughes's squadron foundered at sea, but the men and baggage, &c. were saved, having had time to send on shore for assistance, before the ship went to the bottom.

The purser of the York Indiaman, waited on the directors of the East India company, with an account of the loss of that valuable ship, as she was going into Limerick.

His Majesty's ship Intrepid of sixty guns, arrived at Spithead with 300,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

Nov. 21. A rule was given in the great cause so long depending between the honourable James Annesly, esq. and Richard the present earl of Anglesea, for passing publication by Mr. Annesley's clerk in court; that is closing the examination of witnesses, and resting the determination of the cause on the merits of the evidence given in.

Nov. 23. Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, when the session was opened by commission.

Nov. 24. Fort du Quesne was taken by general Forbes.

The right honourable the House of Peers waited upon his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 25. The honourable the House of Commons presented their address to his Majesty.

Nov. 28. Dr. Shebbeare received sentence for a libellous pamphlet, entitled, "A sixth Letter to to the People of England:" he was fined five pounds, to stand in the pillory Dec. 5, at Charing Cross, to be confined three years, and then to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself bound in 500*l.* and two others in 250*l.* each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to Dec. 30.

The pay of surgeons mates in marching regiments was augmented from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day.

Dec. 5. Charles Cottrell Dormer, esq. was knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies to his Majesty, in the room of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt. deceased. At the same time Stephen Cottrell, esq. was appointed the assistant master of the ceremonies.

Dec. 6. Dr. Hensey was further respited to Jan. 21.

By an exact list procured from the gaols of this kingdom, it appeared that the number of debtors, in confinement, exceeded 25,000, many of them bred to the sea and land service.

The honourable the House of Commons resolved, that the thanks of the House

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should be given to admiral Boscawen, general Amherst, and admiral Osborn, for the services done their King and country; and that Mr. Speaker was ordered to signify the same to them.

An oak in Langley woods near Downton, Wilts, supposed to be 1000 years growth, was sold for 40*l*. It measured six feet two inches in diameter, and contained about ten ton of timber.

Dec. 19. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be held throughout England and Ireland on Friday, February 16, and in Scotland on Thursday.

Dec 20. The English prisoners taken at St. Cas, arrived at Dover from France.

At night, about twelve o'clock, a store of gunpowder at the powder mills on Hounslow-heath, belonging to Samuel Underhill, esq. took fire, and blew up.

Dec. 24. The following acts were signed by commission:—

1. An act for raising 4*s*. in the pound upon land.

2. An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

3. An act to permit the importation of salt beef, butter, and pork, from Ireland, for a limited time.

4. An act to continue the prohibition on the exportation of corn, &c. till the 24th of December, 1759; and also to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, from corn or bran for the same time.

Dec. 26. A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Garsed, a haberdasher, on Ludgate Hill, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged Mr. Grisdale's. Next day it broke out a-fresh, and burnt the adjoining house, and damaged two others.

Dec. 29. The island of Goree, on the coast of Guinea, was taken by the English.

The French general Lally, who besieged Madras without success, was repulsed at Tanjour, in the East Indies.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1757, TO DECEMBER 12, 1758.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	7347	Males -	8931
Females -	6862	Females -	8645
In all	14209	In all	17576

Decrease in the burials this year 3737.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	5671
Between two and five - -	1795
Five and ten - - -	717
Ten and twenty - - -	556
Twenty and thirty - - -	1362
Thirty and forty - - -	1589
Forty and fifty - - -	1606
Fifty and sixty - - -	1368
Sixty and seventy - - -	1208
Seventy and eighty - -	961
Eighty and ninety - - -	370
Ninety and a hundred - -	68
A hundred and two - - -	2
A hundred and three - - -	1
A hundred and four - - -	1
A hundred and six - - -	1

1759, Jan. 2. Four regiments of French troops entered the Imperial city of Frankfort, and made themselves masters of the garrison by stratagem.

Jan. 10. Camp equipage for ten thousand men arrived at Portsmouth, in order to be put on board the squadron designed for a new expedition.

A vessel in the service of the ordnance, laden with stores for the ordnance office, lying at anchor a little below Gillingham, took fire, and notwithstanding all possible assistance was sent from the dock-yard at Chatham, she was burnt to the water's edge, and all the stores, &c. chiefly cordage, consumed, to the value of three or four thousand pounds.

Jan. 16. Both Houses of Parliament met according to adjournment.

Jan. 19. Mr. secretary Pitt, by his Majesty's command, presented to the House of Commons, the copy of a convention between his Majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, January 17, 1759; and also the copy of a convention between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, signed the same day. By this convention, 19,000 of the troops of Hesse were to be taken into the pay of Great Britain, instead of 12,000, the number lately employed in the British service; and the Landgrave to receive, besides the ordinary pay of these troops, the sum of 60,000*l*. in consideration of his immense losses in support of the common cause.

Jan. 22. Admiral Boscawen laid before the Parliament (pursuant to order) an account of the number of men pressed into

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his Majesty's service from Christmas, 1754, to Christmas 1757; also an account of the number of men and boys protected during that time. This was done with a view to the framing a bill for the more effectual manning the royal navy.

Jan. 23. Basse-terre, the capital of Gaudaloupe, was taken by commodore Moore. Next day all our forces landed, and some of them took possession of the fort which the French quitted, after defending it gallantly, several being killed; among whom were the Fort-Major and Engineer-General.

The supplies granted by Parliament for the present year, amounted to 12,949,860*l.*

Feb. 1. At six this evening George Guest, of Birmingham, who had laid a considerable wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, finished his journey with great ease.

Feb. 14. Sailed from Spithead, admiral Holmes, in the Somerset of 70 guns, with the Northumberland 70, Terrible 74, Trident 64, Intrepid 64, Medway 60, and the Maidstone, Adventure, Diana, Trent, Europa, Vestal, Eurus, Boreas, and Crescent frigates, with sixty sail of transports, for New York.

The French fleet sailed from Brest for America, the 21st of last month, consisting of seven ships of the line, three frigates, and fifteen transports.

A great number of horses to remount the cavalry in Germany, accompanied with a large levy of men, marched from St. James's, to embark at Gravesend for Embden. The army of the allies this year amounted to 80,300 men.

Feb. 17. Admiral Saunders, after being made vice-admiral of the blue, and hoisting his flag accordingly, sailed from Spithead for Louisbourg.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Henry Plant, esq.
Bedfordshire, Den. Farrer Hilldersden, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Osborn, esq.
Cumberland, John Spedding, esq.
Cheshire, Samuel Harrison, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. George Montgomery, esq.
Cornwall, Robert Lovell, esq.
Devonshire, James Modiford Heywood, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Damer, esq.
Derbyshire, Gilbert Cheshire, esq.
Essex, Jasper Kingsman, esq.
Gloucestershire, Samuel Hayward, esq.
Hants, Thomas Hall, jun. esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir John Chapman, bart.
Herefordshire, Sir James Broome, bart.
Kent, Pyke Buffar, esq.
Leicestershire, Edward Palmer, esq.
Lincolnshire, Joseph Dixon, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, esq.
Northumberland, Abraham Dixon, esq.
Northamptonshire, William Payne King, esq.
Norfolk, Richard Fuller, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Whetham, esq.
Oxfordshire, Anthony Hodges, esq.
Rutlandshire, Edward Ward, esq.
Shropshire, Samuel Griffith, esq.
Somerstshire, Henry Powell, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir Nigel Gresley, bart.
Suffolk, Sir John Rous, bart.
Surrey, Daniel Pontin, esq.
Sussex, John Margeson, esq.
Warwickshire, David Lewis, esq.
Worcestershire, John Amphlett, esq.
Wiltshire, William Norris, esq.
Yorkshire, Charles Turner, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Robert Owen, esq.
Brecknockshire, Evan Hughes, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Arthur Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, George Price, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Smith, esq.
Denbighshire, Hugh Clough, esq.
Flintshire, John Williams, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Pryse, esq.
Merionethshire, Humphrey Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, George Mears, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Radnorshire, David Stephens, esq.

Feb. 24. At ten at night, was felt at Leskeard in Cornwall, a slight shock of an earthquake, which extended north about six miles, and east and west about four miles, but did no material damage.

Feb. 28. The Pope issued a decree, allowing the bible to be translated into the language of all the catholic countries.

March 3. A fire broke out in Fenchurch Street, which presently consumed three houses.

A violent storm did incredible damage to the shipping, as well as to the houses and churches all along the western coast, more particularly at Falmouth, where many vessels drove from their anchors,

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and suffered considerably. In this storm nineteen persons in a passage boat from Poole to Wareham, were forced upon the beach, thirteen of whom perished in endeavouring to recover the shore.

March 16. The marquis of Granby, lord George Sackville, and major general Mostyn, set out for Germany, to take upon them their respective commands in the English army under prince Ferdinand. The duke of Richmond, and the honourable colonel Fitzroy went as volunteers.

March 17. A fine brass statue of general Blakeney, done by the celebrated Van Nost, was set up in Dublin on a marble pedestal in the centre of the mall.

His Majesty gave the royal assent by commission to the following bills:—

An act for taking off the prohibition of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments.

To seven road acts, and several private acts.

Fifteen waggons with small arms went from the Tower, for the use of the militia in the west of England.

April 5. The following bills were signed by commission this day.

A bill for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage on certain dry goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising a certain sum by annuities and a lottery.

Five per cent. additional duty on all dry goods imported, and 1s. per pound on coffee and chocolate.

[For the free importation of live cattle from Ireland for a limited time.]

[For five years to commence from the first of May, 1759.]

For the free importation of Irish tallow.

[For the same time, but an entry to be made thereof at the custom house, and to be landed in the presence of an officer, under penalty of paying the duty.]

For the more easy collecting sheriffs post fines.

And to several road and private bills.

March 6. At a sale of the late earl of Arran's curiosities in Covent Garden, the gloves given by king Henry the Eighth to Sir Anthony Denny, were sold for 38*l.* 17*s.*; the gloves given by king James the First to Edward Denny, esq. son of Sir Anthony, for 22*l.* 1*s.*; the mittens given by queen Elizabeth to Sir Edward Denny's lady, for 25*l.* 4*s.*; and the scarf given by king Charles the First, for 10*l.* 10*s.*; all which were bought for Sir Thomas Denny, of Ireland, who was lineally descended from the said Sir Anthony Denny, one of the executors of king Henry the Eighth.

April 11. The steeple of Great Billing church in Northamptonshire, was demolished by lightning, and some stones of a very large size driven to a great distance, with astonishing force.

The House of Peers adjourned to Tuesday se'nnight.

April 12. The House of Commons adjourned till Monday se'nnight. The House before it broke up granted 25,150*l.* for the better fortifying the town and dock of Plymouth; 10,000*l.* for fortifying the harbour of Milford; 6937*l.* for better fortifying the town and dock of Portsmouth; and 708*l.* for securing Chatham dock.

Died George Frederick Handel, esq. a great musician. He was born in Germany in 1685, and had been in England fifty years.

April 13. Prince d'Isembourgh was defeated, and slain at Bergen by the duke de Broglio.

April 20. The remains of the late Mr. Handel were deposited at the foot of the duke of Argyle's monument in Westminster abbey; the bishop, prebends, and the whole choir attended, to pay the last honours due to his memory; and there were not fewer than 3000 persons present on this occasion.

April 24. A sharp action happened this day at Yarmouth, occasioned by some different parties of light horse quartered there, who were marching out of town, and disputes running high, they decided them sword in hand, in which many men and horses were desperately wounded.

May 1. Mr. Armstrong, under-sheriff of the county of Lifford, in Ireland, was fined 100*l.* and sentenced two years imprisonment, for suffering William Barret, who was ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with life; this Barret hung the usual time, till the sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar, he saved himself, and got clear off.

May 2. The island of Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, surrendered to general Ephraim Barrington.

May 5. News was received at Portsmouth of the safe arrival of admiral Boscawen, with the ships under his command at Gibraltar.

May 17. The transports bound to Emb-

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den with men, horses, money, and stores, for the use of the English army in Germany, fell down the river to Gravesend, where a large draught of bombardiers, matrosses, &c. embarked to reinforce the regiment of artillery there.

May 18. The grand fleet under the command of admiral Hawke, sailed from Portsmouth.

Transports, to the amount of 22,000 tons, were taken into the government's service. The number of troops to be embarked on board them, were about 16,000 men, including three troops of light horse, and a large draught from the train of artillery; but each ship carried a double number of marines to join the forces in any descents to be made, so that the whole army was 20,000 men. Great preparations were making on the coasts of Upper Normandy and Picardy for an embarkation for England, not less than 3000 hands being employed in finishing flat bottomed boats in those provinces, to facilitate a descent. To prevent the fatal consequences of which, all the troops in England, Scotland, and Ireland, were stationed along the coast.

In consequence of a message from his Majesty, the House of Commons voted 1,000,000 to defray the extraordinary expences of the war this year.

May 23. A bill to oblige debtors under a certain sum, after continuing a limited time in execution, to deliver upon oath their estates for the benefit of their creditors, passed the House of Peers.

May 25. Two millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds were granted by Parliament out of the produce of the sinking fund towards the supplies of the present year; also 180,076*l.* out of the same for the quarter ending April 5, 1759; 75,308*l.* overplus of 1758; 100,000*l.* granted formerly for Russia, but not used; and the remainder of the sum granted for clothing the militia, &c. in 1757.

May 26. Marigalante was taken by general Barrington.

Surat, in the East Indies, was taken by captain Maitland.

June 1. Two thousand workmen were employed at Havre de grace, in building 150 flat bottomed boats, 100 feet long, 24 broad, and 100 deep. 100,000 livres were paid to them weekly. These boats had a deck, and carried two pieces of cannon each, and used either sails or oars, as occasioned required. Some carried 300 men, with their baggage, and others fifty horses with their riders; 150 more were building at Brest, St. Maloes, Nantes, Port L'Orient, Morlaix, and other parts of Brittany.

The royal assent was given by commission to the following acts:

An act for granting certain sums out of the sinking fund, and for applying monies in the Exchequer for the service of 1759.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

To amend an act of the last session for repealing the duty on silver plate.

For augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the several courts of Great Britain.

To amend the act for granting his Majesty several duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, so far as the same related to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

To amend the act relating to stamp duties.

To amend the act for the encouragement of seamen, and the prevention of piracies by private ships of war.

For applying the money granted for the militia.

For enforcing the laws relating to the militia.

For preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France, into any of the ports in the Levant sea, by his Majesty's subjects.

For preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns.

For regulating the power of taking samples of foreign spirituous liquors by excise officers.

For regulating forfeitures incurred by the laws of excise.

For the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs or excise, and for appropriating certain penalties mentioned in an act of last session for the due making of bread.

For the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisoment of their persons.

To ten road bills, and to several private and local bills.

After which the lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, put an end to the session.

The Parliament was then prorogued to Thursday, the 26th of July.

Three days before the close of the session, a message was carried by lord Holdernesse to the House of Peers, from his Majesty, acquainting the House, that in consequence of the threats of invasion from the French, he should cause, if required, the militia of the kingdom to be drawn out and embodied.

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The Lords voted a dutiful address on the occasion.

A similar message was sent to the Commons, and a like address voted.

June 24. A fleet of transports arrived at Spithead, to be employed in a grand expedition on the coast of France.

June 25. George Errington and Paul Vaillant, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

June 26. Early in the morning Jenison Shafto, esq. started against time to ride fifty miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and did it in two seconds under eleven minutes of the time prescribed by the articles, to the astonishment of all present.

June 27. The lieutenant of a cutter from Sir Edward Hawke, arrived at the Admiralty, with advice that when the cutter left the squadron, the men of war in Brest water were under weigh, and that a great number of troops were embarking all that day on board the French fleet.

July 2. His Majesty having received information, that a Polacca, under imperial colours, from the coast of Barbary, reported to have the plague on board, and had been seen off the coast of Provence near Marseilles; and that a Ragusa ship arrived at Leghorn, and a Tuscan ship at Marseilles, both with foul bills of health from Alexandretta, and that the contagion was got amongst the said ships crews. It was therefore ordered in council, that all ships which already arrived, or should hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, or of the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark or Man, from those seas, be strictly examined, whether they had communication with any of the respective ships before mentioned, or whether they touched at the Morea, the coast of Barbary, or any infected place; and in case it should appear that they had, that they be put under strict quarantine.

His Majesty's ships and bombs, anchored in the great road off Havre, where having made a disposition to put their lordships orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from; and about seven in the evening, two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazine of stores for their flat bottomed boats, burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the considerable efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it; many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells; during the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up intrenchments, their consternation being so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, the damage done us by the enemy was very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.

July 6. Captain Gilchrist, who received a shot in the shoulder, by a pound ball, in an engagement with a French forty gun man of war, was presented to his Majesty by lord Anson, and was graciously received. He since had a pension of 300*l.* a year settled on him for life.

July 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning broke forth in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, which lasted without intermission, from five in the morning till five in the afternoon; during which space, two women who attended a bleaching ground, were struck dead by the lightning. One of them was sitting on a rising ground, with a child sucking at her breast; by her fall the little infant was tumbled down the hill, but received no manner of hurt.

July 13. The Prussian general Wedel was defeated at Zullichau by the count de Soltikoff the Russian general.

July 15. A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began in the evening in the neighbourhood of Bristol, by which a man was struck blind in Hallier's-lane. The lightning was the most terrifying, and the claps that succeeded the loudest that had been heard in those parts many years.

July 17. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, was further prorogued to Thursday the 30th day of August.

July 19. At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, it was resolved to carry the act of Parliament into execution, for building a bridge across the river Thames from Blackfriars to the opposite shore.

July 21. The quarantine directed by his Majesty's order of council of June 2, 1758, to be observed by privateers coming from the Mediterranean was judged necessary by his Majesty to be extended to all ships and vessels whatever, coming from thence, on account of the plague's raging at this time in many parts of the Levant, &c.

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July 25. Fort Niagara, in America, was taken by general Johnson.

July 28. Ticonderago was taken by general Amherst.

Aug. 1. M. Contades was defeated at Minden by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Aug. 3. A fire broke out at Bengworth near Evesham, by which twelve houses were consumed.

Aug. 4. Crown Point was taken by general Amherst.

Aug. 5. Leipsic was taken by the army of the Empire.

General Wunsch skirmished with the army of the Empire, and defeated one of the wings.

Aug. 12. The king of Prussia was defeated at Cunnersdorff, by the count de Soltikoff.

Aug. 16. His Majesty's frigate Minerva, brought into Plymouth five French barks laden with gunpowder and ball. They were taken by the Pallas frigate off Brest, although under a battery, and protected by a battalion of the Irish brigades, who fired very briskly on the Pallas's boats when they cut them out, but did very little damage.

This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held, when his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was elected a knight companion of the said most noble order.

Admiral de la Clue was defeated by admiral Boscawen, and five ships taken or destroyed.

Aug. 22. The regiment commanded by his grace the duke of Richmond being encamped on Southsea common, near Southsea castle, had leave to deposit their powder and ball in the east wing of that fort. Nine barrels of cartridges being placed in a lower room, over which there was a barrack, where two women washed and dressed victuals, with a furze fire. The flooring being very old, it was supposed some sparks fell through the crevices, and in an instant all that quarter of the fort was blown up, and many people buried under the ruins. An invalid soldier was blown out of the fort above 100 yards; the centry, another invalid, was blown over the parapet wall, and had both his legs, and one arm torn off. The force of the explosion burst open the door of the great magazine, and tore a large bolt off, but reached no farther; all the windows were broke almost all the building damaged, except the grand batteries towards the sea, and the batteries round the fort.

Aug. 27. Rear admiral Rodney, with his fleet of frigates and bomb vessels, sailed from Portsmouth.

Aug. 30. Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, according to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 4th of October.

Aug. 31. Advices just received from America, brought an account that brigadier general Prideaux, with his army of regulars, and the New York provincials, in conjunction with 700 Indians, under the command of Sir William Johnson, marched from Oswego, on the 1st of July last, in order to attack Niagara; and that the garrison left to defend Oswego had been attacked by a large body of French and Indians, whom they had repulsed, with considerable loss.

Sept. 4. Died, her royal highness princess Elizabeth Caroline, second daughter to his late royal highness the prince of Wales.

Sept. 5. Dresden was taken by the army of the Empire.

Sept. 7. Dr. Hensey, who had been confined in gaol ever since his trial, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term.

The right honourable the lord Barrington, secretary at war, by his Majesty's command, waited on lord George Sackville, with orders for him to deliver up all his places that he held under the government.

The grand canal, leading from Dublin to the river Shannon, had the water let into it, in the presence of a vast number of persons of distinction, who expressed the greatest satisfaction in viewing the curious bridges, aqueducts, and sluices, that were already perfected on that most useful undertaking.

Sept. 14. Her royal highness the princess Elizabeth Caroline was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry VII's chapel at Westminster.

Sept. 15. Stephen Martin Leak, esq. Garter king at arms, set out for Germany, in order to carry to prince Ferdinand the ribbon and ensigns of that illustrious order.

Sept. 18. Quebec was taken by general Townshend, after a battle with the French, on the 13th, in which general Wolfe, though victorious was slain.

Sept. 24. Admiral Rodney arrived at Spithead, in his Majesty's ship Deptford, with the Isis, captain Wheeler, from off Havre de Grace; the former to victual, and the latter, to dock, victual, and return.

Sept. 26. Rear-admiral Rodney sailed

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from Portsmouth in the Deptford, to resume his station off Havre de Grace, where the Chatham, captain Lockhart, and the Isis, captain Wheeler, joined him.

Captain Smith, in the True Briton, arrived at Bristol, who sailed from Barbadoes the 25th of July, in company with three hundred and twenty sail of merchantmen of whom seventy or eighty were for America, under convoy of eight men of war of the line, and four bombs. There were great misunderstandings between commodore More and the islanders, by which they suffered greatly in their trade, the French having taken above forty sail in a very short time.

Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Chitty, knt. alderman of Tower-ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 4. The Parliament met by commission, and was by his Majesty's royal proclamation ordered to be further prorogued to Tuesday the 13th day of November next; and then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 9. The store vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the Eddystone, with all the workmen on board, the lighthouse there being entirely completed under the direction of that excellent mechanic Mr. Smeaton, F.R.S. without the loss of one life, or any material accident during the time of building.

Mons. Thurot, who had been blocked up in Dunkirk road for some months by commodore Boys, found means to get out with a small squadron of armed vessels, on board of which it was said he had 1800 men, designed for a private expedition on the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

Oct. 16. The duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, opened the sessions of Parliament in that kingdom.

Oct. 17. His royal highness the prince of Wales and the royal family, with most of the nobility in town, waited upon his Majesty at Kensington, to pay their compliments, on the joyful news of taking Quebec. The Park and Tower guns were fired, flags every where displayed from the steeples, and the greatest illuminations were made throughout the city and suburbs that were ever known.

Oct. 20. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliments on the taking Quebec.

Oct. 23. An express arrived from Edinburgh with advice, that commodore Boys, with eight men of war, was victualling in Leith road, with all expedition, in order to go in quest of Mons. Thurot's squadron.

Oct. 26. A proclamation was issued for a public thanksgiving, to be observed on Thursday the 29th of November next, throughout England and Wales, for the taking Quebec.

Mons. d'Ache's squadron, consisting of 11 ships of the line, 728 pieces of cannon, and 6400 men, attacked our fleet under admiral Pocock, consisting of 9 men of war, 536 guns, and 4035 men, and was totally defeated. Major Brereton also defeated a body of French troops, commanded by Mons. Bussy, near Vandewash.

Oct. 30. His Majesty was pleased to order a present of 500*l.* to Sir James Douglas, captain of the Alcide man of war; and the same sum to colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking Quebec.

One circumstance relating to the death of general Wolfe deserves to be recorded. When he found himself to be mortally wounded, his principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall. "Support me," said he to such as were near him, "let not my brave soldiers see me drop.—The day is ours—keep it." These were his last words.

Oct. 31. Dispatches were sent to the several commanding officers of the troops in Scotland, with orders to put fort Augustus, and the rest of the forts along the coast, in the best posture of defence, and to hold every thing in readiness to repel the enemy; in consequence of which beacon posts were set up for early intelligence, places of rendezvous for the regulars and militia appointed, and strict orders given that no officer should absent himself from his duty on any pretence whatever.

Nov. 4. On the news of Mons. Thurot's sailing from Dunkirk, the magistrates of Liverpool assembled, and entered into an association for the defence of that opulent town.

The right honourable Sir Thomas Chitty knt. Lord Mayor elect, was sworn into his office at Guildhall, and the city regalia delivered to him according to custom.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor attended in the usual manner, went in procession from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence to Westminster, where he was sworn into his office before the barons of the Exchequer.

Nov. 10. About five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee-house in Sweeting's alley, near the Royal-Exchange, which consumed that,

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and the New York coffee house adjoining to it; also Mr. Vaughan's, a fan-maker; Mr. Whitby's, a printseller; Mr. Fleatham's, a woollen-draper; Mr. Hunt's, a linen-draper; Mr. Legge's, a woollen-draper; Mrs. Bakewell's a print-seller, all in the front of Cornhill. The Virginia, coffee-house; Mr. Worlidge, an attorney; Mr. Matthias's secretary to the Scotch equivalent company; Messrs. Walton and Voyce's, wholesale linen-drapers; Mr. Park's, a barber; and Mr. Sedgwick's, a broker, all in Freeman's Court. Mrs. Bakewell's house in Cornhill was standing, but all the other thirteen were in ruins. Two little shops at the corner of the passage to the New York coffee-house, were also burnt. Several other houses were much damaged. The fire began in a room belonging to Mr. Pokeridge, who had invented a new kind of music upon glasses, and lodged in Hamlin's coffee-house; he perished in the flames. A day or two after, the fire broke out at the Red Lion and Sun ale house in Sweeting's-alley; it was soon got under, but the house was much damaged. By the fall of the houses in Cornhill, Mr. Harford, clerk to Messrs. Martin and Co. bankers, in Lombard-street, was killed.

Nov. 13. Both Houses of Parliament being met, the Lord Keeper opened the sessions by his Majesty's command.

Nov. 17. His Majesty was graciously pleased to order a commission to be made out for arming his loyal subjects in the town of Liverpool, in the same manner as was issued in 1745.

The remains of general Wolfe were landed at Portsmouth, from on board the Royal William, man of war; during the solemnity minute guns were fired from the ships at Spithead, and all the honours that could be paid to the memory of a gallant officer, were paid on this occasion.

Nov. 19. Three expresses arrived with advice that Mons. Conflans, with the grand armament of France, had sailed from Brest to take the transports from Vannes, with the land forces under his protection, and then to sail on his intended expedition. His whole force consisted of twenty ships of the line, and four frigates; and transports to carry 1800 men.

Much about the same time, an account was received, that Mons. Thurot, with his squadron, had put into Gottenburgh in Sweden.

Also that Mons. Bompart's squadron had got safe into Brest in the absence of admiral Hawke, who had been driven off his station.

Nov. 20. Munster was reduced by the Hanoverians.

A corps of 12,000 Prussians under general Finck, surrendered to the Austrians at Maxan.

Sir Edward Hawke obtained a victory over the French squadron off Quiberon bay.

The corpse of general Wolfe was interred in a private manner in the family vault at Greenwich.

A petition of the inhabitants of East Greenwich, setting forth, that in the said parish, in an open field, a quarter of a mile from the town, there was a magazine, in which there was generally no less than 6000 barrels of gunpowder, which being wholly exposed, was therefore liable through treachery, or by lightning, or other accidents, to take fire, by which the lives and properties of the petitioners were in imminent danger, as well as the royal hospital, and the King's yards and stores, and prayed that the said magazine, already in a ruinous condition, might be taken down.

The House of Commons presented an address to his Majesty, requesting a monument to be erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of general Wolfe.

Nov. 22. Seventy thousand seamen were voted for the sea service, including 18,300 marines.

Nov. 23. Some of the ships from Quebec being arrived at Plymouth, and some at Spithead; the lords of the Admiralty were alarmed for the safety of the fleet under admiral Saunders, when they received a letter of excuse from him, dated in the chops of the Channel, acquainting them that as he had heard the Brest squadron were sailed, he hoped he should be pardoned for going to join admiral Hawke without orders. In this noble enterprize he was joined by general Townshend.

Nov. 24. All of a sudden, and without any of the usual preceeding symptoms, happened one of the most violent eruptions of Vesuvius ever known. Beginning at that time, it never ceased, till the 4th of December, to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of lava, which running with impetuosity towards Narcatia, threatened that town and the whole neighbourhood with speedy devastation. The inhabitants left their houses, and fled to the neighbouring fields, offering up their prayers to heaven to put a stop to the calamity.

Nov. 26. The land tax of four shillings in the pound was ordered to be continued; and also the malt bill; but a further duty

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of three-pence per bushel, for raising the supplies for the ensuing year.

An express arrived from commodore Duff, with advice of his getting off safe from his station before Quiberon bay, where he was blocking up the transports destined to join the Brest fleet. Commodore Duff came off from Quiberon bay the 16th, and the next day saw the French fleet standing with their heads to the shore about seven or eight leagues south west of Bellisle. The commodore, after detaching what large ships he had to join admiral Hawke, returned to his station again with the frigates, in order to incommode the transports as much as possible. Mons. Conflan's squadron lying wind bound off Bellisle.

Nov. 30. Being a day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his Majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity.

A fire broke out in the vestry-room of the Romish chapel in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, which burnt the chapel, with all its ornaments, and two houses adjoining.

Dec. 4. A Prussian detachment under general Durecke was defeated at Meissen by the Austrians, in which engagement general Durecke was wounded and taken prisoner.

Dec. 5. A fire broke out at Wilton, near Great Bedwin, by which two farm-houses, and three others were consumed, with six barns, ten ricks of corn, and all the implements of husbandry belonging to the farm, except such as were in the fields, to the value of 1500*l.*

Dec. 13. It was resolved by the commons in the parliament of Ireland, that the exportation of live cattle from that kingdom, would be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures thereof.

During the present war, there had been taken or destroyed, twenty-seven French ships of the line, and thirty-one frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole fifty-eight taken or destroyed, and six lost. We lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

Dec. 17. A loan of eight millions was agreed to by parliament, for which an interest of four per cent. was to be allowed for a certain number of years, and a lottery ticket value 3*l.* was to be given as a gratuity for every 100*l.* so borrowed. The subscription for this sum was full before the resolution agreed to in Parliament was known. An additional duty of 3*d.* per bushel upon malt was laid, to pay the interest of this vast sum.

Dec. 20. The following acts were signed by commission:—

An act to continue and amend an act for the importation of Irish salted beef, pork, and butter.

An act to prohibit for a limited time, the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain.

An act to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army.

After which the House of Peers adjourned till Tuesday the 15th of January, and the House of Commons to Monday the 14th.

Dec. 21. The contract made this day by the commissioners of the victualling office, for beef was no more than 25*s.* 5*d.* per hundred, and 27*s.* 11*d.* for pork.

Dec. 23. His Majesty's ships the Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Revenge, arrived at Plymouth, with the Formidable, taken by Sir Edward Hawke's squadron in the late engagement.

About four in the morning, a fire broke out at a cabinet maker's in King-street, Covent-garden, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large work-shop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in Hart-street, which were burnt down; likewise all the houses on the right-hand side of the way in Rose-street, through to Long-acre. About fifty houses were consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt. The loss was computed at more than 70,000*l.*

Dec. 24. A subscription was begun in different parts of London, to raise a sum of money to be distributed amongst the infantry that signalized themselves in the two glorious actions of Minden and Quebec, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who bravely lost their lives in those ever memorable days of action.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1758, TO DECEMBER 11, 1759.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	7294	Males -	9919
Females -	6959	Females -	9685
In all	14,253	In all	19,604

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Increase in the burials this year 2028.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6905
Between two and five	2063
Five and ten	803
Ten and twenty	694
Twenty and thirty	1576
Thirty and forty	1616
Forty and fifty	1688
Fifty and sixty	1413
Sixty and seventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	968
Eighty and ninety	435
Ninety and a hundred	86
A hundred	1
A hundred and three	1

The supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1760, amounted to £15,852,706.

Dec. 26. This morning arrived at Portsmouth, captain Geary, with several ships from Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, as did Lord Howe in his Majesty's ship Magnanime. Some of these ships were in a shattered condition, having had very bad weather for some time. Admiral Rodney arrived there with the ships under his command from off Havre-de-Grace.

1760, Jan. 11. The captain and supercargo of the Crump letter of marque ship, made affidavit of the cruel usage they met with from the French, by whom the ship had been taken, and the crew carried into Brest, and confined in a gaol there, near forty feet under ground, for twenty-three days, without any light for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four: usage very different from what the French prisoners met with in England.

Jan. 12. Freidbourgh, a city of Misnia, fell into the hands of the king of Prussia.

Jan. 16. At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Edinburgh, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving vails to servants; and at the same time, it was their opinion, that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more honourable for the master, and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Aberdeen.

Jan. 17. Admiral Hawke arrived at Plymouth, and waited on his Majesty, by whom he was received with particular marks of favour, his Majesty meeting him as he entered, and thanking him for the services he had done his country. His Majesty settled a pension of 2000*l.* a year upon him for life, and the lives of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

Jan. 19. Upwards of 15,000 tons of transports were taken up for government service, part of which were designed to carry troops to Embden, to reinforce the allied army, the first division of which were on their march.

Jan. 22. The Royal William of 80 guns, admiral Boscawen, Sandwich of 90, rear-admiral Geary, St. George of 90, captain Gayton, and the Princess Amelia of 80 guns, sailed from St. Helen's for the Bay.

The English East-India company's forces under colonel Eyre Coote, totally defeated the French under general Lally, near Wandewash.

A fire broke out at a gingerbread baker's adjoining to Whitechapel gaol, which consumed the baker's, and part of the gaol. The consternation was so great, lest that the prisoners should be burned, the gaol doors were opened, and all of them, to the number of thirty, escaped, except three, who returned in the evening.

Jan. 26. The cause between the gatekeeper of Richmond park, and the inhabitants of Richmond, (Surrey) touching the right of the public to a bridle-way through the park, was determined in the keeper's favour.

Jan. 28. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to general Townshend, and the admirals Hawke, Saunders, and Holmes, for the signal services done their country.

Jan. 29. The English took Chittiput upon the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies.

Sheriffs appointed for the present Year.

Berkshire, Charles Wymondesold, esq.
Bedfordshire, Baker Coleman, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, esq.
Cumberland, William Dalston, esq.
Cheshire, Sir Peter Leicester, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. Philip Vavazor, esq.
Cornwall, Chr. Treise, esq.
Devonshire, Arscott Bickford, esq.
Dorsetshire, Ralph Willet, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Bainbrigge, esq.
Essex, Thomas Towers, esq.
Gloucestershire, Onesiphorus Paul, esq.
Hants, William Bennett, esq.
Hertfordshire, Ben. Trueman, esq.
Herefordshire, Ja. Hereford, esq.

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Kent, Thomas Wilson, esq.
Lancashire, Samuel Hilton, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir William Halford, bart.
Lincolnshire, Clement Trafford, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Curr, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Bewick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir William Dolben, bart.
Norfolk, John Berney, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Ralph Edge, esq.
Oxfordshire, Samuel Trotman, esq.
Rutlandshire, Charles Roberts, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir William Yeo, bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Thorowgood, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Bridges, esq.
Sussex, John Aldridge, esq.
Warwickshire, Miller Sadler, esq.
Worcestershire, John Timbrell. esq.
Wiltshire, George Flower, esq.
Yorkshire, James Shuttleworth, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Bullock, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Rees, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Griffith Speed, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.
Glamorganshire, Sir John de la Fountain Tyrwhit, bart.
Merionethshire, Robert Vaughan Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Owen, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Roch, esq.
Radnorshire, John Dakins, esq.

Feb. 1. A Dutch vessel laden with wine was thrown ashore near Mountsbay, in Cornwall, were she receivedvery little damage; and would, in all probability, have been got off, had not the savages assembled in a riotous manner, to the number of about 500; and after plundering her, and barbarously using the unfortunate crew, split her in pieces

Feb. 2. Timmary on the coast of Coromandel, was taken by the English.

This day, at the horse guards, came on the trial of lord Charles Hay, major general of his Majesty's forces, who was accused of every military crime, as an officer, except cowardice and disaffection.

Feb. 4. The bill for raising 8,000,000*l.* by annuities and lottery, and for laying an additional duty on malt, was signed by commission; and the additional duty on malt took place.

Feb. 6. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be strictly observed throughout England and Ireland, on Friday the 14th of March next; and in Scotland on Thursday the 13th.

Feb. 10. The English took Arcott, on the coast of Coromandel.

Feb. 11. A message from his grace the Lord Lieutenant was presented to the Commons of Ireland, acquainting them, That his Majesty had been pleased to order a considerable augmentation to be made to his forces upon that establishment, an estimate of which, and the particulars of the augmentation, he had ordered to be laid before them, not doubting but they would cheerfully make good the expence of a measure which appeared necessary for the security and defence of that kingdom. The estimate that accompanied this message, amounted to 241,592*l.*

Feb. 12. The report of the resolutions of the committee appointed to take the Lord Lieutenant's message into consideration, was made to the House, when an address was resolved upon to thank his Majesty for the seasonable augmentations which he lately commanded to be made to his forces for the defence of that kingdom, and to assure him that they would be ready to concur with his Majesty upon every occasion, as far as the circumstances of the nation would permit.

Feb. 13. The marquis of Granby, commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, arrived in town from the army.

Lord Ferrers was this day examined at the bar of the House of Lords, and afterwards committed close prisoner to the Tower, for the murder of his steward Mr. Johnson.

Feb. 15. It blew a hurricane, by which much damage was done both on land and in the river. A stack of chimnies falling in Newcastle-court, near Grosvenor-square, demolished the bed room and furniture of two rooms. The lead was blown off the house of earl Cowper, in Great George-street, into the street. A house in Hanover-street had the gable end blown off, One of the pinnacles of a building adjoining to the House of Commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the Speaker's chamber. The Mall in St. James's-park was covered over with branches of trees. Upwards of twenty-seven feet of lead on the Admiralty roof was rolled up by the force of the wind like a scroll; and a great number of

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chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in Westminster.

Many ships in the river were driven from their anchors, some lost their rudders, and received considerable damage by running foul of each other.

The country felt the terrible effects of this storm. In many places it was attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain; it untiled houses, blew trees up by the roots, and swept away ricks of corn, hay, and cottages.

At sea it did incredible damage to the shipping; in almost every harbour several persons perished in boats and in ships; but the loss most to be regretted was that of the unfortunate Ramillies, captain Taylor, with 734 men. Being embayed within the Bolt-head, which they had mistaken for the Ram-head, and imagined they were going into Plymouth Sound, and close upon the rocks, they let go their anchors, and cut away all their masts, and rode safe till five in the evening, when the gale increased so much, it is impossible to describe it; they parted, and only one midshipman and twenty-five men out of the whole, jumped off the stern on the rocks, and were saved.

Feb. 18. A distribution was made of 100 suits of new clothes, among the French prisoners in the city of York, from the charitable collection of the city of London, for that purpose.

Feb. 19. A subscription was set on foot at Leeds, for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave countrymen who fell before the walls of Quebec, and on the plain of Minden.

Feb. 22. The committee of common-council made choice of Mr. Milne's plan for a new bridge at Black-friars.

Feb. 26. M. Thurot with three frigates had landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus, within ten miles of Belfast, on the north-east coast of Ireland, when the commanding officer on that coast with three companies of foot retired into Belfast castle; and the French troops marched up into the country. Orders were given for some horse in Dublin to march, in order to stop their progress, and they were soon after forced back on board their vessels by some troops that were hastily assembled to oppose them; their little fleet was soon after attacked by captain Elliot, with three frigates, one of thirty-eight and two of thirty-six guns, and totally defeated: Thurot was slain in the action, and his squadron, consisting of the Belleisle of forty-four guns, and 585 men, the la Blonde of fifty-two guns and 400 men, and t Terpsichore of twenty-six guns and 3 men, were taken and carried into Ramse Bay, in the Isle of man.

Feb. 27. During the late hard gales wind, most of the springs in and abo Chatham were dried; a phenomenon n easily to be accounted for.

March 1. The marquis of Blaisel, th commandant of Giessen, went secretly t Marbourg, forced the gates, and defeate the Hanoverian garrison, the remains which retired into the citadel. He the returned to Giessen, where he arrived saf with 100,000 crowns contribution money and a great number of prisoners.

March 17. A copy of the bill found b the grand jury at Leicester against th unfortunate earl of Ferrers in the Tow for murder, was presented to the House o peers, and a writ of Certiorari sent dow to Leicester, to send up to the house th original bill.

The honourable House of Commons ad journed till Friday, on account of th death of general Onslow, by way of con dolence, he being the Speaker's brother.

Several public and private bills wer passed by commission in the House o Lords.

March 26. Arrived at Spithead, captai Elliot in the Æolus, with the Brilliant an his three prizes. The Pallas arrived a Plymouth. Captain Elliot waited on hi Majesty, and was most graciouly received

This day the workmen began to erec the scaffolding in Westminster-hall, fo the trial of earl Ferrers.

April 1. The King was pleased to grant unto his grandson prince Edward Augustus, and to the heirs male of his royal highness, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of duke of York and of Albany in the said kingdom of Great Britain, and earl of Ulster in the said kingdom of Ireland.

A party of dragoons marched over London-bridge for Gravesend, to embark for Germany. The British cavalry, when together, consisted of three regiments of horse, and nine regiments of dragoons; all esteemed as fine troops as any in the field.

April 3. Advice was received, that the Mermaid man of war, of twenty guns, which was ashore on one of the Bahama islands, was entirely lost.

April 5. A terrible fire broke out at Hadnam, near Thame in Oxfordshire,

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which burnt between fifty and sixty houses, being all thatched.

April 16. The trial of Laurence earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward, began before the House of Lords at Westminster hall, lord keeper Henley being appointed lord high steward of England on this occasion.

April 17. This day the evidence being closed, earl Ferrers was unanimously found guilty of felony and murder.

April 18. About two o'clock sentence of death was passed on earl Ferrers, by the Lord High Steward.

Between nine and ten o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Barrow and Reynolds, oil-men, in Thames-street, adjoining to St. Magnus church; which consumed that house, Mr. Bailey's, the tackle-porter alehouse; Mr. Bland's, an orange-merchant; Mr. Williams's, a salter; Mr. Franklin's, a cooper; Mr. Prentice's, a seedsman; Mr. Wood's, the King's Head alehouse in Fresh-wharf gateway; all the warehouses at Fresh-wharf; and the roof of St. Magnus church, which fell in, and very much damaged the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, but the hurry being so great, it was much damaged. Two ships lying off Fresh-wharf received little hurt, but a great quantity of sugar, oranges, and lemons, wine, &c. were entirely destroyed. The damages amounted to at least 40,000*l*. In the house where it begun, there was some gunpowder which took fire, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; several firemen and other persons were wounded, and one blown up.

Lord George Sackville having desired a trial by court martial, it was granted, and the following was the sentence.

"This court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of the court, that the said lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever."

Which sentence his Majesty was pleased to confirm.

June 25. This day his Majesty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

April 30. The East India company's ship of war the Pitt, of fifty guns, captain William Wilson, arrived six months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her thither and back by a passage hitherto unattempted, and at a season of the year deemed impracticable, as it was in opposition to the monsoons, and the uniform custom of the country. An instance that improvements may long lie dormant for want of a proper exertion of endeavours to surmount speculative difficulties.

The navigation of this ship was by the eastern passage of the Indian ocean, through streights among the spice islands, which, not being particularized by name in the charts, were denominated Pitt's Streights, in honour of the great minister from whom the ship was named. From thence the rout was by New Guinea and the Phillippine islands to Canton.

May 5. Lord Ferrers was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence.

May 6. Prince Ferdinand, by his proxy, Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, the marquis of Rockingham, and earl Temple, were installed knights of the garter at Windsor, with the usual ceremonies. And next morning the marquis, the earl, and Mr. secretary Pitt, were complimented with the freedom of that corporation.

May 9. This morning, about two o'clock, the remains of the late earl Ferrers were privately carried from Surgeon's Hall, and interred in Pancras church. They were afterwards carried into Leicestershire.

His royal highness Edward, duke of York, took his seat in the House of Peers.

May 15. Six regiments of foot, commanded by major general Griffin, embarked at Gravesend, and sailed in the evening for Germany. The British forces, when joined by this last embarkation, consisted of one regiment of horse guards, two of horse, three of dragoon guards, five of dragoons, and twelve of foot, viz. the 3 Hodgson's, 8 Barrington's, 11 Bockland's, 12 Napier's, 20 Kingsley's, 23 Welsh fuzileers, 24 Cornwallis's, 25 Hume's, 33 Griffin's, 37 Steuart's, 50 Carr's, and 51 Brudenell's, with the two Highland battalions of Keith and Campbell. In the whole 14 battalions, and 24 squadrons. The general officers were lieutenant general marquis of Granby, Mostyn, and Waldegrave. Major general Howard, Honeywood, Griffin, and Brudenell.

May 22. This day the lords commissioners declared the royal assent to the following acts:—

For an additional number of one hundred hackney chairs.

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For the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in Great Britain.

For limiting, confining, and better regulating the payment of the weekly allowances, made by act of Parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to support themselves, during the absence of militia men, embodied, and ordered out into actual service.

For reviving and continuing so much of an act as relates to the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason and misprison of high treason, in the Highlands of Scotland, &c.

To enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualifications of members to sit in the House of Commons.

For allowing further time for enrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments.

And to several other public and private bills.

The Lord Keeper, after a speech to both Houses, prorogued the Parliament, to the 17th of July next.

May 29. A detachment of 4000 men from prince Ferdinand's army under the command of M. Wolf, fell in with some French regiments, and took a company of grenadiers, belonging to the regiment of Dauphiny, prisoners; but a party of this detachment having entered Fulda, and began to pillage, the count de Vair, came hastily up with 254 French, killed about fifty Hanoverians upon the spot, took many prisoners, and drove the whole party back to Schiltz.

May 31. On the approach of some battalions detached by prince Henry, the Austrians precipitately evacuated Cothus, Spremberg, and some other towns of Lusatia.

Marshal Daun's army was encamped near Dresden. The king of Prussia still remained in his strong camp. Meissen was filled with combustibles, placed in such a manner, that by one single match the enormous magazines formed there could be at once reduced to ashes.

June 2. Six squadrons of Zeithen's and Kleist's hussars, under the command of the Prussian major Zetmar, were attacked at Nichtwitz in Saxony, near Torgau, by the troops of Lascy, and Lichtenstein, and the Saxon regiments of Zetschwitz, Renard, and Groswitz. The Austrians were superior in numbers, three to one, by their own confession; yet Zetmar retired towards Torgau in good order, and even carried off sixty prisoners; 150 of the Prussians were killed; but this retreat was considered as a master-piece of military skill and conduct.

June 5. The Prussian garrison of Landshut retired to Schweidnitz.

June 6. The marriage of the princess of the Brazils, daughter to the king of Portugal, with the Infant Don Pedro, his Majesty's brother, was celebrated at Lisbon with great pomp.

June 7. This day the first pile towards building the new bridge at Black-Friars, was drove in the middle of the Thames.

June 9. The foundation was laid for a new chapel, at the end of Portland-street, Marybone.

June 12. Major-general Elliot, the earl of Pembroke, and several other officers, set out for Germany, that regiment of light horse being ordered thither.

This day the first pile driven at Black-Friars to fix one of the caisoons of the bridge, was broken down by a west country barge. The man belonging to it was taken up and sent to the Compter. It being proved to be an accident, he was only fined 5*l*. But any wilful damage done to the said bridge, is, by act of Parliament made felony.

June 23. At day-break general Laudohn attacked Mummelberg, Bruckberg, and Blasdrofferberg, three fortified mountains near Landshut, which were vigorously defended by general Fouquet, who was however at length obliged to retire into Kirchberg and Gladenberg, where he was soon after summoned to surrender; but he chose rather to force his way through the Austrians than lay down his arms, which was affected, though with the loss of 7331 men, himself and many officers being made prisoners. Immediately after this action the Austrians were admitted into Landshut; and their operations before Glatz proceeded without interruption. The Prussians, under Fouquet, amounted to no more than 15,000 men, and the Austrians were 40,000, of whom 6000 were killed upon the spot, and 12,000 wounded.

June 25. Commodore Moore, in the Berwick, with a convoy, arrived in the Downs from Antigua. Sir James Douglas in the Dublin, with the Belliqueux, and Bienfaisant, arrived there, and took the command.

At Jamaica the rebellion of the negroes about the beginning of June broke out with redoubled fury, and the number that joined were very considerable. They made their first appearance on captain Forrest's estate, where they murdered Mr. Smith

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the overseer, who was then at supper with four more gentlemen, one of whom was also murdered, another left for dead, and the other two escaped. After this they went to other estates, and murdered several white people; but by this time the country was alarmed, and the militia and regulars went in pursuit of them. The negroes in their first skirmish had greatly the advantage, and several gentlemen of the militia were killed; but, with the assistance of some sailors, they next day attacked them a second time, killed twenty-five, and took many prisoners. Colonel Spragge, who commanded, encamped at George Williams's estate, with the whole regulars and militia, from whence parties were sent out after the negroes, who never stood above one fire before they ran into the woods. In these sallies however, several of their head men were killed, and about twenty guns and fifty pounds of powder taken; a loss to them the greatest they could have met with. They murdered all the negro children, and carried the women with them, over whom they were obliged to keep a constant and close guard. The insurrection was intended to be general, and their plan appeared to have been a total massacre of all the whites, and to make the island a negro colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England; but the Indians on Mr. Forest's estate, who were principals in the plot, having got themselves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the design, otherwise, in all probability, many more Europeans would have suffered in opposing their attempt.

Advice was received that general Amherst having seen the last provisions and stores sent off for Oswego, left Shenectedy himself, June 20, and the whole army under his command, consisting of 10,000 infantry, 150 battoe-men, and 500 rangers, with a fine train of artillery, set out from Oswego to march to Montreal the 30th. The fortifications of Louisbourg were nearly demolished by the miners, &c. sent from England, and the garrison was preparing to proceed to Quebec.

June 30. At four o'clock in the afternoon the castles of Marbourg surrendered to the French, and the garrison were made prisoners of war.

July 3. This day, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-house belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, which, notwithstanding all possible assistance from the people of the yard, the officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ships in the harbour and at Spithead, the marines at quarters, and the soldiers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themselves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till past two in the afternoon, having consumed the said rope-house, with the spinning-house, hemp-house, and one of the store-houses with several stores. The fire began in the upper part of the batchelor's loft, and was so instantaneous that the flame was discovered as soon as the smoke through the tiling. The night had been excessively tempestuous, with great flashes of lightning, one of which at eleven o'clock, had almost blinded the watchman at his post, and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had passed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction towards the place where the fire broke out. The loss amounted to 400,000*l.* Not more than two or three lives were lost.

July 9. The Royal George, East Indiaman, captain Beamish, arrived at Portsmouth from Bengal. Colonel Clive and his lady came passengers in her. As they were coming out of the river of Bengal, they met an express despatched from the coast of Coromandel, with advice that colonel Coote having attacked the French in their entrenchments, the latter were totally defeated with the loss of their cannon and baggage, general Lally wounded, and Mons. de Bussy, and colonel Murphy taken prisoners. On our side, colonel Brereton, the second in command, was killed.

July 12. The Parliament was prorogued by the King in council, from Thursday the 17th of this instant, to Thursday the 16th of September next.

July 16. The hereditary prince of Brunswick revenged himself at Emsdorff, near Marbourg, for his loss at Corbach; having put himself at the head of six battalions of Luckner's hussars, and Elliot's English dragoons, he surprised Mons. de Glaubitz in a defile among the mountains, defeated, and pursued him.

July 26. Glatz, in Bohemia, was stormed and taken by general Laudohn, after the trenches had been opened six days; part of the Prussian garrison were cut to pieces, and the rest surrendered.

July 30. The materials of the three following city gates were sold before the committee of city lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman-street, viz. Aldgate, for 177*l.* 10*s.*, Cripplegate for 91*l.*, and Ludgate for 148*l.*

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July 31. The King of Spain suppressed the Havannah company.

Cassel being abandoned by the Hanoverians, opened its gates to the troops of the prince Xavier of Saxony.

The same day the prince of Brunswick caused the French to be attacked under Wurbourg by the hereditary prince, lord Granby, and general Sporken; after an engagement of four hours, the British troops drove Mons. Fischer out of Wurbourg, who having passed the Dymel with his army, marched to Wolkmissen.

Admiral Rodney, who was lately forced by a storm to Spithead, had just before, while he was lying off Havre de Grace, to watch the mouth of the Seine, driven five flat bottomed boats, loaded with cannon and shot, ashore, and destroyed them with the fort at port Bassin; at the same time ten others, with great difficulty, escaped into the river Orne, leading to Caen.

They were remarkable fine vessels, upwards of 100 feet long, and capable of containing from three to five hundred men for a night's run. This success had the desired effect, the enemy unloaded 100 others that were ready to sail, and sent them all up again to Rouen.

Aug. 1. Prince Xavier of Saxony made himself master of Munden, sword in hand, where he took 350 prisoners, and several pieces of cannon; after this he also took Cassel, Gottingen, and Elmbach, and threatened Hamlen with a siege.

Aug. 3. Admiral Boscawen took possession of a small island near the river Vannes, about a mile broad, wherein he erected two or three tents for the sick, and planted a garden for them with all kinds of vegetables.

Aug. 4. The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate called the master's side; the common side which fronts Black-friars was to remain till a convenient place could be provided for the reception of the prisoners. The statue of queen Elizabeth on the west side, was purchased by alderman Gostling, to be set up at St. Dunstan's church.

Breslau, the capital of Silesia, which had been invested on the 31st of July, and bombarded on the 1st of August by the Austrians under Laudohn, was relieved by prince Henry of Prussia. Major-general Tauenzien, the Prussian governor, behaved with great resolution on this occasion; and his Prussian majesty caused 50,000 German crowns to be distributed among the sufferers by the siege.

Aug. 7. Arrived at Spithead, the Rainbow man of war from Gibraltar, having on board captain Barton and all the crew, late belonging to the Litchfield, lost on the coast of Barbary in December 1758.

Aug. 8. The poll ended between Robert Kite, esq. alderman, and William Butler, esq. citizen and wax chandler, for one of the sheriffs of London; when Robert Kite, esq. had a majority of 105, and was next day, declared by the Lord Mayor, duly elected.

Aug. 9. The French prisoners at Plymouth, in Old Mill prison, broke out by undermining the wall, and about 150 made their escape, all except sixteen were retaken.

Algiers was blocked up by a Spanish squadron.

The earl marshal of Scotland, late minister from his Prussian majesty to the court of Spain, was introduced to his Majesty, and was most graciously received. An act of Parliament reversing his attainder so far as to enable him to inherit, passed last sessions.

Aug. 22. Benthem fell again into the hands of the allies, and the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

Aug. 25. Prince Xavier of Saxony, having taken Gottingen, levied contributions upon the inhabitants, to the amount of 30,000 crowns; and caused the outworks of the city to be repaired.

Aug. 26. The order for the transports to take on board a body of English horse for Germany, was countermanded.

Sept. 4. Admiral Hawke made himself master of the isle of Dumet on the coast of France; it was defended only by a fort with nine pieces of cannon and forty-six men, the captain of which was afterwards tried by a council of war, at Croissic, and degraded for misbehaviour.

His Majesty's ships received no other hurt than one shot through the Bedford's mizen mast.

Sept. 6. In the night the hereditary prince of Brunswick surprised at Zirenbourg 1500 of the volunteers of Dauphiny and Clermont, under the command of brigadier general Nordman; four or five hundred of whom, with thirty-six officers, were made prisoners, and many killed.

Sept. 8. This day all Canada was surrendered to the British troops.

Sept. 9. A fleet of merchantmen from Norway came up the river, which made 124 merchantmen in the foreign trade that arrived in the port of London within six days.

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Sept. 12. A terrible fire broke out at Aubarne, in Wilts, which consumed seventy-two dwelling-houses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses, with cotton, fustian, &c. to the amount of upwards of 20,000*l.*

Sept. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to the last prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Thursday, Nov. 13, when they were to sit for the despatch of business.

Sept. 24. A general quarterly court of directors and proprietors of the East India company was held at the India house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to admiral Pocock, general Clive, and major Lawrence, for their great and glorious services done the company in the East Indies.

The East India ships lately arrived, brought, among other things, 1,984,603 pounds of saltpetre, 4,382,200 pounds of bohea tea, 74,000 pounds of congou, 147,000 pounds of hyson, 1,533,200 pounds of singlo, and 62,900 pounds of souchong; with 337 chests, 120 half chests, and eleven boxes of china.

Sept. 29. This day came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when on holding up of hands a majority of at least six to one appeared in behalf of Sir Matthew Blakiston, knight, alderman of Bishopsgate ward, and Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. alderman of Cheap ward; who being returned to the court of aldermen, Sir Matthew Blakiston was declared duly elected.

Letters from Halifax in Nova Scotia mentioned that 6000 people had lately come to reside there, from Long Island, Connecticut, and other settlements; and that near 10,000 Indians had come over with a French priest, who had sworn allegiance to his Britannic majesty.

The excessive rains, and the scarcity of provisions, determined the French to quit the Landgraviate of Hesse Cassel.

Oct. 3. About nine in the morning, Cleves surrendered to a detachment of the allies, and the French garrison of 6000 men, laid down their arms, and were conducted to Rees.

Oct. 4. Major Keller, the Prussian governor of Leipsic, left that city with his whole garrison, and retired towards Magdebourg. Major Hallas, in the Imperial service, immediately took possession of the place at the head of a party of Haddick's hussars.

This day major Barré, and captain Deane, arrived express in the Vengeance frigate from Quebec, in twenty-three days, with the news of the surrender of Montreal, and all Canada.

Oct. 5. Early this morning Mr. secretary Pitt waited on his Majesty with the above important news; at noon the Park and Tower guns fired, &c.

A grand expedition being on foot, this day a large train of brass artillery, followed by a great number of brass field pieces, went from the Tower to Portsmouth. The number of draught horses was 852. Several battering cannon, mortars, &c. were, the day before, shipped at the Tower. The whole train amounted to 100 pieces.

Oct. 9. Berlin surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, by capitulation.

The king of Prussia passed by Crossen on the 11th instant, in his way to Berlin, which the enemy evacuated on the 13th.

Oct. 12. Major-general Kingsley was appointed to command the intended expedition.

Oct. 13. General Werner entered Mecklenburgh, and issued an order to the heads of the circles and magistrates of the cities, for furnishing 30,000 rations, 20,000 portions, 50 oxen, and 300 sheep, for the use of the Prussian army. On the publication of this order, the grand Duke removed from Lubec to Schwerin, where he took up his residence.

Oct. 14. At a court of aldermen and common council, it was agreed to petition the Parliament for leave to take down Gresham college.

Oct. 15. By the Union, Dennis, arrived at Portsmouth, from Quebec, came advice, that colonel Fraser, with 800 men from Quebec, invested and took fort Jacques Cartier, September 9, before he knew of the surrender of Montreal. It was defended by the marquis d'Abergotte, an Italian, who held out till he was reduced to thirty pounds of powder.

Oct. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his Majesty at Kensington, with an address on the reduction of all Canada. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on alderman Kite, and William Hart, esq. sheriffs.

Oct. 18. The tide in the river Thames was earlier by an hour and a half than was expected.

Cosel, a strong city in Silesia, was blockaded by the Austrian troops under general Laudohn; but eight days after, upon advice of the approach of the Prussian general Goltze, the Austrians thought fit to retire, by reason, as they gave out, of the heavy rains that had fallen, which rendered their designs impracticable.

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Wittemberg, where the Prussian general Salenmon, with a battalion of Plotho, and another of Grollman, had laid down their arms, on the 14th, and from whence the imperial grand Deux Ponts caused all the heavy artillery, consisting of 241 pieces of cannon, to be transported to Torgau, and likewise demolished the fortifications, fell again into the hands of his Prussian Majesty, the Imperialists retreating from it by the Elbe.

Oct. 25. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock this morning, king George the Second was suddenly seized, at his palace at Kensington, by a violent disorder, he fell down speechless, and soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery. His Majesty departed this life in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign.

The news of this event, which threw the court into the utmost consternation, was carried to the secretaries of state. Mr. Pitt, whose coach was ready at the door to carry him to his country seat, was ordered instantly to Kew, where he acquainted his Majesty with the great event in form, the King having first heard it on the road, as he was riding out, by a messenger who had been despatched by one of the pages of the presence, he turned back, and at Kew received a letter from the princess Amelia, soon after which Mr. Pitt arrived.

His Highness prepared immediately to attend the privy council. His late Majesty derived his title to these kingdoms from Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter to James I. who married Frederick V. count Palatine 'of the Rhine, elected king of Bohemia, but never put in possession of the throne. By this Prince, Elizabeth had a daughter, who was afterwards married to Ernest Augustus, elector of Brunswick, and duke of Hanover, the great grandfather to the late King. Upon the abdication of king James II. his two daughters Mary and Anne successively filled the British throne; but, both dying without issue, the crown devolved to George I. grandson of Elizabeth, daughter to James I. This Prince, when of age, married his first cousin, daughter and heiress of the duke of Zell, by which that dukedom became united to the dominion of Hanover. This lady whose name was Sophia Dorothea, is said by a German writer to have been betrothed to Augustus Frederick, prince of Wolfenbuttle, two years before she was prevailed upon, by motives of family interest, to marry the young prince of Brunswick. By this marriage he had two children, the late King, and a princess, married to the late king Prussia, mother to George III. The la King was born in 1683, and when in 1 15th year was presented by his gran father, the prince of Zell, to king William who received him with the fondness of parent. On the 4th of April 1706, he w elected knight companion of the most nob order of the Garter; on the 2d of Ju following was invested with the who habit and ensigns of the order; and o the 22d of December 1710, he was install at Windsor, with the dukes of Devonshi and Argyle, lord Halifax being his proxy In November, 1706, he was created duk marquis, earl, and viscount, by the titl of duke and marquis of Cambridge, earl Milford-haven, viscount of Northallerton and baron of Tewksbury.

In 1708, he went a volunteer to make campaign, in the Netherlands, under John duke of Marlborough. On the 22d of Jun he arrived at the camp, and on the 11th o July, the battle of Oudenard was fought in which his electoral highness put him self at the head of a squadron of Hanove rian dragoons, commanded by lieutenant-general Bulow, charged the enemy sword in hand with the greatest intrepidity. His horse was killed under him, and colonel Lusechky, who commanded the squadron was slain, bravely fighting by his side. On the accession of George I. to the throne in 1714, orders were brought from Hanover to the regency, to prepare a patent for creating the electoral prince, George Augustus, prince of Wales.

Upon opening his Majesty, the right ventricle of the heart was found burst, and the pericardium was filled with a great quantity of extravasated and coagulated blood. The left ventricle was found empty, and the coats of all the vessels were worn away extremely thin, and every symptom appeared that indicated a universal decay of all the vital parts. His Majesty had been frequently out of order of late, and his pulse so extremely low, that the physicians could scarce perceive any motion in it. The key of his bureau was found in his hand.

The lords of the Privy Council assembling at Carlton house, gave orders for proclaiming the King, who caused all the lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and was pleased to make the following most gracious declaration:—

"The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the King my grandfather would have been severely felt at any time, but happening at so critical a

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juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling upon me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, and the support and assistance of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen both the constitution in church and state; and, as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in the manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies."

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public; which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN.

Emperors of Germany.

1711 Charles VI.
1742 Charles VII.

King of France.

1715 Louis XV.

Kings of Spain.

1724 Philip V.
1745 Ferdinand VI.
1759 Charles III.

Kings of Hungary.

1711 Charles VI.
1740 Maria Theresa.

Kings of Sweden.

1720 Frederick.
1751 Adolphus Frederick.

Kings of Denmark.

1699 Frederick IV.
1730 Charles VI.
1746 Frederick V.

Kings of Poland.

1710 Frederick Augustus II.
1733 Stanislaus I.
Frederick Augustus III.

Kings of Prussia.

1713 Frederick William I.
1740 Frederick II.

Emperors of Russia.

1725 Catherine I.
1727 Peter II.
1730 Anne.
1740 John V.
1741 Elizabeth.

Emperors of the Turks.

1703 Achmet III.
1730 Mahomet V.
1754 Osman II.
1757 Mustapha III.

Kings of Portugal.

1707 John V.
1750 Joseph.

Princes of Orange Stadtholders.

1711 Charles Henry Friso.
1751 William IV.
1752 William V.

Chief Governors of Ireland.

1727 John Lord Carteret.
1728 Hugh A. of Armagh, T. Wyndham, and W. Conolly.
1720 John Lord Carteret.
1731 Lionel Duke of Dorset.
1732 Hugh Archbishop of Armagh, Thomas L. Wyndham, and Sir Ralph Gore.
1734 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, Thomas L. Wyndham, and Henry Boyle.
1735 Lionel, Duke of Dorset.
1754 George, Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Newport and Barbazon, Earl of Besborough.
1755 William, Marquis of Hartington.
1756 Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, James, Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Besborough.
1757 John, Duke of Bedford.
1758 George, Archbishop of Armagh, Henry, Earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby.
1759 John, Duke of Bedford.
1760 Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, &c.

Popes.

1724 Benedict XIII.
1730 Clement XII.
1740 Benedict XIV.
1758 Clement XIII.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1715 William Wake.

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1737 John Potter.
1747 Thomas Herring.
1757 Matthew Hutton.
1758 Thomas Secker.

Archbishops of York.

1724 Lancelot Blackburn.
1743 Thomas Herring.
1747 Matthew Hutton.
1757 John Gilbert.

Lord Chancellors.

1727 Lord King.
1733 Charles, Lord Talbot.
1736 Christopher, Earl of Hardwicke.
1756 Sir John Willes, Sir S. S. Smythe, and Sir J. E. Wilmot, *Commissioners.*
1757 Sir Robert Henley, *Keeper.*

Secretaries of State.

1727 Thomas, Duke of Newcastle.
1730 William, Lord Harrington.
1742 John, Lord Carteret.
1744 William, Earl of Harrington.
1746 John, Earl of Granville.
Thomas, Duke of Newcastle.
William, Earl of Harrington.
Philip, Earl of Harrington.
Philip, Earl of Chesterfield.
1748 John, Duke of Bedford.
1751 Robert, Earl of Holdernesse.
1754 Sir Thomas Robinson.
1755 Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland.
1756 William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham.

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

1727 Sir Robert Walpole.
1742 Samuel Sandys.
1743 Hon. Henry Pelham.
1754 Sir William Lee.
Hon. H. B. Legge.
1755 Sir George Littleton, bart.
1756 Hon. H. B. Legge.
1757 William Murray Lord Mansfield.
Hon. H. B. Legge.

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1724 Sir Robert Raymond.
1733 Sir P. York.
1737 Sir William Lee.
1754 Sir Dudley Ryder.
1756 William Lord Mansfield.

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1725 Sir Robert Eyre.
1736 Sir Thomas Reeve.
1737 Sir John Willes.

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1726 Sir Thomas Pengelley.
1730 Sir James Reynolds.
1738 Sir J. Comyns.
1740 Sir Edmund Probyn.
1742 Sir Thomas Parker.

Masters of the Rolls.

1717 Sir Joseph Jekyll.
1738 Hon. J. Verney.
1741 William Fortescue.
1750 Sir John Strange.
1754 Sir Thomas Clark.

Attorneys General.

1723 Sir P. York.
1733 Sir John Willes.
1736 Sir Dudley Ryder.
1754 Hon. William Murray.
1756 Sir Robert Henley.
1757 Sir Charles Pratt.

Solicitors General.

1726 Charles Talbot.
1733 Dudley Ryder.
1736 John Strange.
1742 Hon. William Murray.
1745 Sir Richard Lloyd.
1756 Hon. Charles York.

Mayors of London.

1728 Sir Edward Beecher.
1729 Sir Robert Baylis.
1730 Sir Richard Brocas.
1731 Sir Humphrey Parsons.
1732 Sir Francis Child.
1733 John Barber.
1734 Sir William Billers.
1735 Sir Edward Bellamy.
1736 Sir John Williams.
1737 Sir John Thompson.
1738 Sir John Barnard.
1739 Micajah Perry.
1740 Sir John Salter.
1741 Sir H. Parsons, died. Daniel Lambert.
1742 Sir R. Godschal, died. George Heathcote.
1743 Robert Willimot.
1744 Sir Robert Westley.
1745 Sir H. Marshal.
1746 Sir Richard Hoare.
1747 William Benn.
1748 Sir Robert Ladbroke.
1749 Sir William Calvert.
1750 Sir S. Pennant, died. J. Blachford.
1751 Francis Cockayne.
1752 T. Winterbottom, R. Alsop.
1753 Sir Crisp Gascoigne.

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1734 Edward Ironside.
T. Rawlinson.
1735 S. T. Janssen.
1736 Slingsby Bethell.
1737 M. Dickinson.
1738 Sir Charles Asgill.
1739 Sir R. Glyn.
1760 Sir Thomas Chitty.

Sheriffs.

1728 Sir John Grosvenor, Sir T. Lombe.
1729 Richard Brocas, Richard Lewett,
1730 Sir J. Williams, John Barber.
1731 John Fuller, Sir J. Shard.
1732 Samuel Russell, Thomas Pindar.
1733 Sir Henry Hankey, Robert Alsop.
1734 Robert Westley, Daniel Lambert.
1735 Sir John Salter, Micajah Perry.
1736 Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Godschall.
1737 Sir William Rous, Benjamin Rawling.
1738 Sir George Champion, Thomas Russell.
Sir Robert Carter.
1739 James Brooke, W. Westbroke.
1740 George Heathcote, Sir J. Lequesne.
1741 Henry Marshall, Richard Hoare.
1742 Robert Wilmot, William Smith.
1743 William Benn, Charles Eggleton.
1744 Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Calvert.
1745 Walter Bernard, Sir S. Pennant.
1746 John Blachford, Francis Cockayne.
1747 Thomas Winterbottom, R. Alsop.
1748 Sir Crisp Gascoyne, E. Davies.
1749 Edward Ironside, Thomas Rawlinson.
1750 W. Whitaker, Theodore Janssen.
1751 William Alexander, Robert Scott.
1752 Slingsby Bethell, M. Dickinson.
1753 Sir C. Asgill, Sir Richard Glyn.
1754 Sir Thomas Chitty, Sir M. Blakiston.
1755 Sir Samuel Fludyer, Sir John Torriano.
1756 William Beckford, Ive Whitbread.
1757 William Bridgen, William Stephenson.
1758 George Nelson, Francis Gosling.
1759 Alexander Master, James Dandridge.
1760 George Errington, Paul Vaillant.

GEORGE III.

1760, Oct. 26. This day, about noon, his Majesty, king George III. was proclaimed, first before Saville house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy councillors, were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: then the officers of arms, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross; within Temple-bar; and at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside; and lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. The archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Leeds, and lord Falmouth attended the procession into the city.

Oct. 27. This day his royal highness Edward duke of York, was, by his Majesty's command sworn of his Majesty's honourable privy council, and took his place at the board on his Majesty's right hand.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the Parliament should be prorogued to Thursday, the 13th day of November next.

Oct. 28. Orders for the court to go into mourning on Sunday next, the 2d of November, for his late Majesty king George the Second, of blessed memory.

This day the right honourable the lord Mayor, and aldermen of the city of London waited on his Majesty at Saville-house, and being introduced by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir William Moreton, knt., the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in a dutiful address.

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Thomas Rawlinson, esq. alderman, and Francis Gosling, esq. alderman.

Oct. 29. A proclamation was issued requiring all persons that were in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, and to take the oaths to his present Majesty as soon as convenient.

The town of Wittenberg, in which were the Prussian grand magazines in Saxony, surrendered to the Imperial army.

The Royal Society appointed the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, F.R.S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to the island of St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observator at the royal observatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen

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in the island of Sumatra, in the East Indies, in order to observe the transit of Venus over the sun, June 6, 1761; and the Seahorse frigate, captain Smith, was appointed to carry the observers. Three astronomers were also appointed for the same purpose, by the French king, to go to the island of Roderigo, in the Æthiopian ocean, the north of Siberia, and Pondicherry.

Oct. 30. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of London waited on the princess dowager of Wales, with their addresses of condolence and congratulation.

Oct. 31. This day about noon, the first stone of the new bridge at Blackfriars was laid in the north abutment, by the right honourable the Lord Mayor, attended by several aldermen and commoners of the committee, by striking the same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the same time, the city sword, and mace. Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his late Majesty, were placed under the stone, together with a Latin inscription in large plates of pure tin.

Nov. 3. A bloody battle was fought near Torgau, between the armies commanded by his Prussian majesty and field marshal Daun, which lasted from two in the afternoon till nine at night. According to the Prussian account, the King had 2500 men killed, 4900 wounded, and two generals, with 1500 soldiers, made prisoners; but the loss of the Austrians amounted to four generals, 200 officers, and 7000 soldiers made prisoners; a proportionable number killed and wounded; twenty-six pair of colours, one standard, fifty pieces of cannon, and three howitzers. The Austrians, however, said, that the King lost 15,000 men killed and wounded; that 5000 laid down their arms, and that Daun's trophies consisted of forty-two pair of colours and three standards; by this account, the loss of the Austrians is made to amount only to 1541 killed, 3639 wounded, and 5613 prisoners; though they confessed, that the King took thirty-seven pieces of cannon, and that Torgau and Meissen immediately fell into his hands.

The commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of London, waited on his Majesty with their address, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on William Baker, esq., alderman.

Nov. 4. His Majesty removed from Saville house to St. James's. The apartments he occupied were those of the late king William. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland took Schomberg house, (late lord Fitzwalter's) in Pall Mall, the princess Amelia, Sir Richard Lyttleton's in Cavendish square, and the countess of Yarmouth the house, late Mr. Nugent's in Dover-street. The duke of York resided at Saville house, till a house was built for his reception in Pall Mall, and the princess of Wales continued at Leicester-house.

Nov. 7. At a hearing in the King's-bench, concerning St. Luke's hospital for lunatics not paying parish rates, the court determined in favour of the hospital.

The merchants of London waited on his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 8. The Parliament was further prorogued by proclamation to Tuesday the 18th instant.

Nov. 9. About eight o'clock his late Majesty's bowels were privately interred in king Henry the VIIth's chapel.

Nov. 10. Sir Matthew Blakiston, knt. accompanied by the aldermen, &c. went in his coach in a private manner, to Westminster hall, and was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies. The clergy of London and Westminster presented their address.

The corpse of his late Majesty was, on Monday, November 10, conveyed from Kensington palace, to the Prince's chamber, near the House of Lords, where it was deposited in state.

Nov. 11. This evening the corpse of his late Majesty was solemnly interred in Henry the VIIth's chapel, according to the usual ceremonials. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland was chief mourner.

Nov. 12. The university of Cambridge, waited on his Majesty with their address, and afterwards dined at the St. Alban's tavern.

Late this evening an express arrived from major general Yorke, with advice of the king of Prussia's victory on the 3d instant over marshal Daun.

Nov. 13. This morning on the above occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired; at noon there was a numerous court, and the evening concluded with illuminations, &c.

Nov. 14. The university of Oxford waited on his Majesty with their address, and afterwards dined at the Crown and Anchor.

At a proof at Woolwich of the new invented smoke balls, one of them burst, whereby colonel Dessaguliers had his arm broke, lord Howe received a small contusion on his side, Sir George Saville had his ancle torn, Sir William Boothby a finger broke, and lord Eglington, had his sword broke by his side. His royal high-

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ness the duke of York was present, but received no hurt.

At an extraordinary council held at St. James's, it was resolved that the expedition then fitting out, should be carried on with the utmost vigour, and orders for that purpose were immediately despatched to Portsmouth.

Bengal, Nov. 14. The late Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn (who was raised to that dignity by colonel Clive in 1757) for his cruelty, weak conduct, and mal-administration in general, was deposed, and his son-in-law, Mahomed Cossim Ally Cawn appointed in his room. This great event was brought about principally by the address of president Vansittart, and as the grandees, and all the inhabitants heartily concurred in it, not a drop of blood was spilt. The new Nabob not only confirmed all the company's former privileges, but also granted many valuable new ones, with the addition of a very considerable sum of money.

Nov. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended in the state coach by the earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse, and the earl of Bute, groom of the stole, and opened the present session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The just concern which I have felt in my own breast, on the sudden death of the late King, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with so severe a loss. The present critical and difficult conjuncture has made this loss the more sensible, as he was the great support of that system, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight and influence of these kingdoms can be preserved; and gave life to measures, conducive to those important ends.

"I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this great and powerful country at such a time, and under such circumstances. My consolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united assistance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint endeavours which I devoutly implore.

"Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen this excellent constitution in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

"I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes with which the British arms have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity, which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

"Our advantages gained in the East-Indies have been signal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of France in those parts, as well as procure the most solid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

"In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wise and able conduct of my general, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, has not only stopt their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

"My good brother and ally, the king of Prussia, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

"Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

"As my navy is the principal source of our national strength, it gives me satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the French trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdom, that great source of our

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riches, and fixed object of my never failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

"The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

"In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace: but, since the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous designs of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification, has not yet produced any suitable return, I am determined, with your cheerful and powerful assistance to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that desirable object, a safe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the king of Prussia, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"The greatest uneasiness which I feel at this time, is in considering the uncommon burdens, necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects. I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage; and be adequate to the necessary services; and that they be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which, from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

"It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, as such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions the Protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and despatch of our proceedings.

"In this expectation I am the more encouraged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wishes of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people."

Nov. 22. Gottingen was invested by the Hanoverians; and during the blockade, which lasted to the 12th of December, the count de Vaux, who commanded in the place, acquitted himself with great honour and many successful sallies were made by M. du Belsance.

Nov. 25. Her royal highness the princess Amelia, removed from Kensington to her house in Cavendish-square.

The Parliament of Ireland was dissolved by proclamation.

Seventy-two English seamen, prisoners of war in France, on their being removed from Cherburg (where another visit from the English was lately expected) to St. Maloes, overcame their guard, escaped to the sea-coast, seized a small fishing vessel, and arrived safe upon the coast of Wales, near Milford Haven, near which place the pilot lived.

Dec. 3. A powder mill blew up near Morden in Surrey, the damage of which amounted to about 700*l.* but happily no lives were lost.

Baron Kniphausen and M. Michell, delivered their new credentials, and the Quakers presented their address.

Dec. 5. By the violence of the wind this morning at N.N.E. great mischief was done at sea.

Dec. 9. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,—

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An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1761.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

Dec. 10. Bishopsgate was sold, and ordered to be pulled down with all convenient speed.

The address from the county of Middlesex, was presented, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Henry Cheere, esq. of Old-Palace-yard.

Dec. 11. Was exported 2600 weight of gum senegal for Flanders. Before the conquest of Senegal we were obliged to purchase it of the Dutch, at the exorbitant price of 12*l.* per hundred.

A new treaty was signed at London with the king of Prussia, by which England engaged to pay to the king of Prussia 670,000*l.* sterling, the same sum as last year.

Dec. 13. The fleet returned to Spithead, and the disembarkation began.

Dec. 17. The right honourable Philip York, esq. commonly called lord viscount Royston, was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Dec. 20. The battalion of foot guards intended for the expedition, arrived in town from Portsmouth.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the South-Sea company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland.

A road bill and to two private bills.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to January 13, and the House of Commons to January 7.

Dec. 27. A proclamation was issued, ordering a public fast to be observed throughout England and Ireland, on Friday, the 18th day of February next, and in Scotland, on Thursday the 12th.

Dec. 30. Thirteen Flanders mails were landed at Deal, from Flushing; they were convoyed by the Alderney and Hound sloops, sent for that purpose.

Upon advice that a contagious distemper had broken out at Sarlatta, in the island of Cephalonia, the quarantine upon ships coming from the Levant was ordered by his Majesty's council to be strictly observed.

The season was so mild this winter, that many pear trees in the gardens about town appeared in blossom, and others bursting into leaf; primroses and daises were seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

There was the greatest herring fishing that ever was known in the Highlands since the memory of man, in a loch called Loch-Salpan, near Kilmorie, in Strath, in the isle of Sky; so that there were not vessels, salt, or casks to cure them, which was considered a general loss to the country.

The increase in the linen manufacture in Scotland last year, turned out very considerable. By the returns from the stamp master's, the linen stamped for sale last year (exclusive of what was manufactured for private families, which was very considerable) was no less than 11,747,728 yards and 6-8ths; value 523,153*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The year preceding, the number of yards stamped, amounted to 10,830,707; value 451,390*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* So that the increase this year, was no less than 917,021 yards and 6-8ths, value 71,762*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

During last year 10,239 lasts of wheat, 16,863 ditto of rye, 187 ditto of barley, and 155 ditto of oats, were exported from Dantzic. A last is two tons in weight.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 11, 1759, TO DECEMBER 9, 1760.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
In all	14951	In all	19830

Increase in the burials this year 226.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6838
Between two and five	1832
Five and ten	742
Ten and twenty	683
Twenty and thirty	1626
Thirty and forty	1740
Forty and fifty	1873
Fifty and sixty	1450
Sixty and seventy	1419
Seventy and eighty	1103

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Eighty and ninety	414
Ninety and one hundred	74
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and ten	1

Prices of Stocks.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	79..80	110..114	133..135
July	83	110..111	136..140

N. B.—The figures denote the highest and lowest prices during the month.

Prices of Corn and Bread.

		s.	s.
Jan.	Wheat per quarter	24	to 30
	Barley ditto	12	14
	Oats ditto	10	13
	Quartern loaf 5*d*.		
		s.	s.
July.	Wheat per quarter	24	to 30
	Barley ditto	13	16
	Oats ditto	11	13 6
	Quartern loaf 5*d*.		

The number of Barrels of Beer, brewed by the principal London Brewers, in one year, from June, 1759, to June 1760.

	Barrels.
Calvert and Seward	74,734
Whitbread's	63,408
Trueman's	60,140
Sir W. Calvert's	52,785
Gifford's	48,410
Parson's	34,088
Thrale's	30,740
Harman's	23,017
Huck's	28,615
Meux's	10,012

Total number of barrels, including twenty-one minor brewers 975,217.

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive 211.

1761, Jan. 1. The ode for the new year was performed before his Majesty at St. James's.

Jan. 4. Four English men of war were lost in the East Indies, belonging to admiral Cornish's squadron.

	£	s.	d
Amount of the public debt outstanding on the 5th of January, 1761	98,604,836	8	2
Annual interest, or other charges payable for the same	3,802,673	15	11

Jan. 5. Died, the learned Stephen Hale D. D. and F. R. S.

Jan. 7. Ten thousand beaver skins, and a large quantity of other valuable furs were entered from Quebec.

The rev. Dr. Sandby, vice chancellor of Cambridge, presented to his Majesty a book of verses of condolence and congratulation from that university.

Jan. 8. Sailed from Spithead, the Sea horse frigate, captain Smith, for Bencoolen, with the astronomers on board.

Jan. 10. Died, the right honourable Edward Boscawen, admiral of the blue &c.

Jan. 13. The young prince, son to the prince of Nassau Weilbourg, was baptized with the utmost magnificence in the great church at the Hague, by the name of George William Belgicus. The sponsors were, general Yorke for the King, and count Bentink for the princess dowager of Orange; the prince Stadholder and the prince of Nassau Weilbourg were represented by the deputies of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Groningen.

An order of council was issued, signifying his Majesty's pleasure, that none of his servants in ordinary with fee, be obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries or inquests, watch or wards, in any place where they dwell, or elsewhere, on any pretence whatever, being an ancient privilege of his predecessors.

Jan. 14. The organ and gallery in king Henry VIIth's chapel (erected at the interment of his late Majesty) and the mourning were taken away, in order for the banners of the knights of the Bath to be put up in their places.

The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Cragden, carpenter, for the ground from Moorgate, on the side of Fore-street, to Cripplegate, 1000 feet in length, at 7*s*. per foot, to build an uniform row of houses, and he gave 10,000*l*. security to complete the same in four years from Midsummer next.

There were now upwards of 23,000 French prisoners in our possession, not

withstanding the many exchanges that had been made by cartel ships.

Jan. 15. Mr. Richard Dixon, and Mr. John Spencer, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from Black-Friars, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

The Mogul's troops were defeated by the English.

Pondicherry surrendered to his Majesty's arms, having been very diligently blockaded by the squadron under the command of rear-admiral Cornish for upwards of eight months; and for a considerable time by colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces. General Lally, in expectation of relief from the French squadron, suffered himself, garrison, and inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost degree of distress and misery, for want of provisions. Colonel Coote began the siege about a month before its surrender; and the last battery, consisting of eleven twenty-four pounders, which he raised, was within about five hundred yards of the walls. In two days after this, they gave up the place at discretion. The 10th in the morning at eight o'clock, a company of grenadiers took possession of the Valedoor-gate, and on the 17th, at the same time, Colonel Coote, accompanied by rear-admiral Cornish, and the captains Haldane and Tinker, took possession of the citadel on the part of both services, as they were so connected together in the reduction of this important conquest to his Majesty's arms, and to the East India company in particular.

Jan. 16. Major-general Hodgson was appointed commander in chief of an expedition fitting out; and colonel Crawford second in command thereof.

The right honourable lord Henley, lord keeper of the great seal, was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The earl of Denbigh, appointed master of the harriers and fox hounds.

The earl of Albemarle governor of Jersey.

Jan. 21. The judges were sworn in before his Majesty at St. James's, and afterwards before the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, and for raising twelve millions by way of annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of strong beer and ale.

By this act, an additional duty of 3*s.* per barrel on beer and ale above 6*s.* the barrel, brewed for sale in England, was to commence on January 24, 1761. A proportionable duty was to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale, brewed for sale in Scotland. Beer brewed before the said 24th of January, if any time thereafter mixed with any fresh guile, or brewing, to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8*s.* a barrel to be allowed by the commissioners of excise on all beer and ale brewed after the said 24th of January, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3*d.* a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1*s.* a barrel was to be paid, by the commissioners of excise on all strong beer and ale exported, for which duties had been paid, brewed after the said 24th of January, from malted corn, when barley is at 24*s.* a quarter or under.

An act for regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having declined on account of his age, any farther services in Parliament, his son, George Onslow, esq. was this day nominated at Epsom, as a candidate to represent the county of Surrey, at the ensuing election.

Jan. 24. The additional duty of 3*s.* the barrel on beer, ale, &c. took place.

Jan. 26. Several gentlemen took the oaths in the court of King's-bench, and among them the late earl Marshal of Scotland.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, James Theobald, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Butcher, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Sir John Vanhatten, knt.
Cumberland, John Langton, esq.
Cheshire, John Arderne, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Hagar, esq.
Cornwall, Nicholas Kempe, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Davie, bart.
Dorsetshire, William Pitt, esq.
Derbyshire, Samuel Shore, esq.
Essex, Sir Charles Smith, bart.
Gloucestershire, John Del. Phelps, esq.
Hants, George Powlett, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Ashfordby, esq.
Herefordshire, John Cot. Brooks, esq.
Kent, William Jumper, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir George Beaumont, bart.
Lincolnshire, William Roe, esq.

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Monmouthshire, William Philips, esq.
Northumberland, Alexander Collingwood, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Ward, esq.
Norfolk, William Churchman, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Samuel Gordon, esq.
Oxfordshire, Ch. Price, esq.
Rutlandshire, Henry Dove, esq.
Shropshire, John Smitheman, esq.
Somersetshire, John Adams, esq.
Staffordshire, Jeremiah Smith, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Mosely, esq.
Surrey, John Dauson, esq.
Sussex, William Thomas, jun. esq.
Warwickshire, Andrew Hacket, jun. esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Case, esq.
Wiltshire, Scroop Egerton, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Francis Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, Howell Gwynn, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Richard Gwynn, esq.
Cardiganshire, Walter Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, Pierce Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Pennant, esq.
Glamorganshire, Samuel Price, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

Feb. 4. At Shawdon, Northumberland, two Roman urns were discovered, containing human bones, supposed to have lain there 1400 years.

Feb. 10. The settlement of Mihie, on the coast of Malabar, was taken by the English.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Cope's, a sugar-baker, in Thames-street, opposite College-hill, which consumed the same, Fishmonger's-hall, and another house adjoining, all fronting the street, and greatly damaged eight or nine more backwards. The greatest part of Mr. Pyke's Meeting-house was also beat in, and several persons were buried in the ruins, who were all dug out.

Feb. 11. Died, Richard Nash, master of the ceremonies at Bath, aged 87 years.

Feb. 13. Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the utmost solemnity.

Feb. 18. At a court of common council, it was agreed, that an application should be made to the governors of the London workhouse for leave to fit up part thereof for the reception of the prisoners confined in Ludgate.

Feb. 26. This afternoon a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his Majesty at the Red-house, Deptford, and consumed the same, and a quantity of flour, &c. which was in it; but by timely assistance was prevented from spreading. The damage was computed at about 2000*l.* It was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with such velocity that it could not be stopped.

March 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, attended by the earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse, and the earl of Litchfield, and gave his assent to—

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in America.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow imported from Ireland, hogs lard and grease.

And to forty other public and private acts.

After which, his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech.

March 4. At a numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the ensuing election, the majority of hands appeared for Sir Richard Glyn, bart. Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. William Beckford, esq. and the honourable Thomas Harley, esq.

March 9. An insurrection happened at Hexham, in Northumberland, occasioned by balloting for militia men, in which 100 persons were killed and wounded.

Sir Edward Hawke in the Royal George, and Sir Charles Hardy in the Union, arrived at Spithead. The English now entirely abandoned Quiberon-bay.

March 12. Being the anniversary feast at the Magdalen charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at St. Bride's, by the bishop of Ossory, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

March 19. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to—

A bill for granting to his Majesty one million, and for exempting any sum granted the Royal Family from taxes.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

To enable his Majesty to raise a certain sum towards discharging the navy debt.

To render more effectual the act relating to the commissions and salaries of the judges.

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For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia, when unembodied, and for clothing those now embodied.

For granting to his Majesty 15,000*l.* per annum, for defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

For enlarging the harbour of Whitehaven.

For the preservation of the game in Scotland.

And to twenty-eight other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty closed the session with a most gracious speech.

At night great rejoicings were made at all the gaols in the city, on account of his Majesty signing the insolvent act.

March 21. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teste this day, and returnable on May 19.

Likewise a proclamation for electing and summoning the sixteen peers of Scotland. The election was to be at Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, May 5. The Lord Chancellor was also ordered to cause writs to be issued for electing members for the convocation of the clergy, to bear teste March 25, and to be returnable May 22.

The Ajax East Indiaman, captain Lindsey, homeward bound from Bengal, with a large quantity of diamonds, silk, muslin, and other valuable effects, was taken off cape Clear, and carried into Brest, computed worth 200,000*l.*

The right hon. the earl of Shaftesbury was sworn of the privy council.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at this time in various parts of Europe.

March 24. Major-general Hodgson set out for Portsmouth, to take upon him the command of the troops going on the expedition.

March 27. Lord Pulteney set out for Portsmouth, to embark on the expedition.

March 28. The King was pleased to promote Charles Jackson, D. D. to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, in Ireland, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Richard Robinson, translated to the bishoprick of Kildare.

March 29. This morning the expedition fleet sailed from St. Helen's with a fair wind.

This fleet which sailed from Spithead in three divisions, commanded by commodore Kepple, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and captain Barton, consisted of the following ships:—

	Guns.		Guns
Sandwich	90	Swiftsure	74
Valiant	74	Prince of Orange	70
Temeraire	74	Hampton Court	64
Torbay	74	Essex	64
Dragon	74	Achilles	60

with several frigates, fire-ships, and bombs, with upwards of 100 transports, having on board the following regiments, under the command of major-general Hodgson, and brigadiers Crauford, Rufane, and Howe:—

9	Whitmore's	69	Colville's
19	Beauclerk's	76	Rufane's
21	Scotch fuzileers	85	Crauford's 1st bat.
30	Loudon's	90	Morgan's and
61	Gray's		Ld. Pulteney's five independant companies.
67	Erskine's		

and three companies of the train of artillery, making in the whole 9000 men.

Sailed from Spithead his Majesty's ship the Pembroke of 60 guns, and Territ sloop, with the trade under convoy for the West Indies, and the Vanguard of 70 guns, capt. Swanton, and Superbe of 74 guns, capt. Rowley, with the Indiamen under convoy for the East Indies.

March 31. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Cork, at a quarter past twelve, between the gates only, which continued about a minute, undulating from east to west and vice versa.

At six in the evening, near low water, the tide rose suddenly at Kinsale about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the space of four minutes with great force, which was repeated several times, but the first was the greatest.

The same day, between twelve and one, Lochness, near fort Augustus in Scotland, rose suddenly near thirty inches, and continued so near half an hour, during which time the water was so much agitated, that all the boats at the fort were driven upon the dry banks. There was no kind of external cause for this phænomenon, such as rain, winds, &c. but, on the contrary, this day, and several days before it was remarkably fine. A similar instance happened there at the time of the earthquake at Lisbon, but never at any other time for these fifty years past.

An unusual agitation of the sea was felt at the same time, many leagues to the westward of cape Finisterre, by the people in the ships lately arrived from Lisbon. At Amsterdam the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular, and the ves-

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sels in the harbour were agitated. It was felt violently along the coast of Spain, and at Madrid it lasted three minutes, and threw down the furniture in several houses; but at Lisbon, it lasted five minutes, and was thought as severe as that in 1755, though no lives were lost, and only a few old houses were shattered, and some new ones cracked.

The siege of Cassel was raised by the allies, who marched out of the lines with their drums beating, without being molested. The French said, that if the siege had been continued two days longer, the place must have surrendered for want of provisions.

April 1. Two thousand French prisoners were removed from Portchester castle to Forton near Gosport, late an hospital for marines, where they were guarded by the regiment of Old Buffs.

The Oriflamme man of war was taken from the French.

April 2. Ended at Guildhall the poll for members for the city of London, when the numbers were, for

Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glyn, bart.	3285
William Beckford, esq.	3063
Hon. Thomas Harley, esq.	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.	3193

A party of the Imperial troops was defeated by the Prussians.

The Bertine East India ship was taken from the French.

The draughts from the foot guards and dragoons marched for Gravesend, to embark for Germany.

April 6. A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of Ireland, declaring his Majesty's pleasure for summoning a Parliament to meet at Dublin, May the 19th; the writs to bear teste April 7.

April 7. Orders were sent to Portsmouth to fit out a fleet for another expedition.

The earl of Pembroke, lord George Lenox, and lieutenant-general Conway, passed through the Hague, in their way to the army.

April 10. The pay-masters of Exchequer bills began this day to pay off the principal and interest of the Exchequer bills, carrying four per cent. interest, made out for naval services in 1760, from which time all interest on these bills ceased.

April 11. A fire broke out at a biscuit-baker's, near Brown's wharf, East Smithfield, which burnt down twenty-eight houses, and greatly damaged twelve others; the King's brewhouse was preserved.

Societies for the encouragement of agriculture were lately established in several parts of France.

A company of the train, another of miners, and some battering cannon and field pieces, with artillery, horses, and Burgoyne's regiment of light horse, were embarked at Portsmouth to join the expedition.

April 13. Sailed from Spithead the Buckingham of 70 guns, and Nassau of 64 guns, with the above reinforcements in twenty transports to join the fleet.

April 14. The King was pleased to recommend to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, Dr. Samuel Squire, dean of Bristol, to be elected bishop of St. David's, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Ellis, deceased.

His royal highness the duke of York was appointed rear-admiral of the blue.

Lieutenant-general Folliott, made governor of Kinsale.

Charles Jenkinson, and Edward Weston, esqrs. appointed under secretaries of state.

Colonel Septimus Robinson, gentleman usher of the black rod.

Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, esq. secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer.

A letter from Paris was published in the foreign prints, importing, that all the friends of the house of Austria had not been able to divert his most Christian majesty from listening to terms of peace; that the Empress Queen finding that France, Russia, Sweden, and Poland were desirous of having a place named for a congress, and that if she persisted in refusing to join them, she run the risk of being abandoned by them, she at length condescended to name Augsburgh as the place of the congress, and the court of Russia undertook to obtain the court of London's consent. England accordingly agreed to the congress, and on the third instant signed its counter-declaration.

Advice came that the Denham Indiaman, captain Tyron, was burnt at Bencoolen, to prevent her falling into the hands of the French. The crew retired into fort Marlborough, which they defended with great bravery, but were obliged at last to surrender. The best effects were removed.

The marquis of Granby arrived in town from the army in Germany. Lieutenant-general Conway succeeded to the command, and left the Hague this day for that purpose.

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April 16. The draughts for Ireland, &c. destined for Germany, sailed from Shields, under convoy of the Deal Castle.

April 17. Major-general Townshend set out for the army in Germany.

Died, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester.

April 18. Sailed from Spithead the Windsor man of war, with several other transports, with light horse for the expedition.

April 19. Arrived captain Ellis of the Escorte, and captain Rooke, aid-de-camp to major-general Hodgson, with letters from commodore Keppel and general Hodgson, to the right hon. Mr. secretary Pitt, which gave an account, that on the 8th they had attempted to land part of the troops at Lomaria bay, on the side of the island of Belleisle, but that it had been thought proper to desist from that attack. One boat of Erskine's grenadiers, commanded by captain Osborne, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered; but not being seconded, though they flanked the enemy, were obliged, after losing their captain, to throw down their arms. The French made the whole loss 800 killed, and upwards of 300 taken prisoners.

Three cartel ships arrived at Spithead from France, with 500 prisoners on board; one of which went to Guernsey. The whole number of English prisoners remaining in France did not exceed 1000 men, and the number of French prisoners in England exceeded 25,000.

A French magazine at Wezel, consisting of 250,000 rations of hay, accidentally took fire, and was consumed. The loss was computed at two millions of livres. Sixty boats were sunk in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and thirty-three soldiers perished in the flames.

Moorgate was sold for 166*l.* and Aldersgate for 91*l.*

April 24. A fire broke out in some stables behind Swallow-street, about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time fourteen houses were burnt down, two of which were handsome new built dwellings of great value. A box of writings that was in an iron chest belonging to Mrs. Buckade, though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted.

May 1. This day the most honourable John marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place on the board accordingly.

Major-general Parslow, was appointed governor of Gibraltar.

Thomas Brown, esq. Norroy king at arms.

Two thousand five hundred English troops, chiefly cavalry, arrived in the Weser, and next day landed at Bremen.

May 2. The right rev. Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, consecrated bishop of Winchester.

About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biscuit baker's at Wapping-wall, between Pelican and [illegible]g James's stairs, Lower Shadwell, which consumed about thirty houses. One ship, which was repairing in the docks, took fire, but was soon extinguished; and eight other ships were, with great difficulty, preserved. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and several perished in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were destroyed, and three sunk, and the damage computed at 50,000*l.*

An express from Belleisle brought advice that Sir William Pere William, bart. a captain in Burgoyne's dragoons, and a member of Parliament for Shoreham, was killed in reconnoitring; 250*l.* in bank notes were found in his pockets, which, together with the body, were returned by the French governor.

The workmen began to lay the foundation of the duke of York's house in Pall-Mall with stone.

A proclamation was published to prorogue the meeting of the Parliament of Ireland to the 23d day of June next.

May 14. Ten transports, with the regiment of Old Buffs, and a party of Erskine's (which were taken by the French at sea, and since ransomed) sailed from Spithead, under convoy of the Warspite and Torrington, to join the fleet at Belleisle.

May 15. The Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday, July 2, and the convocations of Canterbury and York, to Friday, July 3.

His Majesty signified his pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments in Germany, who were not absent upon regimental business, should join their respective corps immediately.

May 18. Fifty-four French prisoners escaped from Winchester castle. Near eighty more were taken out of the common sewer.

There was a visible eclipse of the moon at night.

May 19. Mr. Godfrey's experiment for extinguishing fire, was tried in the house erected for that purpose, by the society of arts, &c. in Marybone-fields. The duke

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of York, prince William, and prince Henry, several persons of distinction, and a numerous crowd, attended on this occasion; which answered the desired purpose.

May 20. At a meeting of the society of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. Godfrey for his experiment.

Arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's ships Edgar and Hampton-Court, with twenty-five transports from off Belleisle, most of which had lost their cables and anchors, and some had their boats staved. The same afternoon the Hampton-Court's boat, coming on shore with captain Scroop on board, was overset in a hard gale about half a mile from the ship, and lieutenants Curtis and Joice, and a seaman were drowned. The captain, after struggling near two hours on an oar, was taken up with the packet, by a boat from the ship. At the departure of these ships general Hodgson had driven the French out of their fortified camp into the citadel, upon which his batteries were playing. General Crauford and his two aid-de-camps, with fifty men, being reconnoitring in the night, had been surprised and made prisoners by 300 of the enemy.

Lord Robert Manners's regiment embarked at Plymouth for Belleisle. The remaining battalion of colonel Crauford's, (which had embarked and sailed on board the Hero, Monmouth, and Burford men of war) had been driven back by contrary winds.

At the instance of his Britannic majesty, the king of the two Sicilies performed in person the function of investing Sir James Grey, the British minister at the court of Naples, with the ensigns of the honourable order of the Bath, with which he was honoured by the King his master. The ceremony was performed on the 20th of May, his Sicilian majesty's name-day, amidst a full assembly of the grandees, the great officers of state assisting his Majesty on that occasion.

Died, Thomas Simpson F. R. S., master of the royal academy, Woolwich.

May 23. Upwards of fifty waggons, laden with ordnance stores, with 150 matrosses, went from Woolwich to Portsmouth, in order to embarked for Belleisle. This reinforcement was probably sent to make good the loss sustained on the night between the 5th and 6th instant, when the French made a sally with 800 men, under the command of M. de la Garrigue, forced the English lines, cut 400 men to pieces, among whom were two officers of condition, made 200 prisoners, spiked two pieces of cannon, and one mortar, and took a great quantity of entrenching tools, with the loss only of fifty men, killed, wounded, and missing.

May 24. Hans Stanley, esq. his Majesty's minister to the court of France, set out to embark for Calais.

May 25. The Trident man of war sailed from Plymouth, with the transports under her convoy, having lord Robert Manner's regiment on board, and live cattle for Belleisle; a proof how much in earnest our ministers were to get possession of that island.

The marquis of Granby, and several other officers set out for Germany, and were followed the next day by lieutenant-general Waldegrave, and his aid-de-camp, lord Hinchingbroke, the earls of Suffolk and Abingdon, lord Brome, &c.

May 26. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath were installed in Henry VIIth's chapel, viz. The right honourable lord Carysfort; the right honourable lord Blakeney; the honourable lieutenant-general Sir Joseph Yorke; Sir James Gray, bart.; Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart.; Sir John Gibbons, bart.; admiral Sir George Pococke; major-general Sir Jeffery Amherst; major-general Sir John Griffin Griffin; Sir Francis Blake Delaval; Sir Charles Frederick; Sir George Warren; and admiral Sir Charles Saunders.

May 28. The Druid sloop arrived from Belleisle with advice that the enemy were driven out of their redoubts and the town of Palais into the citadel, with considerable loss on the 13th.

May 29. Sailed for Belleisle his Majesty's ships Hampton-Court and Chichester, with the transports, having on board 300 tons of shells, forty-four new anchors, &c.

The house of lord Annesley, at Castle Villain in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of household furniture, &c. consumed.

May 30. A set of fine cream coloured horses, and several other coach and saddle horses from Hanover, were landed at Tower-wharf for his Majesty's service.

The right reverend Dr. Robert Drummond, bishop of St. Asaph, consecrated bishop of Salisbury.

May 31. Arrived in town M. de Bussy, the French minister. He was detained near a week at Calais, by contrary winds. Mr. Stanley and he met there, and had a conference of some hours.

June 1. Began paying at the pay-office

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the sum of 20,000*l.* granted to the crews of his Majesty's ships Nassau, Hardwich, Rye, and Swan sloop, also the marines who were on board at the conquest of Senegal, May 1, 1758; which sum had been raised from the effects taken at that place.

The caisson for the first pier of Blackfriars-bridge was set a-float, and the next day fixed in its proper place.

June 2. M. Bussy waited on Mr. Secretary Pitt, the earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcastle, and afterwards went to court.

June 3. The Algerine ambassador was introduced to the King at St. James's, and presented six fine horses to his Majesty, who viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace.

June 4. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, when he entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmost demonstrations of joy.

June 5. At a court of common council it was agreed, that the freedom of London should be presented to his Royal Highness Edward Augustus duke of York and Albany, one of the rear-admirals of the blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet (in a gold box of 150 guineas value) in testimony of the dutiful affection of that court for their illustrious sovereign.

June 6. Dominica was taken by the English.

This morning was observed the long expected transit of Venus over the sun.

June 7. Belleisle was taken by the English.

This week was presented to Sir Edward Hawke, by the hands of lord Farnham, the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that gallant officer for his great services, particularly for his victory over M. Conflans, on November 20, 1759.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York took the oaths (as rear-admiral) in the court of Chancery, being met at the door, and introduced into court, by the lord chancellor and master of the Rolls.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this day at Sherborne, Shaftesbury, &c. about five minutes before twelve.

June 11. The right reverend and honorable Dr. Drummond was confirmed bishop of Salisbury at Bow church.

The Wager man of war, with sixteen ships under convoy from Oporto, arrived at Spithead, as did the Albany sloop from Belleisle, and between ten and twelve o'clock at night, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and bonfires lighted before the Admiralty-office, War-office, &c. on the agreeable news of the surrender of Fort-Palais. M. de St. Croix beat a parley on the morning of the 7th instant, and the terms of capitulation were agreed upon in the afternoon, when Beauclerk's grenadiers took possession of the place.

The St. Anne, a French man of war, was taken.

At a court of aldermen and common-council held at Guildhall, it was unanimously resolved to present a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the conquest of Belleisle.

Fifteen towns of the Cherokee-Indians were destroyed by colonel Grant.

June 16. The allied army defeated the French at Kirchdenkern, in Westphalia.

June 17. Sir Joseph Yorke set out for Harwich to embark for Holland.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, &c. of London, waited on his Majesty at St. James's with an address on the taking of Belleisle, and were most graciously received.

June 18. Died Dr. Thomas Sherlock the learned bishop of London, aged 84.

June 23. Sir Robert Ladbrooke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Blackfriars bridge, went on board the caisson, and laid the first stone of the first pier.

Upwards of 300 prisoners from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Fleet, were discharged at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor.

The master of the Rolls came into possession of 700*l.* per annum in the liberty of the Rolls, pursuant to the will of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll.

June 25. His Majesty in council was pleased to order that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 2d of July next, should be further prorogued to Thursday, the third day of September following. And the convocations of Canterbury and York, which stood prorogued to Friday the 3d of July next, should be further prorogued to Friday the 4th day of September following.

The Parliament of Ireland was likewise prorogued to the 25th of August next.

By the violence of the lightning, six deer were struck dead in Bushy park, and burnt in an extraordinary manner. Much mischief was done by inundations, &c. in different parts of the kingdom; and by the excessive heat several horses on the road dropped down dead.

June 26. Arrived at Plymouth hi Majesty's ship the Enterprize, with the Jamaica fleet under convoy. They brought advice, that the independent companies arrived there the beginning of March, and

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that the rebellion among the negroes was quite suppressed.

June 29. His Excellency M. Boreel, ambassador from the States General, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Fifty-three convicts, taken in their passage to America, by a French privateer, and re-taken by the Wager man of war, were landed at Portsmouth, and set out for London in two waggons strongly guarded. Seventeen of them were to be sent abroad for soldiers.

The city road from Islington to Old-street was opened for all passengers and carriages.

July 2. M. Boreel, the Dutch ambassador, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harness of his horses was covered with silver, and his horses dressed in an extraordinary manner.

July 4. Arrived in town, from Paris, the secretary of Hans Stanley, esq. with despatches for Mr. secretary Pitt.

All the members of the privy council were summoned to meet at St. James's on the 8th.

July 7. At a court of common council, a report from the committee of city lands was read, in relation to the expence of beautifying Guildhall, amounting to upwards of 600*l.* which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be carried into execution forthwith, so as to be finished before next Lord Mayor's day.

July 8. His Majesty being in council, made the following declaration, viz.

"Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now with great satisfaction acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewed the firmest zeal for the Protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the privy councellors present, made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which was done accordingly.

The above-named Princess was born May 29, 1744, and was the youngest sister of Adolphus Frederick IV. duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

July 9. Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Kennedy, in Manchester-buildings, near Cannon-row, Westminster, which consumed that house, and the house of Miss Dawson the dancer, and a house in the Fish-market, and damaged several others.

His Majesty appointed the earl of Harcourt to conduct to England his intended consort, and lord Anson to command the fleet.

July 11. The King was pleased to appoint the most honourable John marquis of Tweedale to be his Majesty's justice general of Scotland.

Arrived in town from the Hague, the count de Walderen, one of the Lords of the States of Holland, also Sir Joseph Yorke.

The proclamation for the King's coronation was published at Westminster, Temple-Bar, and the Royal Exchange.

July 15. Several fine drawings were made of his Majesty, in consequence of the premium offered by the society of arts, the committee agreed to reduce the number to four, which were this day laid before his Majesty by the duke of Devonshire, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on, to make a die for a new coinage.

July 16. The Lord Mayor, six aldermen, and twelve commoners, went in procession from the Mansion-house, followed by the committee of the Grocer's company, to Saville-house, and being arrived there, the Grocer's company were first introduced to his royal highness the duke of York, who presented him with a copy of the freedom of that company in a gold box of 100 guineas value; after which the Lord Mayor, &c. presented him a copy of the freedom of the city in another rich box.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged a premium of sixty pounds to the rev. Mr. Gainsborough of Henley in Oxfordshire, for the best model of a tide-mill; and the gratuity of twenty guineas for the best drawing and likeness of his Majesty to Mr. J. Meyers.

A body of 12,000 Austrians were defeated by the king of Prussia, in Silesia.

July 17. A remarkable agitation of the sea was observed by the fishermen, on the

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coast of Yorkshire; and at Whitby the tide rose and fell four times successively in about a quarter of an hour.

July 20. Early this morning arrived in town captain Hughes, and the honourable captain Monkton, from the East Indies, with an account of the surrender of Pondicherry to rear-admiral Stevens. At noon there was a great court on the occasion, and the Park and Tower guns were fired.

At night there were bonfires, &c. and the East India house in particular was brilliantly illuminated.

And in the evening arrived captain Innis and captain Douglas, from the West Indies, with an account of the taking of the island of Dominica, by lord Rollo, and Sir James Douglas, on June 7.

The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and adjourned for a week.

July 22. This day at noon arrived at St. James's major Wedderburn, despatched from prince Ferdinand with an account of a victory gained by the allied army over the French on the 16th instant.

His Majesty had a great court to compliment him on the occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Arrived in the Downs the Success and Scarborough frigates, with fourteen merchant ships under convoy from South Carolina. Several more put into Portsmouth.

July 23. The honourable colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to prince Ferdinand, arrived with the particulars of the late victory.

July 25. The colours taken in the late battle were carried under a guard from Whitehall to St. James's, and then to his Majesty.

His Majesty ordered major Wedderburn a present of 1000*l.* and appointed him to command a new regiment, called the Queen's royal volunteers.

July 26. A prayer of thanksgiving was added, by his Majesty's command to the morning and evening service, for the taking Pondicherry, Dominica, &c.

In pursuance of his Majesty's commands signified to the lords justices of Ireland, the name of John Smith, earl of Clanricard, was this day struck by their excellencies out of the list of his Majesty's privy council in that kingdom.

July 27. Arrived in the Downs the Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Lively, which had 70,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

The French prisoners confined in Rochester gaol, to the number of twenty, made their escape, by digging under the wall.

July 28, A proclamation was published in the Gazette, for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States; for giving encouragement to seamen and able bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves, on or before the 12th day of September next.

The sea flowed at Plymouth about eighteen inches, in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The same was observed at Penzance, and at Carrick, Dungarvon, and Waterford in Ireland.

July 30. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable George lord Anson, to be admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet.

July 31. The subscribers to the 5,400,000*l.* raised by 3 per cent. annuities for the service of the present year made good their sixth payment at 10 per cent. at the Bank.

Aug. 1. The earl of Harcourt and his son, lord Newnham, arrived at Harwich, and sailed immediately in the yacht, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the Rye, to ratify the marriage treaty with the princess of Mecklenburg.

The Charlotte, and other royal yachts, fell down the river from Deptford, in order to join the fleet off Harwich, to proceed to the Elbe. The crew of the Charlotte were clothed at his Majesty's private expence, in a red uniform, with gold laced hats, light grey stockings, buckles and pumps.

The King appointed the honourable Sir Joseph Yorke, knt, &c. his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General.

Aug. 5. A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of Benfield in Northamptonshire. Many of the hail stones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell.

Another thunder storm struck an oak belonging to Roger North, esq. at Rougham in Norfolk. The oak measured about thirty feet of timber in the body, the bark of which was stripped by the lightning, and many of the pieces driven to the distance of thirty yards. The body was split longitudinally, and in some places large pieces of solid timber forced out, and shivered, as if by the explosion of gunpowder. The lightning had no im-

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mediate effect upon the branches or small twigs, but left them all fair and green, as if nothing had happened to the body of the tree.

Aug. 7. Lord Anson arrived at Harwich, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the Charlotte yacht, for the Elbe.

A navigation being completed from Lynn, to Northampton, the same was opened this day, and thirty-eight barges, laden with coals, &c. preceded by a band of music, and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf, at the South bridge.

Aug. 8. A dispute having happened between the farmers of King's-Langley, and the Irish reapers, about wages, the latter, in order to oblige the farmers to comply with their demands, assembled, to the number of 200 armed with pistols, swords, guns, and clubs, and threatened to fire the town, upon which the royal foresters, quartered at Watford, being sent for, a great skirmish happened, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to St. Alban's gaol, and the rest were dispersed. Some of these after made a riot in the isle of Ely, where they were prevented from doing any mischief.

Aug. 9. Lord Harcourt passed by Hamburgh in his way to Strelitz.

Aug. 14. A very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island of Guernsey, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noise; and though the wind was easterly, a violent swell of the sea set in all on a sudden from the south west.

Aug. 15. A treaty of marriage was signed, between his Majesty and the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Aug. 16. Lord Anson, with the men of war, yachts, &c. anchored off Stade; and his lordship, with the duchess of Ancaster, and the countess of Effingham, immediately went on shore.

Aug. 17. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the honourable Thomas Robinson, to be his Majesty's secretary at the intended congress at Augsburg.

Captain Proby, in the Thunderer of 74 guns and 600 men, who was cruizing off Cadiz, with the Modeste of 64 guns, Thetis of 50 guns, and Favourite sloop, in order to intercept the Achilles of 64 guns and 650 men, and Bouffon of 32 guns, fell in with and took those ships, and brought them into Scarborough.

Aug. 22. The King was pleased to recommend to the archdeacon and chapter of Llandaff, John Ewer, D. D. canon of Windsor, to be by them elected bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the late bishop to the see of St. Asaph.

Aug. 25. The Courageux man of war was taken from the French.

Aug. 28. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 3d day of September next, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 8th day of October following. And that the convocations of Canterbury and York, which stood prorogued to Friday the 4th day of September next, be further prorogued to Friday the 9th day of October following.

This afternoon Mr. Garstin, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived, being sent express from Strelitz by the earl of Harcourt, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with a treaty of marriage between his Majesty, and her most serene highness the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz, concluded and signed the 15th instant, by his lordship with M. Zesterfleth, privy councillor and first marshal of the court of the duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, appointed and authorized thereto by their most serene highnesses.

By the despatches brought by the said messenger from his lordship, it appeared that her most serene highness proposed to set out from Strelitz on Monday the 17th, and to arrive at Stade the 22d, where his Majesty's yachts were ordered to wait her highness's arrival.

August 28. One million one hundred and forty thousand pounds was paid into the bank, being the seventh payment towards the twelve millions raised by subscription for the current year.

Arrived in town from their travels, the duke of Marlborough and his brother, lord Charles Spencer.

Sept. 2. Being the first day of the Triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worcester, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186*l.*

Sept. 3. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by commission, to October 9.

Sept. 6. After ten days voyage, occasioned by contrary winds, lord Anson with the squadron, having the intended queen on board, anchored at five this afternoon in Harwich road. Three different storms arose, in the last of which one of the yachts was in great distress.

On the 28th of last month her highness put to sea, but as no dispatches were received from that time till she landed at

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Harwich, the court was in some concern lest the tediousness of her voyage might affect her health. Her highness had been twice in sight of the British coast, and as often driven off by contrary winds; one day in hopes of landing on English ground, and the next in danger of being driven to the coast of Norway. Her arrival, therefore, was a desirable event; but as it was night when she came to Harwich, her highness slept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her rout was settled; and instructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, she was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, in their usual formalities. About five o'clock she came to Colchester, and stopped at the house of Mr. Enew, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; she proceeded to Witham, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at lord Abercorn's, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit; she slept that night at his lordship's house; and a little after twelve o'clock next day, her highness came to Rumford, where the King's coach and servants met her; and after stopping to refresh, she then entered the King's coach. The attendants of her highness were in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of Mecklenburg, and in the last was her highness who sat forward, and the duchesses of Ancaster and Hamilton backward. They proceeded at a tolerable pace, attended by a great number of spectators, both on horse and foot, to Stratford le Bow and Mile End, where they turned up Dog Row, and prosecuted their journey to Hackney turnpike, then by Shoreditch church, and up Old-street to the City-road, across Islington, along the new road into Hyde park, down Constitution-hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where she was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of York, and met in the garden by his Majesty, who in a very affectionate manner raised her up and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeisance, and led her into the palace, where she dined with his Majesty, and the royal family.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the lord archbishop of Canterbury. The duke of Cumberland gave her hand to his Majesty, and immediately on the joining their hands, the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Their Majesties, after the ceremony, sat on one side of the altar on two state chairs under a canopy; her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, sat facing them on a chair of state on the other side, all the rest of the royal family on stools, and all the peers, peeresses, bishops, and foreign ministers (including M. Bussy) on benches. There was afterwards a public drawing room, but no persons presented.

The marriage ceremony began at nine at night; at the conclusion of which, the guns at the Park and at the Tower were fired, and the cities of London and Westminster, &c. were finely illuminated.

About eight at night, a fire broke out in a tobacco warehouse, belonging to Mr. Shipton and Co. at the Three Cranes, the corner of Queen-street, Cheapside, which entirely consumed the same, and four houses adjoining. A man by jumping out of a window, was killed on the spot, as was also a lighterman, by the falling of a stack of chimnies, and several others had their arms and legs broke.

Sept 9. Was the most brilliant court at St. James's, that ever was remembered. The Spanish, Dutch, Tripolitan, and Morocco ambassadors appeared richly dressed, as did all the foreign ministers, among whom was M. Bussy. All her Majesty's bride maids appeared in white-bodied coats such as they wore at the royal wedding.

Sept. 11. Sailed from Plymouth for Gibraltar, the Windsor man of war of sixty guns, with the presents on board for the emperor of Morocco.

Sept. 12. Proclamation was made by the heralds at the usual places, that his Majesty's royal consort would be crowned with him on the 22d instant.

A fire broke out at Messrs. Markes's, hatter's in Cannon-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. Kirvan, merchant, in Lawrence Poultney-lane, and damaged several others.

Sept. 14. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, waited on their Majesties, and the Princess Dowager, with their addresses of congratulation. The common council men were all dressed in new mazarine blue silk gowns, lined with fur. The same day the university of Cambridge waited on their Majesties, with their addresses on the same occasion, and were afterwards entertained at dinner by the duke of Newcastle their chancellor.

Their Majesties, attended by the dukes of Devonshire, Manchester, &c. went in

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the evening to Drury-lane theatre, to see the Rehearsal, on which occasion the crowd was so great there was much mischief done.

Sept. 16. The university of Oxford waited on their Majesties, &c. with their addresses, and were afterwards entertained by the earl of Westmoreland, their chancellor.

Sept. 17. A body of 4000 Russians was defeated by a detachment of Prussians.

Sept. 19. The Russians were repulsed before Colberg.

Sept. 20. The honourable Henry Greenville, esq. with his lady and daughter, set out on his embassy to Constantinople.

Sept. 22. This day his Majesty king George the Third, and queen Charlotte, were crowned in the abbey church of Westminster, with the ceremonies accustomed upon that great and glorious solemnity.

Mr. Waddington, who sailed with the reverend Mr. Maskelyne, in January last, to observe the transit of Venus, at St. Helena, arrived in the Downs, in the Orford Indiaman, being disappointed in seeing the contact of that planet, by the badness of the weather.

Sept. 23. Peace was negociated with the Cherokees, at Charles-town.

Sept. 24. A proclamation was published by his Majesty, declaring, that the Parliament which was summoned to meet on Tuesday the 19th of May last, and stood prorogued to Thursday the 8th of October next, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of November, then to be held and sit for the despatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Sept. 25. The King, Queen, and Royal Family went to Covent-Garden theatre, to see the Beggar's Opera, with which her Majesty appeared highly delighted. On this occasion, two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their Majesties of a cherry coloured velvet, the festoon enriched with a silver embroidery, lace, and fringe; in the centre was represented two hymeneal torches inclosing a heart, the device, *mutuus ardo;* the columns were wreathed with lace, and the canopy adorned with tassels and a crown of excellent workmanship; the whole lined with white satin. The other for the princess, was of blue velvet, decorated with gold, and the canopy distinguished with the ensigns of the principality of Wales. The whole cost 700*l.*

Sept. 26. This day at noon, M. Bussy, late minister from the court of France for settling the preliminaries of peace, set out for Paris, without being able to bring that desirable work to a happy issue.

Sept. 27. The Lyon man of war arrived at Plymouth from St. Helena. On the 27th of August, in a hard gale of wind she parted with the Lord Anson Indiaman, on board of which was Mr. Holwell, who was appointed governor of Bengal, and who wrote an account of the sufferings of the people in the Black-hole at Calcutta. Letters by this ship brought advice of a decisive battle between the English and the Mogul's army, near Guya, in which the enemy's general was taken prisoner; he appeared in all the pomp of an eastern monarch, though in his looks a great deal of dejected dignity; his army consisted of 80,000 men, that of the English about 22,000, 20,000 of whom were blacks. Seven French officers were taken in this engagement, among whom was Mr. Law, a nephew of the famous Mississippi Law.

Mr. Stanley, the British minister, appointed to settle the preliminaries of peace at the court of France, arrived at Dover.

Sept. 29. Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The Lord Mayor elect, attended by the recorder and sheriffs, waited upon the King and Queen, to invite their Majesties to dinner on the Lord Mayor's day following, which invitation was graciously accepted.

About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard belonging to Mr. Cox, of Cuckold's-point, which consumed that and an adjoining timber-yard, with several ware-houses full of cordage, sail-cloth, and other naval stores.

Sept. 30. An epidemical distemper raged at Toulon, which in two months carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemic distemper among the horned cattle raged in several parts of the continent.

Several bomb tenders, which had taken in their bombs at Woolwich, were ordered round to Spithead with the utmost expedition, where a fleet was in readiness to sail upon a new expedition.

Lord Rollo publickly declared, that those inhabitants of Dominica who did not appear by the 24th of June, and take the oaths of allegiance, should be treated as rebels and hanged.

Lieutenant-general Platen, whom the king of Prussia sent with some thousand men to ruin the Russian magazines in the neighbourhood of Posen, executed his commission, and three of those magazines

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were destroyed; which obliged the Russian army to repass the Oder, to cover, if possible, their grand magazine.

Oct. 1. Schweidnitz was taken by the Austrians, by a coup de main.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fielding, esq.

Oct. 5. M. Lally, commander in chief of the French forces in the East Indies, set out for France on his parole of honour.

Oct. 9. The right honourable William Pitt having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, this day his Majesty was pleased to appoint the earl of Egremont to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. Lady Hester, Mr. Pitt's lady, was created baroness of Chatham, with remainder to her heirs male, and Mr. Pitt had an annuity of 3000*l.* a year conferred upon him for his own life, and that of his wife and son, John Pitt, esq.

This day earl Temple resigned the privy-seal.

Oct. 10. At the quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Surrey, near 500 prisoners were discharged from the King's-bench prison, New Gaol, and Marshalsea.

Oct. 12. The right honourable James Grenville, brother to earl Temple, resigned the office of cofferer to his Majesty, valued at 4000*l.* a year.

The river Tees rose so high by some late heavy rains in the north, that it overflowed the town of Yarm.

Oct. 14. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, a most astonishing phænomenon was seen at Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, and parts adjacent. It had the appearance of a volcano, and was attended with a noise as if 100 forges had been at work at once; it filled the air with a nauseous sulphurous smell; it rose from the mountains in the form of a prodigious thick smoke, and proceeded to the valleys, where it rose and fell several times, and at length subsided in a turnip field, where the leaves of the turnips, leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air and flew higher than the highest hills. It was preceded with the most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning ever heard in the memory of man, and spread an universal consternation wherever it was seen or heard.

Oct. 20. The duke of Norfolk's fine seat at Worksop-Manor, Nottinghamshire, was burnt down. The damage was computed at 100,000*l.* It was first discovered in a closet near the library, that had been newly washed, burning with violence, and notwithstanding the assistance of several neighbouring gentlemen, and most of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguished. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-stone. The chapel, with some part of the east wing, was all that remained of this late venerable seat. The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, were entirely consumed; and the magnificent furniture, especially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were saved, suffered considerably by this dreadful conflagration. One man lost his life in the rubbish, and another was much burnt. When the Duke received the sad account, he said, "God's will be done," and the Duchess, "How many besides us are sufferers by the like calamity." Upwards of 12,000*l.* of late had yearly been paid in wages to workmen who were constantly employed about the house.

A letter from a Jesuit missionary in China, dated October 20, 1761, gave an account, that in the preceding summer, they had in that country such prodigious rains, as to cause the waters to rise and overflow whole provinces, by which some millions of people were drowned.

Oct. 22. At a court of common council a motion was made for that court to represent to their members, who served for the city in Parliament (by way of instruction) their sense on the present critical conjuncture. Also another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right honourable Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country; and a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. Those motions were agreed to unanimously, except the last, which upon a division, passed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen, and thirteen commoners.

Oct. 24. Embden was taken, and East Friesland over-run by the French.

Treptow, in Pomerania, was taken by the Russians.

Oct. 25. Being the day of his Majesty's accession, there was a great court at St. James's, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired at noon, and the evening concluded with great rejoicings.

Oct. 26. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when John Perrot, a bankrupt, for concealing at the last time of his examination before the commissioners, thirteen bank notes to the value of 2100*l.* received sentence of death.

Oct. 27. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Salis-

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bury, the right rev. Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Norwich, the right rev. Dr. Philip Yonge, bishop of Bristol, to be elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Hayter, bishop of London.

Oct. 28. An express arrived at the East India house from their factory at Bassora, with an account that the cruelty of the Dutch at the island of Ceylon, had caused the natives to rise, and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

At the Auto da Feé at Lisbon, on the 20th of September, the number of criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father Malagrida was the only person burnt at the stake, for writing heretical books, and pretending to the spirit of prophecy and revelation. This Auto exceeded all before it in magnificence, boxes were built round the square de Rosico, and all the regiments of horse and foot attended upon duty. The nobility, judges, and great officers of state were present, and a grand entertainment was given in the convent by the inquisitor Nuno de Mello.

Our troops at Belleisle suffered extremely by a severe fever and flux. There were fourteen hospitals in the town of Palais, which were not enough to hold the great number of sick. There were also regimental hospitals in different parts of the island, particularly at Sauson and la Muria, where, at each place a brigade was quartered. A considerable number of the troops were brought to the isle of Wight, in order to procure proper assistance.

Nov. 3. This day the Parliament met, and his Majesty being seated on the throne, and the House of Commons attending, his Majesty signified his pleasure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their House, and choose a Speaker, and present him on Friday next. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir John Cust, bart. member for Grantham, in Lincolnshire.

The society for the encouragement of arts and commerce, voted the disbursement of a capital of 2000*l.* for establishing the supply of fish, by land carriage for London, at the entire disposal of John Blake, esq.

Nov. 6. The King went with the usual state to the House of Lords; and the Commons being sent for, presented their Speaker, Sir John Cust, whom his Majesty approved, and afterwards made a most gracious speech from the throne.

Nov. 8. The London, Egmont, Sandwich, and Lord Mansfield, all richly laden from India, arrived safe at Spithead. By these ships was confirmed, that the king of Candia, being ill used by the Dutch, had marched a great army against their settlement of Point de Galles, on the island of Ceylon, carried it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; that he afterwards made himself master of all the island except Colombo, their principal settlement, and sacrificed every body he met. He then cut down all their cinnamon trees, and burnt them, an irreparable loss to all Europe.

Nov. 9. Being the day on which the Lord Mayor of London entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occasion was conducted in the usual order.

While that ceremony was performing, their Majesties with the Royal Family honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, in the same manner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a new and supérb state coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederick, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager of Wales, the princess Augusta, and the Princess Carolina, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their Majesties in their state coach, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse guards, passed on to St. Paul's Church-Yard, at the east end of which a speech was addressed, with all humility, to the King's most excellent majesty, by the senior scholar of the Grammar-school in Christ's Hospital.

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, God save the King, Amen. After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the King and Queen, who received them most graciously.

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From thence they went to the house of Mr. Barclay, opposite to Bow church, which, on this occasion, was decorated in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the procession of the Lord Mayor.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the procession of the Royal Family, by which means it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the close of the procession, earl Temple, and the right honourable William Pitt, esq. coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with ribbons, and all the companies made a very grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skinners and fishmongers companies particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former was marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in complete armour. The skinners were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fishmongers pageant consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea horses, which had a very pleasing effect. But the disagreeable circumstances of several livery companies waiting upwards of two hours in Temple-lane, before the King, &c. could get by, made it almost dark before the Lord Mayor could pass the King in Cheapside.

The procession being ended, the royal family was conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the Lord Mayor, who kneeling presented the city sword to the King, which being returned, it was carried before his Majesty by his Lordship to the council chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Nash and John Cartwright, esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on Thomas Fludyer, esq. brother to the Lord Mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their Majesties were attended, as they passed from St. James's to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four regiments of the London militia lined the streets from Temple-bar to Ludgate, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld, from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the Lord Mayor's procession; but from St. Paul's to Guildhall, where militia happened not to be stationed, the people broke in among the liverymen, and rendered their walking extremely troublesome.

The great hall and adjoining apartments, were decorated and furnished with as much taste and magnificence as the shortness of the time for preparation, and the nature of temporary service, would admit. The hustings, where their Majesties dined, and the new council chamber, to which they retired both before and after dinner, being spread with Turkey carpets, and the rest of the floors over which their Majesties were to pass, with blue cloth, and the whole illuminated with near 3000 wax tapers, in chandeliers, lustres, girandoles, and sconces. A select band of music, consisting of fifty of the best musicians, placed in a superb gallery erected on purpose, at the lower end of the hall, entertained their Majesties with a concert during the time of dinner, under the direction of a gentleman justly celebrated for his great musical talents; whilst four other galleries (all covered with crimson, and ornamented with white festoons) exhibited to their Majesties a most brilliant appearance of 500 of the principal citizens of both sexes.

The royal family being conducted to the upper end of the hall, called the hustings, a table was provided for them, set off with a variety of emblematic ornaments beyond description elegant, and a superb canopy was placed over their Majesties heads at the upper end of it. It was almost nine before the dinner (or rather supper) was served up to the royal family, who all sat at the same table, and no other person with them. The ladies in waiting upon the Queen had claimed a kind of right by custom to dine at the same table with her Majesty, but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my Lady Mayoress's tables, which were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the

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apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of distinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's house. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table spread for them in the lower hustings. A table for the privy-counsellors, ministers of state, and others of the nobility, was on the right hand as you ascend the upper hustings; another for the foreign ministers on the left. On each side of these two last mentioned tables was placed at the upper end, half a side of cold roast beef, in one of which appeared to be stuck a flag with the royal arms, and in the other a flag with those of the city. The common council had also tables allotted them in the body of the hall; the judges, sergeants, &c. dined in the old council chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of Common-pleas.

The seven aldermen of the committee, who had the direction of it, set on the dishes, and attended the royal table. My Lord Mayor stood behind the King (as we may say) in quality of chief butler, while the Lady Mayoress waited on her Majesty in the same capacity, but were, soon after the royal family were seated, desired by their Majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, besides the desert.

When the second course was bringing on, the common cryer, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his Majesty drank to the health and prosperity of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, and the trade thereof; and added thereto, that her Majesty also drank confirming the same, whereupon the band of music immediately played the march in Judas Maccabeus, accompanied by the side drum.

The common cryer then came to the Lord Mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall, and the music ceasing, he again demanded silence, and proclaimed, that the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, drank health, long life, and a prosperous reign to our most gracious sovereign King George the Third, upon which the music immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handel's coronation anthem, God save the King, &c. The music again ceasing, the common cryer demanded silence a third time, and proclaimed that the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, drank health, and long life, to our gracious Queen Charlotte, upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the royal family were in order drank at my Lord Mayor's and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious public manner.

The entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well conducted. His Majesty, and all the royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever seen.

In the evening the ball was opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the Lady Mayoress; and minuets were danced by some others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their Majesties returned to St. James's about one o'clock, and the rest of the royal family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the Lord Mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall gate.

His Majesty and the Queen were pleased to do singular honour to Sir Samuel Fludyer, Lord Mayor, at their departure, as well as to the Lady Mayoress.

The Queen's easy, elegant, and condescending behaviour made an impression on the whole company; and joy at seeing our young and beloved sovereign so completely happy in his royal consort might easily be read in every countenance. The late patriotic minister too might learn the sense the city retained of his past services from the reception they gave him, which was such as must afford the highest satisfaction, and be considered as the most acceptable reward to a generous and noble mind. At his departure he was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to surround his chariot all the way to his house.

The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets through which their Majesties passed in their return to St. James's were illuminated in a most brilliant manner, but an accident had liked to have happened, by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under St. James's gateway.

At a court of common council, a motion was made, and agreed to, that his Majesty's statue should be erected on the Royal Exchange, amongst those of his predecessors; and that the pictures of his Majesty and his royal consort should be put in the Guildhall of the city.

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Nov. 20. By a sudden hurricane of wind several merchant ships below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the small craft were stove to pieces, and a corn lighter was sunk off East-lane stairs.

Nov. 23. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for their Majesties at Guildhall, being likewise appointed to make humble application, in the name of the common council of London, to know when their Majesties would be pleased to sit for their pictures, waited upon their Majesties, separately, for that purpose; and at the same time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the lord mayor, in obedience to his instructions, took occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which the common council should ever retain of their Majesties gracious condescension, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal presence. Their Majesties were pleased to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to express their entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and to assure the committee that both their pictures should be sent to the city.

Nov. 28. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, Thomas Green, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Thomas, translated to the see of Lincoln.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Bristol, Thomas Newton, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Young, translated to Norwich.

Nov. 31. By an account delivered in to the Parliament of Ireland, it appeared that the pensions from the 25th of March, 1759, to the 25th of March, 1761, amounted to the sum of 118,591*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* which exceeded the whole charges of the civil list by 35,129*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

A very fine coal mine was lately discovered near the city of Aberdeen; the first ever discovered in the north of Scotland.

Dec. 9. There happened at Carthagena, in the West Indies, a terrible storm from the southward, which was followed by an earthquake, that destroyed great part of the walls of the town, many of the houses, and numbers of the inhabitants were drowned by the floods which came down suddenly from the mountains with such rapidity as was never seen there before; and the floods brought down such a prodigious quantity of mud, &c. that the entrance of Bocha Chica was entirely choaked up, and the Spaniards were employed in opening of Bocha Grande. Two Spanish men of war were driven on shore, and the castles of Sainta Martha were entirely destroyed.

This year died Samuel Richardson, the author of Pamela, Clarissa Harlow, &c.

There died in Vienna 5310, and 5672 were born.

At Copenhagen 2749 were born, and 2592 died.

In Dublin 2292 died, and 1949 were born.

The burials in Norway in the district of the christians amounted to 6927, and the christenings to 11,024.

By an exact list taken of the inhabitants of Rome, there were 157,458 souls; of whom 42 were bishops, 2742 priests, 4381 persons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 students, 3653 poor in the hospitals, 37 Hereticks, Turks, and Infidels. During the last year 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 1760, TO DECEMBER 1761.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	8183	Males -	10668
Females -	7817	Females -	10395
In all	16000	In all	21063

Increase in the burials this year 1233.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age - -	7699
Between two and five - -	1573
Five and ten - - - -	660
Ten and twenty - - -	626
Twenty and thirty - - -	1655
Thirty and forty - - -	1920
Forty and fifty - - -	2088
Fifty and sixty - - -	1669
Sixty and seventy - - -	1518
Seventy and eighty - -	1102
Eighty and ninety - - -	467
Ninety and a hundred - -	84
A hundred - - - -	2
A hundred and one - - -	2
A hundred and three - - -	3
A hundred and five - - -	1
A hundred and seven - - -	1

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	73..75	106	136..137
July	81	113..114	140..141

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Jan.	24*s.* to 30*s.*	13*s.* to 16*s.*	11*s.* to 13*s.* 6*d.*
July	21*s.* to 22*s.*	12*s.* to 15*s.*	11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*

Quartern loaf 6*d.*

Number of Bankrupts from January, 1761, to December 1761, inclusive, 169.

1762, Jan. 1. The king of Spain issued a general pardon in favour of the sailors who had deserted since 1744, and ordered the payment of what was due to them before that time.

The Spanish ambassador quitted London, to embark for Holland.

Jan. 2. His Majesty in council granted a commission to the lords of the admiralty, to issue letters of marque for seizing Spanish vessels; and the same day he signed the declaration of war against Spain; and also appointed the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Jan. 4. War was declared against Spain.

Jan. 5. By the Exchequer receipts, the national debt appeared to be 110,603,836*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.* and the annual interest 3,794,594*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The supplies for this year were 18,300,143*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.* and the ways and means 18,617,895*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The land tax 4*s.*

Jan. 6. This being Twelfth-day, his Majesty went to the chapel royal St. James's, where he received the sacrament, and offered at the altar, gold, myrrh and frankincense, according to the ancient custom.

Jan. 7. Nine houses were consumed by a fire at Shad-Thames, near Dock-head.

Jan. 9. Several warehouses were consumed by a fire near Burr-street, Wapping.

The contract for victualling the navy for the ensuing year, was at the rate of 1*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per hundred for beef, and 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for pork.

Jan. 9. Died Dr. Hayter, Lord Bishop of London.

Jan. 10. The publicans advanced the price of porter a half-penny per quart.

Jan. 11. The Watermen's company allotted 500 apprentices to serve on board his Majesty's fleet.

Mr. Roubilliac, the famous statuary died.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, John Blagrave, esq.
Bedfordshire, Simon Taylor, esq.
Buckinghamshire, James Harding, esq.
Cumberland, John Richardson, esq.
Cheshire, Hon. Richard Barry.
Camb. and Hunt. Richard Cropp, esq.
Cornwall, Philip Enouf, esq.
Devonshire, Benjamin Incledon, esq.
Dorsetshire, Edmund Moreton Pleydell, esq.
Derbyshire, George Morewood, esq.
Essex, Richard Newman, esq.
Glocestershire, Peter Hancock, esq.
Hants, Thomas Gatehouse, esq.
Hertfordshire, H. F. Whitefield, esq.
Herefordshire, Howarth Cooke, esq.
Kent, George Kelly, esq.
Leicestershire, Calverly Bewick, esq.
Lincolnshire, T. Mainwaring, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Roberts, esq.
Northumberland, Ralph Bates, esq.
Northamptonshire, Jeffrey Fisher, esq.
Norfolk, Sir H. Berney, bart.
Nottinghamshire, John Newton, esq.
Oxfordshire, William Vanderskemin, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Sharp, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Powis, esq.
Somersetshire, T. Gunston esq.
Staffordshire, Sir Edward Littleton, bart.
Suffolk, Shadrack Brice, esq.
Surrey, W. B. Baldwin, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Grainger, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Fisher, esq.
Wiltshire, Prince Sutton, esq.
Yorkshire, Hugh Bethell, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Barlow, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Meredith, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Corrie, esq.
Cardiganshire, D. Lloyd, esq.
Carnarvonshire, Hugh Hughes, esq.
Denbighshire, Simon Thelwall, esq.
Flintshire, H. Harmer, esq.
Glamorganshire, Philip Williams, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Roger Wynne, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Rowland Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, Evan Vaughan, esq.

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LIST OF ALL THE SHIPS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH LAST YEAR :—

In Jan.	83	May	70	Sept.	60
Feb.	83	June	103	Oct.	32
March	52	July	83	Nov.	39
April	54	Aug.	77	Dec.	56

There had been taken in all 182 from the French since the commencement of the war, no less than 96 ships of war, carrying 5012 guns.

Jan. 15. A violent storm about three o'clock this morning, did great damage to the shipping in the river Thames, as well as on the coasts of Hampshire, Cornwall, and Devon.

Two assassins endeavoured to force their way into the King of France's apartment, killed the guards that resisted them, and got away undiscovered.

Lord Albemarle was appointed commander of an intended expedition against the enemies of Great Britain.

A survey was taken of the number of dwelling-houses at Boston in New England, when there appeared to be 2737.

Jan. 18. This day war was declared by *Spain* against England.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast, to be observed in England, Wales, and Ireland, on March 12.

Great damage was done by a high wind and tide at New York in North America.

Two hundred thousand pounds damage was done by a hurricane at Hispaniola.

The roof of the Opera-house at Rome fell in during the time of the performance, and killed sixteen persons of distinction, besides wounding and breaking the limbs of about fifty more, among whom were prince d'Asti, princess Borghese, &c.

This day was ordered to be kept as her Majesty's birth-day, and at noon their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility.

Jan. 19. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, when he requested *supplies* for the Spanish war.

Jan. 25. The prince Ernestus of Mecklenburg Strelitz, second brother to her Majesty, arrived in town.

Feb. 4. This day the island of Martinico, in the West Indies, surrendered to his Majesty's forces, under the command of admirals Rodney and Monkton. In this island was a very considerable quantity of military stores.

Fourteen privateers were taken in the harbour of Port-Royal-Bay.

The marine society since its establishment to this time, had collected, and equipped 9003 men and boys.

Feb. 8. Prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, had his audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the late empress Elizabeth, on January 5, and the accession of the emperor Peter III.

Robert Keith, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Russia.

Feb. 9. A remarkable high tide in the Thames, and the river Lea rose higher than was ever known in the memory of any man living.

Feb. 10. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave his royal assent to ;—

An act for raising 12,000,000*l.* by annuities, chargeable on the sinking fund.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon window-lights.

An act to enable his Majesty to discharge the navy debt, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 15. An embargo was laid on all the shipping in the several ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Feb. 18. Lord Tyrawley was appointed ambassador to Portugal, and commander in chief of the forces in that country.

A proclamation was issued for continuing all officers civil and military in England, Ireland, and Scotland, for four months.

Feb. 20. A fire at Liverpool did 4000*l.* damage ; another at Southerbay in Exeter, which destroyed eight houses ; and one at Cullumpton, which consumed six.

Feb. 23. At Shrewsbury a fire destroyed three dwelling houses, seven barns full of flax, and did a great deal of other damage.

Orders were issued for embarking the troops at Belleisle for Lisbon, after demolishing the fortifications.

Dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of Carlisle, was made bishop of London, and dean of his Majesty's chapel royal.

Dr. Charles Lyttleton, dean of Exeter, made bishop of Carlisle.

Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, sworn one of his Majesty's privy council.

Feb. 24. Great damage was done by a violent hurricane and a deep snow, whereby many lost their lives. Great havock and devastation on the sea-coast, more than was remembered by the oldest man ; it drove out of their element no less than thirteen male whales, a circumstance never known before ; three of which were on the coast of Kent, two on Essex, and one near the Hope.

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The silly affair of the pretended Cock-lane ghost, made a great noise this and the previous month.

March 1. The island of St. Lucia in the West Indies surrendered to the English forces.

March 5. Admiral Pocock's fleet sailed on an expedition against the Havannah, also the troops for Lisbon.

March 10. The tide rose so high that it flowed to the stairs of the House of Commons.

March 12. A general fast was observed this day.

March 16. A cessation of hostilities between Russia and Prussia took place.

March 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land tax and mutiny bills, and to several public and private bills.

April 5. The island of Grenada in the West Indies, with its dependencies, surrendered to the British forces.

April 7. A treaty was signed for a cessation of hostilities between Russia and Prussia, another between Prussia and Sweden.

This day the Lord Mayor, aldermen and common council of London waited on his Majesty with an address on the success of the British arms, and were graciously received.

April 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills; after which both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter holidays. Among the bills was that for raising and training the militia in England, wherein was expressed the proportion each county was to raise. The whole amounting to 30,840 men.

April 14. Messrs. Mason and Dixon, who were sent out by the Royal Society to observe the late transit of Venus over the Sun, returned from the Cape of Good Hope.

April 15. The king of Naples presented to our two Universities, the third volume of the account of the antiquities discovered at Herculaneum.

April 18. The expence incurred by South Carolina on account of the Indian war, amounted at this time to 107,000*l.*

April 20. A whale was found in Lynn deeps, fifty-five feet long and eleven deep.

April 28. A dreadful fire broke out at Munich in Bavaria, which destroyed several palaces and public buildings, besides near 200 dwellings, and a magazine with 20,000 muids of oats, the whole to a very considerable amount.

April 29. This day was published in the university of Moscow, Cornelius Nepos, in Latin, being the first classical book that ever came from the Russian press.

April 30. His Majesty this day issued a warrant for erecting a Regius Professorship of Rhetorick and Belles Lettres, in the university of Edinburgh, and appointed Dr. Hugh Blair to that office, with a salary of 70*l.* per annum during life.

The sudden melting of the snow on the mountain near Bilboa, caused such an inundation, that upwards of forty sail of shipping were lost in the river, and other damage done to the houses and effects, to the amount of 3,000,000 of livres.

A monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Thomson the author of the Seasons, &c.

May 2. There was a remarkable storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, at Amersham in Buckinghamshire, which lasted five hours.

May 5. The Jesuits were expelled France, and not one of the order dared appear in the streets of Paris.

May 9. Miranda in Portugal was taken by the Spaniards, and the same day the English forces arrived at Lisbon.

May 15. Braganza in Portugal was also taken by the Spaniards.

May 18. The Doge of Venice died, aged seventy-seven.

May 19. Their Majesties went to reside at Buckingham-house, since called the Queen's palace.

May 21. The Hermione Spanish register ship was taken by the English, valued at near twelve millions of money.

May 23. War was declared by Portugal against Spain.

May 24. Chaves in Portugal was taken by the Spaniards, who the next day were repulsed at the river Douro.

John, earl of Bute, appointed first Lord of the Treasury.

May 27. A terrible fire happened at Tiverton, in Devonshire, which consumed twenty-six houses.

A violent rain occasioned an inundation at Fontevrault in Anjou, did considerable damage; and at Maubege, the harvest was totally ruined by hailstones twelve ounces in weight.

A chapter of the Garter was held at St. James's, when prince William and the earl of Bute were elected of that noble order.

Peace was signed between Russia and Prussia.

June 2. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave his royal assent to

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several public and private bills, after which the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of July.

June 6. Died, Lord Anson, first Lord of the Admiralty.

June 15. War was declared by Spain against Portugal.

June 18. The Danes invested Hamburgh, but on receiving a sum of money withdrew.

A Cherokee prince and two chiefs arrived in town from Virginia, and were ordered to be provided for by his Majesty, to whom they were introduced.

June 19. The Lord Mayor and common council determined not to proclaim Southwark fair, but to discontinue it for the future.

June 20. War was declared by France against Portugal.

June 24. The French landed on Newfoundland.

This day the French were defeated at Grabenstein in Germany, by the English forces.

The moor, east of Bowes, in Northumberland, that near Hateley bridge, in Yorkshire, the high moors, near Sheffield, the Hether or Ling, near Temple-Sowerbey, and Bloreme-hill, in Monmouthshire, lately took fire, to the great terror and damage of the neighbouring inhabitants.

July 5. The grand cause between the city of London and the Dissenters concerning serving the office of sheriffs, was determined in favour of the latter.

July 6. The colours taken from the French at Grabenstein, were presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

Died Dr. James Bradley, professor of astronomy to the King.

July 7. The English forces landed on the isle of Cuba.

July 9. A great revolution happened in Russia, the emperor Peter III. was dethroned; her Imperial majesty his consort was proclaimed sole and reigning empress, and sovereign of the empire, by the name of Catherine the Second.

Sixteen dwelling houses were consumed by fire, at great Milton in Oxfordshire.

Many tumults arose at Manchester and in the northern parts of Staffordshire, on occasion of the price of corn, &c.

July 10. A monument to the memory of Handel erected in Westminster Abbey.

July 26. A fire broke out at Wareham, in Dorsetshire, and consumed one hundred and thirty houses, besides out-houses.

Six dwelling houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Winburn, in Dorsetshire.

Aug. 1. A fire broke out at Maxstock-Castle, which burnt down a great part of that ancient seat.

Aug. 4. The custom of giving vails to servants was abolished in Devonshire.

Aug. 9. The Cherokee chiefs set out for Portsmouth, to embark for their own country, carrying with them articles of peace between his Majesty and their nation, many rich presents, and warlike instruments.

Aug. 11. A dreadful accident happened at Worcester, by the blowing up of some gunpowder brought from London by the waggon.

Aug. 12. Havannah was taken by the English.

This morning at half an hour past seven, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince (his present Majesty George IV.). About five, orders were sent to the great officers of state to attend, and there were present the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Devonshire, the duke of Rutland, the lords Hardwicke, Huntingdon, Talbot, Halifax, Bute, Masham, and Cantalupe, and all the ladies of the bed-chamber, and the maids of honour. The Queen was delivered by Mrs. Draper: Dr. Hunter was in waiting, in case of his help being wanted. The archbishop was in the room; and the lords in a room adjoining, with the door open into the Queen's apartment. The person that waited on the King with the news of her Majesty being delivered of a prince, received a present of a 500*l.* bank note.

Just after her Majesty was safely in her bed, the waggons with the treasure taken in the Hermione, entered into St. James's-street; on which his Majesty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful occasions.

Aug. 17. The new born prince of Great-Britain, (electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles, and great Steward of Scotland) was created by his Majesty prince of Wales, and earl of Chester, on whose birth addresses were received from the two Universities, and almost every corporation in England, as were others on the late conquests.

Aug. 21. Died, the right honourable lady Mary Wortley Montague, mother of the countess of Bute: she was daughter of the first duke of Kingston, and was the introducer of inoculation for the small-pox, into this kingdom.

Aug. 23. A Dutch ship of war was taken by the English.

Aug. 24. About ten o'clock at night

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a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightnight began at London, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants; about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with some intermission, continued till near four on Wednesday morning.

Aug. 25. Almeyda in Portugal surrendered to the Spaniards.

Aug. 27. Valencia d'Alcantara in Spain was taken by the English and Portuguese troops.

Sept. 4. A proclamation was issued for the meeting of the Parliament on the 11th of November, then to sit for the despatch of business.

Sept. 5. His grace the duke of Bedford, with a numerous retinue set out for Dover in his way to France, with a commission from his Majesty to treat of peace. He sailed from Dover on Wednesday, and in little more than two hours landed at Calais. He was received at Paris with the greatest acclamation ever known, and was conducted into that city by 400 of the French king's household troops.

Sept. 8. The ceremony of christening his royal highness the prince of Wales was performed in the great council chamber of his Majesty's palace, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, his most serene highness the reigning duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, represented by the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, being godfathers; and her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales being godmother. The young prince was named George Augustus Frederick.

This morning about two o'clock a fire broke out at the back of a stair case in the Press-yard, Newgate, which in a few hours consumed all the apartments in that place, and greatly damaged the chapel.

Sept. 10. The duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador, arrived in town.

Sept. 11. Lord Kinsale, baron Courcy in Ireland, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, and appeared covered, according to an ancient grant to that family.

The town of Scarborough in New England, received great damage by fire.

The King made a present of 400*l.* to King's-college in New York, and 200*l.* to the colleges in Philadelphia.

Twenty cottages were burnt at Hitchin in Hertfordshire.

Sept. 18. Newfoundland was retaken by the English forces.

Sept. 21. Their Majesties set out from St. James's for Windsor to be present at the installation of the new knights of the Garter.

His royal highness prince William and the earl of Bute, were installed knights of the Garter, at Windsor, with great magnificence.

The ceremonies observed at the installation, were the same as usual on such occasions. The installation was preceded by the ceremony of the bishop of Salisbury's taking the oath as Chancellor of the order.

Died the celebrated musical composer Francisco Geminiani, aged 96.

Sept. 29. This day came on at Guildhall the election of a lord mayor for the year ensuing; when William Beckford, and William Bridgen, esq. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former.

Alderman Chaloner, and alderman Banks were sworn in sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Oct. 9. Schweidnitz was taken by the king of Prussia.

Three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships were taken by commodore Keppel.

Many woods caught fire in the late very dry season, in New England, and did some damage to the neighbouring settlements.

Oct. 27. By the rains that fell for some days past, a high tide in the river Thames, and a strong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty miles of London were so raised, that the like was never known in the memory of man.

The river Mole at Boxhill rose fifteen feet perpendicular; at Cambridge the river rose ten feet; and at Norwich twelve feet.

Manilla and the Phillippine Islands taken from the Spaniards by general Sir William Draper.

Nov. 1. Cassel was taken by the Hanoverians.

Nov. 3. Peace was signed at Fontainbleau, between England and France.

Nov. 6. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Aquila in Spain, which threw down several houses, and cracked the walls of the church from top to bottom. In 1703, more than 2000 persons lost their lives by a similar accident.

Nov. 25. This morning one of the King's messengers, despatched by the duke of Bedford, arrived at Whitehall, with the ratifications of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, of the preliminary articles of peace signed the 3d instant which were exchanged with his Grace, the 22d, at Versailles.

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Nov. 29. Peter Annett, by a judgment of the Court of King's Bench, ordered to stand in the pillory and afterwards imprisoned one year in Bridewell for writing a sceptical work, called "The Free Enquirer."

Dec. 1. The cessation of arms was proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, and other usual places in London and Westminster.

Dec. 21. The King went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the land tax, and malt bill, and several public and private bills.

Dec. 25. A severe frost set in and continued with little intermission for a month, causing great distress from the high price of provisions.

Amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1761, £18,655,750 2*s.* 8*d.*

The quantity of coal consumed in London for the year ending 1762, was estimated at 570,774 chaldrons, and one vat.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 1761, TO DECEMBER 1762.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7859	Males -	13,101
Females - -	7492	Females -	13,225
In all	15,351	In all	26,326

Increase in the burials this year 5263.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8371
Between two and five.....	2287
Five and ten	936
Ten and twenty	918
Twenty and thirty.....	2146
Thirty and forty.....	2379
Forty and fifty	2038
Fifty and sixty.....	2212
Sixty and seventy	2166
Seventy and eighty.....	1526
Eighty and ninety	659
Ninety and a hundred	85
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and fourteen	1

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	63..64	93..95	113..115
July	73..80	97..100	115..116

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Jan.	21*s.* to 26*s.*	14*s.* to 16*s.*	11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.*
July	27*s.* to 31*s.*	15*s.* to 18*s.*	19*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December 1762, inclusive 205.

His Majesty's State Coach which was finished this year cost as under:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Coachmaker.....	1673	15	0
Carver.....	2500	0	0
Gilder.....	933	14	0
Painter.....	315	0	0
Laceman.....	737	10	7
Chaser.....	665	4	6
Harness-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10½
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Milliner.....	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	6
Woollen Draper.....	4	3	6
Cover Maker	3	9	6
Total	£ 7,562	4	3½

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS EMPLOYED BY LAND AND SEA IN 1762, BEING THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR, WERE AS FOLLOWS:—

4	Troops of horse and grenadier guards - - -	715
5	Regiments of horse -	1,556
3	Ditto dragoon guards -	1,540
21	Ditto dragoons - -	9,764
3	Ditto foot guards - -	6,654
126	Ditto foot - - -	124,021
1	Ditto artillery - -	3,103
1	Ditto, Irish ditto - -	456
33	Ditto militia - - -	22,972
	Engineers - - -	60
135	Companies of marines -	18,335
33	Independant companies -	3,334
23	Companies of invalids -	1,219
7	Royal dock regiments -	5,000
	Sailors in the navy - -	51,645
	Hanoverians, Hessians, &c.	57,762
	Provincial militia, &c. in North America - -	20,000
	Total	328,146

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1763, Jan. 1. Christopher D'Oyley, esq. made deputy secretary at war.

Jan. 4. Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. made rear admiral of Great Britain, and rear admiral of the navies and seas of the said kingdom, in the room of Sir William Rowley, K. B. appointed admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet.

An expedition consisting of three frigates, and some smaller vessels, with 500 soldiers, attacked the Spanish settlement at Buenos Ayres, but the commodore's ship taking fire by accident, nearly the whole of the crew, with the commodore, perished; and thus frustrated the design of capturing the place.

Coals rose to 55*s.* the chaldron; and malt advanced from 24*s.* to 38*s.* a quarter.

Jan. 8. The Elizabeth, East Indiaman, took fire and blew up, by which accident, the captain, the second and fifth mates, and 44 men perished.

Jan. 21. A dreadful fire broke out at a milliner's, near Somerset House, in the Strand, which destroyed several houses; and Mrs. Holwell, mother of the late governor Holwell, perished in the flames, at the great age of 103.

Jan. 24. A riot occurred at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in consequence of the manager's refusing admittance at half price; Mr. Garrick came on the stage, and attempted to speak, but was refused a hearing; the ladies left the house, and the audience tore up the benches, broke the glass lustres, and committed other acts of violence. The house was cleared at nine o'clock, and the money returned. The next night the managers thought it expedient to accede to the wishes of the public, and thereby peace was restored. A similar riot, and carried to the same excess, occurred shortly afterwards at Covent Garden theatre, from the same cause.

Jan. 25. The Duke de Nivernois, elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Feb. 1. The tide rose higher at Portsmouth than had ever been known; the inhabitants at the Point were obliged to use boats in going from house to house.

Advice received from America, that the brigantine Polly, from the Havannah, took fire, and 80 soldiers and four sailors perished.

Feb. 10. The definitive treaty of peace, between England, France, and Spain, concluded at Paris; to which Portugal acceded.

Feb. 12. Richard Parsons and his wife, and Mary Fraser, the persons concerned in the imposture of the Cock Lane Ghost, received the sentence of the court of King's Bench; Parson's to stand three times in the pillory, and be imprisoned two years, his wife one year's imprisonment, and Fraser six months.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1763.

Berkshire, John Hippisley, esq.
Bedfordshire, Sir P. Monoux, bart.
Buckinghamshire, Joseph Buckett, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Aglionby, esq.
Cheshire, John Alsager, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Isaac Young, esq.
Cornwall, John Harrison, esq.
Devonshire, B. M. Tucker, esq.
Dorsetshire, W. Richards, jun. esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Holland, esq.
Essex, William Sheldon, esq.
Gloucestershire, Samuel Paul, esq.
Hants, J. Portal, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. C. Freeman, esq.
Herefordshire, George Terry, esq.
Kent, William Gordon, esq.
Leicestershire, E. W. Hartopp, esq.
Lincolnshire, William Gildas, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Gore, esq.
Northumberland, J. W. Bacon, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir Michael D'Anvers, bart.
Norfolk, Sir E. Astley, bart.
Nottinghamshire, Daniel Gash, esq.
Oxfordshire, Edward Horn, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Batson, esq.
Shropshire, Robert Burton, esq.
Somersetshire, S. Doddington, esq.
Staffordshire, John Sueyd, esq.
Suffolk, E. Spark, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Page, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Fowler, esq.
Warwickshire, J. Spooner, esq.
Worcestershire, Benjamin Johnson, esq.
Wiltshire, John Talbot, esq.
Yorkshire, Boynton Langley, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Felix Feast, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, David Bowen, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Paynter, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Love Parry, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Robert Morris, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mitton, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Pryce Davies, esq.

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Pembrokeshire, John Tucker, esq.
Radnorshire, John Williams, esq.

Feb. 13. The Thames rose so high that many houses on the Surrey side, were five feet under water; the bishop's walk near the palace at Lambeth was overflowed; the damage done was estimated at 20,000*l.* In Westminster Hall the water was four feet deep.

The snow in Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, and Wiltshire, was in many places eight feet deep in the public highways.

The first stone of the magnificent palace at Worksop, was laid by the duke and duchess of Norfolk.

Feb. 22. The committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of private mad-houses, made their report, by which it appeared, that great abuses prevailed in these establishments, which required the interference of the legislature to correct.

Feb. 23. An order of council was issued, prohibiting the importation of raw or salted hides, from Denmark, and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the contagious distemper, of which upwards of 80,000 cattle died during the late frost.

Feb. 26. A violent storm of hail, accompanied by a dreadful hurricane, happened at Broadway in Worcestershire, which tore up by the roots both timber and fruit trees, and carried them to a considerable distance.

The brigantine Polly, in her passage from Havanna to Jamaica, was burnt by accident, by which, two officers, one sergeant, two corporals, seventy-one soldiers, four sailors, four women, and a child, perished.

The Empress of Russia set aside the election of Prince Charles, third son of the king of Poland, to the dukedom of Courland; and procured the Duke de Biron to be restored to the title and sovereignty of that duchy.

March 1. A great storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain and hail, happened at Harrow on the hill; the fields were laid under water to a great extent, and the vane of the church, and fifteen feet of the spire, were destroyed by the lightning.

March 2. A thunder storm broke upon the city of Salop, and did some damage to the spire of the cathedral.

March 8. The earl of Sunderland was elected one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, in room of the late marquis of Tweedale.

Five waggon loads of money were lately brought to the bank from Portsmouth, by the Rippon man of war from the Havanna.

March 9. A great many outrages were committed in Ireland, by persons calling themselves Levellers, several people were maimed, and rewards were offered for apprehending the perpetrators.

March 22. Peace between England, France, and Spain, was proclaimed with the ceremonies usual upon such occasions.

It appeared that about this time the income of the East India company, amounted to nearly 700,000*l.* annually.

The nation was thrown into a great ferment on account of the cyder bill; several petitions were presented against it, and it was vigorously opposed in both Houses, and a protest entered against it in the Lords; the principal ground of objection, was the granting permission to excise officers to enter private houses at pleasure, by making cyder and perry subject to the excise laws.

March 24. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the following bills:—

A bill for the better regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

A bill to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for certain offices, &c.

A bill to rectify mistakes in naming commissioners under the land-tax act.

A bill to regulate the price and assize of bread, and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread, in Scotland.

A bill to amend an act for the due making of bread in England.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

A bill to enable officers, mariners, and soldiers to exercise trades.

A bill for paying and clothing the militia.

A bill for granting annuities to satisfy certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, &c.

And to several private and local bills.

March 31. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the following bills:—

A bill for laying additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry; and for raising 3,500,000*l.* by annuities and lotteries.

A bill for better securing the duties on malt.

A bill to enable the governors of Green-

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wich hospital to make provision for decrepid seamen that cannot be admitted into the hospital.

A bill to prevent occasional freemen voting at elections, for members of parliament.

A bill for granting 5000*l.* to John Harrison, for discovering the principles of an instrument for measuring time at sea.

And to several private and local bills.

A transport, called the Admiral Pocock, 600 tons, from the Havanna, lost near Dartmouth, and all the crew and passengers drowned.

The university of Oxford presented a loyal address to his Majesty on the peace, to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

Addresses were also received from the merchants of London, the protestant dissenters, and the quakers, on the like occasion.

April 7. James Eyre, esq. elected recorder of London, in the room of the late Sir William Moreton.

April 8. The earl of Bute resigned his office as first lord of the treasury, and Sir Francis Dashwood as chancellor of the Exchequer.

April 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the following bills:—

A bill for granting 2,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, and a bill for raising 1,300,000*l.* by loans on exchequer bills.

And to several private and local bills.

April 13. The University of Cambridge presented to his Majesty a dutiful and loyal address on the peace.

April 16. The right honourable George Grenville, appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer.

The right honourable George Grenville, lord North, Sir John Turner, T. O. Hunter, and James Harris, esqrs. appointed commissioners of the treasury.

The right honourable Henry Fox, created lord Holland of Foxley.

April 18. M. Quirini, and M. Morosini, ambassadors extraordinary from Venice, made their public entry into London.

April 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the following bills:—

A bill for preventing smuggling.

A bill to encourage the making of indigo in the plantations.

A bill to amend an act of Henry VIII. entitled Silk Works.

A bill to prevent persons fraudulently voting at elections, for members of Parliament.

And to several private and local bills.

After which, his Majesty made a most gracious speech, acquainting the House with the signature of the definitive treaty of peace, between England, France, and Spain, upon terms both honourable and beneficial to England; he then prorogued the Parliament.

April 20. The court of King's-bench granted a rule, for an information against the printers and publishers of the papers called the North Briton; and Mr. Wilkes the author, and the printers and publishers, were taken into custody.

Hugh, earl of Northumberland, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The duke of Marlborough made keeper of the privy seal.

April 29. A general warrant was issued on the 26th, for apprehending the authors, printers and publishers of a pamphlet, called the North Briton, No. 45, charged with containing matter of a seditious nature; in consequence of which the house of John Wilkes, esq. the reputed author, was this day entered by three king's messengers, who seized his person, and after an examination before the privy council, he was committed to the Tower.

April 30. The Temeraire and Orford took and carried into Jamaica, two Spanish register ships of great value.

May 5. This day was a public thanksgiving on account of the peace.

John Wilkes, esq. dismissed from the coloneley of the Bucks militia.

The East India company presented an address to his Majesty on the peace.

May 6. The house of lady Molesworth, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, was burnt down, and her ladyship, her brother captain Usher, her second and third daughter, and several servants perished in the flames; her eldest daughter, to escape the flames, jumped out of a window and broke her leg, her fourth daughter broke her thigh, the fifth daughter was miserably bruised in her fall from a garret window, the lady of Dr. Cooke Molesworth, who was on a visit to the family, threw herself from a two pair of stairs window and was dreadfully hurt, and the doctor himself narrowly escaped death.

Mr. Wilkes was brought before lord chief justice Pratt, chief justice of the Common Pleas, by Habeas Corpus, and discharged out of custody, on the ground that a libel, though a high misdemeanor, was neither treason, felony, or breach of

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the peace, and consequently could not destroy the privilege of a member of Parliament.

May 7. Earl Temple dismissed as lord lieutenant of the county of Bucks.

Lord viscount Stormont made ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor and empress of Germany.

May 12. The city of London presented an address to his Majesty on the peace, Sir Charles Asgill, the aldermen, recorder, &c. who carried the address were hissed by the populace on their going and returning.

A similar address of the merchants and traders of the city, signed by 922 persons was also presented.

May 14. The marquis of Granby appointed master of the ordnance.

May 18. The foundation of the Union Bridge over the Tweed was laid by the earl of Hume, in the presence of the trustees.

The merchants of London presented to his Majesty an address of congratulation on the peace.

May 31. Several old houses in Bunhill-row fell down, by which accident many lives were lost.

June 4. This being the King's birthday, it was celebrated in London with unusual rejoicings; but an unfortunate accident happened at Tower-hill, where the people assembled in great crowds to see the fire works, the rails surrounding a spring 30 feet deep suddenly gave way, when several were precipitated to the bottom, and six were taken out dead and fifteen dreadfully mangled.

June 15. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 23d, was further prorogued to the 6th of September.

A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Leicester, which did considerable damage, and greatly injured the spire of St. Mary's steeple.

June 16. A violent eruption of Mount Gibel in Sicily, the lava advanced two miles, and was estimated to be 30 feet broad and 16 feet deep, the noise produced by the volcanic eruption was heard twenty miles distant, no particular damage was done.

June 22. At a court of the East India Company it was resolved, that the interest on their bonds should be reduced to 4 per cent.

June 23. A fire broke out in King-street, Rotherhithe, which destroyed 20 houses and damaged several others.

June 25. At Offord Cluny, Huntingdonshire, a fire broke out which consumed nearly the whole town, consisting of 22 large farms and other dwelling-houses.

The foot path under the arch of St. Magnus Steeple, near London bridge, opened.

June 28. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Hungary, and a second so violent that all the churches and monasteries at Pest were more or less damaged, and the private houses suffered considerably at Kemora; 1500 houses were thrown down, and 300 considerably damaged; in one of the convents, 300 people are said to have lost their lives. The shocks altogether were 80 in number, at different periods between this date and the 3d of July, they were distinctly felt at Vienna, Dresden, and Leipsic.

There arrived in the port of Liverpool, between June 1762 and June 1763, 752 vessels laden, besides several in ballast.

July 6. Mr. Huckel, one of the printers concerned in "The North Briton," No. 45, obtained a verdict and 300*l.* damages against the King's messenger, and the next day James Lindsay, another printer, obtained 200*l.* damages for the same cause, these verdicts determined twelve other actions depending against the messengers.

Mr. Amyatt, who was sent by the East India Company to Cossim Ali Cawn, Subah of Bengal, to arrange respecting the duties imposed by the latter on the inland trade carried on by the East India company, was murdered and all his suite in returning to Calcutta; this occasioned a war between the Company and the Subah, and a proclamation was issued for restoring the deposed Subah, Meer Jaffier; majors Adams and Carnac commanding the company's troops, attacked the capital of Moorshedabad, and carried it by storm.

July 10. A fire broke out at New Crane Stairs, Shadwell, which destroyed 114 houses, besides warehouses, a dock, and a ship just finished, several lives were lost.

July 15. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Minety in Gloucestershire, by which Mr. Browne, a respectable farmer, and one of his servants were struck dead, after taking shelter under a hawthorn tree.

July 18. The Corsicans under Paoli obtained a victory at Furiana over the Genoese, commanded by general Matra.

July 19. Died, Nathaniel Hooke, author of the Roman history.

July 22. The nett amount of the pro-

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duce of the Sale of the Hermione, a Spanish Register ship, condemned 14 Sept, 1762, was £519,705 10s., which sum was divided between the officers and crews of his Majesty's ships Active, and Favourite.

July 23. Lord Tyrawley promoted to the rank of a Field-marshal.

Aug. 2. The East India company's troops attacked the army of Cossim Ali Cawn on the plains of Geriah, and though greatly inferior in numbers obtained a decided victory, in consequence of which Mongheer surrendered on the 11th of October.

August 5. The Indians on the Ohio and other tribes, attacked the British settlements and repulsed the troops sent out against them at Detroit; they also attacked Fort Pitt and obtained some partial successes, but they were defeated at Bushy-run with great loss, and fort Pitt was relieved.

Aug. 10. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince at St. James's palace, afterwards christened Frederick, and created Duke of York, &c.

Aug. 19. The metropolis was at twelve at noon overcast with a darkness resembling that which preceded the great earthquake at Lisbon, it rose in the N. W. attended with hail, rain, wind, and lightning, and driving with great velocity over London, devastated the county of Kent, occasioning a loss of upwards of 50,000*l.* it was particularly severe at Wateringbury, Hadlow, and other neighbouring Parishes.

Aug. 21. The earl of Egremont one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, died in a fit of apoplexy, and was succeeded by the Earl of Sandwich.

Sept. 2. John duke of Bedford made lord president of the privy council, vice the earl of Granville, deceased; and John earl of Sandwich one of the principal secretaries of state.

Sept. 8. A fire broke out at Shadwell docks which destroyed thirty houses, including Stocker's brewhouse.

The Indians attacked a convoy of British troops near Niagara and killed 70; on lake Erie they attacked a schooner conveying provisions to Detroit, but after a warm engagement they were repulsed with great loss.

Sept. 18. A mutiny broke out at Quebec amongst the troops under the command of general Murray, occasioned by the stoppage of 4*d.* for each ration of provisions, but by the prudent conduct of the general it was suppressed.

The sea at Weymouth suddenly rose ten feet, and returned as suddenly, caused it is supposed by an earthquake in some other part of the world.

Sept. 19. The justices of Southwark ordered the booths and stalls erected in St. George's fields to be taken down, and finally abolished what had for several years been called Southwark fair.

Sept. 29. At Worcester fair new hops sold from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per hundred, the best 70*s.*; Cheese 24*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt.

William Brigden, esq. elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 2. A violent storm of wind and rain visited the three kingdoms, but more particularly Ireland, 17 bridges in Wicklow, and 7 in Kilkenny were swept away by the floods, one of the bridges fell while crowded with people, and 70 persons perished.

Oct. 3. A riot occurred in Spitalfields amongst the weavers, several thousands of whom assembled and broke open the house of a silk weaver, destroyed his looms, and cut to pieces a quantity of valuable silk, they afterwards hung him in effigy and burnt it to ashes, they then dispersed without doing further mischief.

Oct. 5. Augustus III. king of Poland died at Dresden in the 70th year of his age.

Oct. 7. A proclamation was issued to encourage settlers to go to Quebec, and East and West Florida, and as rewards to the officers and soldiers who had served in the American war, 5000 acres were offered to a field officer, 3000 to every captain, 2000 to every subaltern, 200 to every noncommissioned officer, and 50 to every private.

Oct. 13. The earl of Hertford, his Majesty's ambassador to the court of France, set out from London on his embassy.

Oct. 16. The Count de Guerchy appointed by the court of France, ambassador to England arrived at Dover on his way to London.

Nov. 1. The honourable Charles York resigned his situation as attorney general.

A horse patrole established, under the direction of Sir John Fielding, for protecting the several roads leading to the metropolis.

Nov. 6. At Patna, Cossim Ali Cawn ordered 200 English prisoners to be murdered in cold blood, upon which major Adams advanced, and took the place by storm, and revenged the barbarity of the Subah, who was driven out of his former territories.

Nov. 7. Died, Sir Michael Forster, knt. one of the judges of the court of King's-bench.

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Nov. 9. The right honourable William Brigden, was sworn into office as Lord Mayor of London, with the usual formalities.

Nov. 12. The Blue Anchor public-house, near the King's yard, Deptford, fell down, whereby two of the lodgers were killed, and several persons wounded.

Nov. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of Parliament with a most gracious speech, wherein he congratulated them on the return of tranquillity, and assuring them that the powers lately engaged in hostilities against us were desirous of cultivating a friendly disposition towards us, and recommended the improvement of the valuable acquisitions made during the war, and the cultivation of the arts of peace; so as to extend effectually the commerce, and augment the happiness of the kingdom.

Upon which both Houses of Parliament presented dutiful and loyal addresses.

Nov. 16. The corporation of the city of London, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying a repeal of so much of the cyder act as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the excise laws.

A duel was fought between Samuel Martin, esq. member for Camelford, and late secretary to the treasury, and the celebrated John Wilkes, when the latter was severely wounded.

Nov. 19. Died, Thomas Howard, earl of Effingham, deputy earl marshal of England.

Nov. 24. At fort Augusta in Jamaica, a powder magazine was blown up by lightning, by which accident, captain Talbot, lieutenant Dunbar with his lady, lieutenant Dunn, and ensign Keating, perished, besides 30 others, exclusive of eleven negroes. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder exploded, and the concussion was felt for ten miles round.

Nov. 26. A motion was made in the court of Common-pleas, to set aside the verdict given against the King's messengers, (in Wilkes's affair) on the ground of excessive damages, but the court on argument, refused the motion, and confirmed the verdict.

Nov. 27. Prince Massareno, ambassador from the court of Spain, arrived in London.

Dec. 1. The Hanover packet from Lisbon, with 17,000*l.* in specie on board, was lost in the North Channel, off Padstow, and the captain, crew, and passengers, amounting to 60 persons, perished.

A violent storm of wind and rain general over Great Britain and Ireland, did immense damage to the buildings and shipping.

The powder mills at Waltham Abbey were blown up.

Dec. 3. The North Briton, No. 45, was ordered to be burnt this day at the Royal Exchange, by the common hangman; but a great mob assembled, who insulted the sheriff, Mr. Harley, in the grossest manner, and interrupted the officers appointed to execute the orders of the two Houses of Parliament. Mr. Harley was wounded by a billet thrown into his coach; by the zeal of the officers the pamphlet was partially committed to the flames, but the mob rushed in, and rescued a part, which they bore off in triumph, and displayed it at Temple-bar, where they made a bonfire, and burnt a large jack boot, and afterwards dispersed. A warrant was issued to apprehend the rioters.

Dec. 6. John Wilkes, esq. obtained a verdict in the court of Common-pleas, against Robert Wood, esq. under secretary of state, for seizing his papers; the jury, after a hearing of fifteen hours, gave Mr. Wilkes, 1000*l.* damages.

Dec. 7. His excellency Count de Seilern, ambassador extraordinary from the Emperor and Empress Queen, delivered his credentials at an audience.

Dec. 9. An order of council was issued, prohibiting any of his Majesty's subjects from furnishing aid, or giving countenance or succour, to the inhabitants of Corsica, in rebellion against the republic of Genoa.

Dec. 10. Mr. Leach, one of the printers of the North Briton, No. 45, obtained a verdict and 400*l.* damages against three of the King's messengers.

Dec. 19. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave his assent to the following bills.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty of 4*s.* in the pound, by way of land-tax; and a bill for continuing the duties on malt.

And to several private and local bills.

Two spermaceti whales were caught on the Essex coast, each measuring 65 feet in length.

Dec. 21. The Cartoons of Raphael were brought from Hampton-court to the Queen's house in St. James's park.

The amount of linen cloth stamped for sale in Scotland, from the 1st Nov. 1762, to the 1st Nov. 1763, is 12,399,656 yards, which exceeded the preceding year by 1,096,419 yards, making an increase in value of 77,473*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

Great riots in Edinburgh on occasion of

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he scarcity of meal, but by the prudence of the magistrates they there suppressed.

Dec. 31. At Holt, near Winbourn, Dorsetshire, died Mr. Benjamin Bower, who weighed 34 stone four pounds, he was an active, lively man, though of such large dimensions; part of the wall of his house was taken down to admit his coffin.

Died, this year, Dr. William Smellie, the celebrated anatomist. Also, William Shenstone, the poet. George Psalmanazar the impostor, author of a fictitious work, called the History of the Island of Formosa, and Theophilus Lobb, physician, and author of several medical treatises.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 14, 1762, TO DECEMBER 14, 1763.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	7761	Males	13147
Females	7372	Females	12996
In all	15133	In all	26143

Decrease in the burials this year 183.
Among the deaths there were 105 drowned.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8200
Between two and five	2963
Five and ten	1346
Ten and twenty	996
Twenty and thirty	2144
Thirty and forty	2404
Forty and fifty	2736
Fifty and sixty	1894
Sixty and seventy	1689
Seventy and eighty	1314
Eighty and ninety	564
Ninety and one hundred	91
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1

	£	s.	d.
The total of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1764, amounted to	7,820,102	19	3

WAYS AND MEANS.

	£	s.	d
Land and malt-tax	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the bank	1,000,000	0	0
New Exchequer bills to be issued	800,000	0	0
Of the bank, for renewal of their contract	110,000	0	0
Savings	163,558	3	0
Militia money	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	3,497	9	9
The saving of non-effective men	140,000	0	0
Produce of the French prizes	700,000	0	0
Surplus of the sinking fund	2,000,000	0	0
Total	£7,817,055	12	9

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 89	119..120	157..158
July. 87..90	118..122	165..167

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. Barley per qr. Oats per qr.
Jan. 29*s.* to 35*s.* 20*s.* to 26*s.* 19*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*
July 29*s.* to 35*s.* 20*s.* to 26*s.* 19*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.*
Quartern Loaf 7½*d.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December 1763, inclusive, 249.

1764, Jan. 11. The earl of Holdernesse, outward bound East Indiaman, wrecked off Deal, the crew and passengers saved.

Jan. 12. His serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, landed at Harwich, and the next morning waited upon their Majesties.

Jan. 14. A violent storm of wind from W. S. W. did great damage in several parts of the kingdom, during which two fires broke out in London, one near Hyde-park corner, and the other in Ratcliff Highway, consuming seven or eight houses each.

Jan. 16. His serene highness the prince of Brunswick was married to her royal highness the princess Augusta, by the archbishop of Canterbury, and on the 26th they set out for Helvoetsluys.

Jan. 20. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited upon his Majesty with an address, on the marriage of the princess Augusta.

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Jan. 22. Admiral George Brydges Rodney, esq. created a baronet.

Jan. 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for naturalizing the prince of Brunswick.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

And to several private bills.

The bank of England obtained a renewal of their charter, for 21 years, from 1765, on paying 110,000*l.*, and lending government 1,000,000*l.* on the credit of Exchequer bills at three per cent.

Feb. 3. A violent storm of snow, hail, and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, happened at Clare, in Suffolk; a ball of fire struck the church, beat down part of the tower, and the dial of the clock.

Feb. 12. The tide in the river Severn, came up half an hour before its usual time, to the great astonishment of the people, but their surprise was augmented on perceiving a second tide coming up half an hour afterwards. A similar strange occurrence happened at Bristol.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, John Walter, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Pym, esq.
Buckinghamshire, William Lloyd, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Ellison, esq.
Cheshire, John Crewe, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Edward Martin, jun. esq.
Cornwall, H. Mountsteven, esq.
Devonshire, W. Spicer, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Pinney, esq.
Derbyshire, Leo. Fosbrooke, esq.
Essex, John Wilks, esq.
Gloucestershire, Giles Nash, esq.
Hants, Sir Thomas Worsley, bart.
Hertfordshire, David Williams, esq.
Herefordshire, Edward Greenly, esq.
Kent, Henry Goodwin, esq.
Leicestershire, John Weston, esq.
Lincolnshire, Marmaduke Tomlyn, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Lloyd, esq.
Northumberland, Charles Read, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir B. Williams, bart.
Norfolk, John Davis, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Charles Mellish, esq.
Oxfordshire, Abel Dotting, esq.
Rutlandshire, Edward Hunt, esq.
Shropshire, Edward Rogers, esq.
Somersetshire, William Helyar, esq.
Staffordshire, William Armett, esq.
Suffolk, Sir J. Blois, bart.
Surrey, James Morris, esq.
Sussex, John Pay, esq.
Warwickshire, John Knightly, esq.
Worcestershire, Rowland Berkley, esq.
Wiltshire, Walter Long, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William Foulis, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Lewis, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Bowen, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Woodford Rice, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Griffith, esq.
Denbighshire, William Dymock, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Parry Price, esq.
Glamorganshire, Ab. Williams, esq.
Merionethshire, William Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, A. Blainey, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Ford, esq.
Radnorshire, James Broome, esq.

Feb. 14. The school-house of Mrs. Robertson in St. John's-court, Cow-lane, Smithfield, fell down about ten o'clock at night, by which accident, Mrs. Robertson, two other women, and a child, were killed.

Feb. 21. John Wilkes, esq. was tried at the court of King's-bench, before lord chief justice Mansfield, for reprinting and publishing No. 45 of the North Briton; when, after a trial of eight hours, the jury consulted nearly two hours, and brought in a verdict of guilty.

He was also tried and found guilty of publishing an obscene pamphlet,, called, "An Essay on Women."

The freedom of the city of London was voted by the court of common council, to lord chief justice Pratt, for his honest decision on the subject of general warrants; the vote was accompanied with a request that his lordship would sit for his picture, to be placed in the Guildhall of the city. The example of the city of London, was followed by several other corporate cities and towns in England.

Feb. 29. A large tract of land, about sixteen acres, at Ashton, in Gloucestershire, slipped from Bredon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture grounds at the bottom of the hill, the ground removed preserved its surface nearly entire: it is thought that the moving ground was near twenty feet deep.

Baron de Gross, ambassador from Russia, had his first private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

March 6. Died, aged 73, Philip York,

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earl of Hardwick, successively lord chief justice of the King's-bench, and lord high Chancellor, which last office he resigned in 1756.

March 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

A bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of tallow, &c. from Ireland.

A bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

A bill to amend an act for laying an additional duty on cyder and perry.

And to several private bills.

March 27. The earl of Morton was elected president of the Royal Society, in the room of the late earl of Macclesfield.

From a report of the state of the Magdalen charity, it appears that from its opening in 1758, to the 22d instant, 583 females were admitted, who were disposed of as follows:—

Reconciled to their friends -	63
Placed in service - -	196
Lunatics - - -	23
Died - - - -	10
Discharged at their own request -	53
Ditto for irregularity -	94
Never returned from the hospitals	28
Now in the house - -	116
	583

In consequence of the death of Sir Jacob Gerard Downing, on 6th of February last, without issue male, an estate of 6000*l.* a year devolved to the University of Cambridge, for building and endowing a college, to be called Downing college.

April 5. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

A bill for granting certain duties on goods in the British colonies, and encouraging trade to the sugar colonies.

A bill for lessening the duty on the importation, and raising it on the exportation of beaver skins.

A bill for regulating pilots, &c.

A bill for encouraging the manufacture of British sail-cloth.

A bill for discharging recognizances estreated in the Exchequer.

A bill for regulating buildings, and preventing fires.

And to several road and enclosure bills.

The sum of 1200*l.* was collected at the anniversary meeting of the Magdalen charity.

April 9. The journeymen Spitalfields weavers, amounting to several thousands, presented a petition to his Majesty, at the Queen's house, representing the miserable condition of themselves and families, in consequence of the clandestine importation of French silks; a deputation being introduced to the King, he was pleased to receive the petition, and promised to lay the matter before the Parliament.

April 14. A great fire broke out at Mr. Nash's house, in St. James's-square, which entirely destroyed it, and greatly injured two others; six persons perished in the flames.

April 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

A bill for vesting the fort of Senegal in the African company.

A bill for regulating in what cases letters should be sent postage free.

A bill for allowing further time for the enrollment of wills and deeds made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

A bill for paving, lighting, and cleansing the squares, streets, &c. in Westminster.

A bill for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts.

A bill for preventing inconveniencies arising in cases of merchants, and such other persons as are within the statutes of bankrupts, being entitled to privilege of parliament, and becoming insolvent.

A bill to encourage the cambric manufactures of England.

A bill for continuing several acts of Parliament for encouragement of the whale fishery.

And to several other bills of a local and private nature.

After which his Majesty made a speech, and the Parliament was prorogued to Thursday the 29th of June.

April 23. His serene highness the duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the earl of Halifax, were invested with the order of the Garter, and lord Clive with the order of the Bath.

May 4. Mr. Arthur Beardmore obtained a verdict in the court of Common-pleas of 1000*l.* damages, against the King's messengers, for entering his house and imprisoning his person, by virtue of a secretary of state's warrant; the lord chief justice declared such seizure and imprisonment illegal. An attempt was made to set aside this verdict, on the ground of excessive damages, but the motion was rejected by the judges, and the verdict established.

May 11. A riot happened at Ranelagh

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by the servants of the nobility and gentry, who had agreed to abolish the abused practice of giving or receiving vails, they broke the lamps and windows, and pelted the company with stones, wounding several persons, in consequence of which many gentlemen used their swords, when in the scuffle several of the servants were wounded and four seized and committed to Newgate.

May 13. Died the right rev. Richard Osbaldiston, bishop of London.

May 18. The right rev. Dr. Terrick, translated from the see of Peterborough to that of London.

May 19. The right honourable Robert lord Henley, lord high chancellor, created earl of Northington.

May 22. Philip Carteret Webb, esq. solicitor to the Treasury, was tried before lord chief justice Mansfield for perjury, but was honourably acquitted.

A marble statue of Mr. Pitt, as large as life, was placed by the city of Cork in their Exchange with an inscription recording his talents and able administration.

May 25. The bishop of Rochester, Dr. Pierce, resigned his bishopric, and retired to a private life.

June 8. Died the right honourable William earl of Bath, F.R.S. aged 82.

June 18. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in London and its environs; several public buildings suffered severely, particularly the beautiful spire of St. Bride's church, Fleet-street, which was so much shattered as rendered it necessary to rebuild it; several balls of fire fell, but exploded without mischief.

June 21. Messrs. Wilson and Fell, booksellers, obtained a verdict of 600*l.* damages in the Sheriffs court against three of the King's messengers for seizing their papers, &c.

The fourteen journeymen printers who had obtained verdicts against the King's messengers for false imprisonment, on account of No. 45, of the North Briton, agreed to compound for the sums awarded them, viz. thirteen of them accepted 120*l.* each in lieu of 200*l.* and the other 175*l.* in lieu of 300*l.*

June 23. A storm of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning did considerable damage in the counties of Middlesex, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, Durham, Oxford, Gloucester, Essex, Buckinghamshire, Worcestershire, Hants, &c. the hailstones were in some places an inch and a quarter long, three quarters of an inch broad, and half an inch thick, the damage done in Berkshire alone was estimated at £20,000.

A small piece of ground in Piccadilly bought some years ago by a brewer for putting his butts in, for 30*l.* was sold lately for 2,500*l.* an extraordinary increase in the value of property in that situation.

June 24. Died at Pisa the celebrated count Algarotti F.R.S.

June 30. An alarming fire broke out at Mr. Rickards, a distillers in Piccadilly, which consumed that and four adjoining houses, and damaged several others, a servant maid perished in the flames.

July 9. The chevalier d'Eon, lately plenipotentiary from the court of France, was tried for a libel on count de Guerchy the French ambassador, and found guilty.

July 20. The rev. Mr. Entick obtained a verdict in the court of common pleas of 300*l.* damages against the King's messengers, for forcibly entering his house, seizing his papers, and confining his person.

July 26. Mr. Williams was tried at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Mansfield, for republishing No. 45, of the North Briton, and found guilty. Mr. Kearsley was also tried for the original publication of that paper and also found guilty.

July 28. A fire broke out at Abbotsbury which destroyed nine houses, the whole town narrowly escaped destruction.

July 29. A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain visited Chatham, and its vicinity, the main-mast of the Yarmouth guard-ship was shivered, and several bells and wires melted by the lightning, a ball of fire fell in a stable at Swallcliffe, killed a horse and set the stable on fire.

Aug. 3. His Majesty further prorogued the Parliament to the 30th of October.

Aug. 17. An order of council was issued requiring the laws to be strictly enforced against smuggling, particularly on the coasts of the Isle of Man.

Aug. 23. Died at Tonbridge Wells, the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, member for Southampton, and F.R.S.

Aug. 28. Died at Clapham Sir John Barnard, knt. father of the city of London.

Aug. 31. His royal highness the Duke of York arrived at his house in Pall Mall from his travels in Italy, &c.

Sept. 7. Count Poniatowski elected and proclaimed king of Poland by the name of Stanislaus Augustus.

Sept. 25. Died Robert Dodsley the celebrated bookseller, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Sept. 28. This day the highest tide arose in the Thames which had been known for

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many years, great damage was done by filling the cellars and overflowing the marshes.

Sept. 29. Sir William Stephenson, knt. alderman of Bridge ward within, elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The empress of Russia published a manifesto disclaiming all knowledge of the death of prince Ivan, who had been horribly assassinated; she blamed Mirowitz who attempted to rescue Ivan, and raise a rebellion in his favour, to prevent which, the officers who guarded him put an end to his life. Mirowitz was afterwards executed.

The great increase of the trade of Liverpool may be estimated by the number of vessels of all descriptions in the port this month, viz. 321, the arrivals since June last were 530 ships.

A mob of White Boys attacked a party of the King's forces, who were conveying four of their body to Kilkenny gaol with a view to rescue them, the skirmish was long and bloody, above thirty of the rioters were killed or wounded, and several of the King's troops lost their lives; on the approach of a reinforcement the rioters made a precipitate retreat.

At Withersfield, in Suffolk, (a Roman burying place) there was discovered a glass urn of good colour and elegant make, with a fluted handle, capable of containing two gallons and a half wine measure, supposed to be the largest of the kind ever discovered in England.

Oct. 1. The great arch of Blackfriars bridge was opened for the first time, and the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. in the City barge passed through it.

Oct. 2. Died his grace the duke of Devonshire, succeeded by his son William now duke of Devonshire.

Oct. 4. The tide of ebb was lower in the river Thames than had been known for many years.

Oct. 8. The Piggot, Indiaman from Bengal, brought advice of a mutiny among the troops, that Sujah Dowlah had espoused the cause of Cossim Ali, but that the Company's settlements were in no danger.

Advices were also received of the loss of the Winchelsea, East Indiaman.

Oct. 9. In consequence of the high price of provisions his Majesty issued a royal proclamation for the free importation of salt pork and butter from Ireland, and a reward of 100*l.* was offered for discovering any unlawful combinations in the sale of provisions; in Derbyshire wheat was sold as high as 8*s.* 4*d.* a bushel.

Oct. 13. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 30th instant was further prorogued to the 10th January.

Oct. 31. Advices received from America state the bad effects of the late act of Parliament for regulating the trade of the plantations, and for laying a duty on their exports and imports in order to defray the expences of their own government.

Nov. 1. Sentence of outlawry was pronounced against John Wilkes, esq. at the Sheriffs county court.

Nov. 4. Dr. Barnardiston, master of Bennet College, was chosen Vice Chancellor of Cambridge.

Died Charles Churchill the celebrated satirical poet.

Nov. 6. About a quarter past five in the morning a slight but alarming shock of an earthquake was felt at Oxford and the neighbouring towns and villages, and in different parts of Berkshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire.

Nov. 7. His excellency count Brushe, ambassador from the court of Dresden, had his first private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor entertained a great company of the nobility and members of Parliament in Guildhall.

Nov. 13. Died Sir Thomas Clark, knt. Master of the Rolls.

Nov. 15. The courts of France and Spain returned a categorical answer relative to the subsistence money due for the prisoners of the former, and the ransom of the Manillas, both of which were absolutely refused.

Died Robert Lloyd author of the Actor and other ingenious articles in verse and prose.

Nov. 17. His royal highness prince William Henry, brother to his Majesty, created duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and earl of Connaught.

Nov. 24. On a memorial being presented by the earl of Hertford to the court of France stating the illegal proceedings of the governor of Goree, in attempting to establish a settlement near the river Gambia, that court declared its disapprobation of the governor's proceedings, and recalled him to give an account of his conduct.

A dreadful fire broke out in the workshop of a snuff-maker in Aldersgate-street, which destroyed that, and several other houses; and Mr. Hatton's timber yard, several persons lost their lives and many were hurt.

Dec. 3. The princess Augusta, consort of the hereditary prince of Brunswick, delivered of a princess.

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Dec. 10. Dr. Benjamin Franklin deputed by the general assembly of Philadelphia, to assist in transacting the important affairs of that province, arrived in London.

Dec. 11. The cause of Arthur Beardmore, esq. an eminent solicitor, against the earl of Halifax, for an assault and false imprisonment in a messenger's house, came on in the court of Common-pleas, before lord chief justice Pratt, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict, and 1500*l.* damages.

The whole of the town of Fendenthal in Upper Silesia, except 26 houses, was by a great fire, reduced to ashes.

Dec. 12. The several causes of the rev. Mr. Entick, Messrs. Fell and Wilson, and Mr. Meredith, against the earl of Halifax, were tried for the same causes of action by four different juries, who respectively gave the damages to Mr. Meredith 200*l.*, Mr. Entick 20*l.*, Mr. Fell 10*l.*, and Mr. Wilson 40*l.*

A spermaceti whale, whose length was 54 feet, and girth 38 feet, was thrown on shore near Whitstable in Kent.

By an edict of the French king, the society of the Jesuits was dissolved, but permission was given them to reside in France as private individuals.

AMOUNT OF THE CAPITAL FUNDS OF THE BANK, SOUTH-SEA, AND INDIA-HOUSE, AT THE CLOSE OF 1764.

Bank stock	10,780,000
Four per cent. consolidated annuities	20,240,000
Four per cent. 1763	3,500,000
Four per cent. Navy	3,500,000
Three and a half per cent. 1756	1,500,000
Three and a half per cent. 1758	4,500,000
Three per cent. consols	33,627,821
Three per cent. reduced	17,701,323
Three per cent. 1726	1,000,100
South-Sea stock	3,662,784
Three per cent. old annuities	12,404,270
Three per cent. new	8,058,255
Three per cent. 1751	2,100,000
India stock	3,200,000
Three per cent. India annuities	3,000,000
Total	£129,674,553
Long annuities	248,250
The annual interest of the whole amounts to	4,825,738

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 1763, TO DEC. 1764.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8593	Males	11,503
Females	8208	Females	11,699
	16,801		23,202

Decreased in the burials this year 2941.

Died,	
Under two years of age	7673
Between two and five	2026
Five and ten	939
Ten and twenty	877
Twenty and thirty	2000
Thirty and forty	2228
Forty and fifty	2403
Fifty and sixty	1823
Sixty and seventy	1607
Seventy and eighty	1099
Eighty and ninety	471
Ninety and a hundred	53
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and four	2

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1764	7,712,562	18	7
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session	6,701,352	9	8
Leaving a deficit of	1,011,210	8	11

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 80..84	112..114	157..160
July 83..84	112..113	144..145

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 30*s.* 35*s.*	24*s.* 30*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* 11*s.*
July 30*s.* 35*s.*	24*s.* 30*s.*	13*s.* 6*d.* 19*s.*

Quartern loaf 7*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. 1764, inclusive, 273.

1765, Jan. 8. The society for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen established.

Jan. 10. His Majesty went in state to the

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House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech from the throne, in which he communicated to the House, the intended marriage between the Prince Royal of Denmark and the princess Caroline Matilda, his Majesty's second sister.

His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester took the oath, and his seat in the House of Peers.

Several thousand weavers of Spitalfields presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying a prohibition of foreign wrought silk.

Jan. 11. The king of France ceded to Spain, Louisiana and New Orleans.

Jan. 12. Both Houses of Parliament presented addresses to his Majesty on his most gracious speech.

Jan. 15. Alderman Janssen elected chamberlain of the city of London, in the room of Sir Thomas Harrison, deceased; the poll, which closed on the 19th, gave him 1316 votes; there were five candidates for the office.

The outward-bound East India ship Albion, was wrecked on the sands off the North Foreland, the crew, and nearly the whole of the cargo saved.

Jan. 17. In Ireland, floods prevailed, which did immense damage; houses, mills, bridges, and other edifices were swept away by the force of the torrents, and several lives were lost.

Jan. 18. Her Majesty's birth-day was observed at court with uncommon splendour.

Jan. 25. Mr. Kearsley and Mr. Williams, were brought to the court of King's-bench to receive sentence; the former for publishing No. 45 of the North Briton in sheets, and the latter for a republication of the same in volumes. Mr. Kearsley, in consequence of a promise made by the secretary of state, that he should not be prosecuted on giving up the author, was discharged on his own recognizance; and Williams was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* to be imprisoned in the King's-bench six months, to stand once in the pillory, and to give security in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for seven years.

Jan. 26. At the Star and Garter tavern, in Pall Mall, a duel was fought, between Lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, of Nottinghamshire, in which the latter received a wound, which caused his death in a few hours.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon, but happily no damage was sustained.

The ambassador of France having offered, on behalf of his court, 670,000*l.* in full, for the liquidation of the debt due for subsistence of the French prisoners taken by England during the last war, his Majesty referred the offer to the House of Commons, who addressed his Majesty upon the occasion, and advised the acceptance of it.

His Majesty granted a charter for incorporating the society of artists of Great Britain.

Jan. 28. The King went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill for the importation of Irish provisions.

Feb. 7. The pope issued a decree, approving and confirming the institution of the Jesuits, on account (as is alledged) of the great services rendered by them to the church.

Feb. 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

The land and malt-tax bills.

A bill to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

A bill for allowing further time for the importation of goods, &c. from the ceded islands.

And to several private bills.

Feb. 13. The rev. Neville Maskelyne, appointed astronomer royal.

Feb. 14. Parsons, the inventor of the fraud of the Cock-lane ghost, discharged from his imprisonment, having been committed for two years.

Williams, the bookseller, stood in the pillory, pursuant to his sentence, for publishing No. 45 of the North Briton; he was received with acclamations by the mob, and a collection of 200 guineas was made for him.

The cold was so intense, that the mercury in the Thermometer was at seven degrees, which is 25 degrees below the freezing point, and within seven degrees of the cold in Iceland.

Feb. 25. Lord Byron committed to the Tower, on the charge of killing Mr. Chaworth in a duel.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, John Archer, esq.
Bedfordshire, Richard Edwards, esq.
Buckinghamshire, William Blackwell, esq.
Cumberland, Samuel Irton, esq.
Cheshire, Hon. James Barry Smith.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Cockayne, esq.

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Cornwall, William Churchell, esq.
Devonshire, Paul Orchard, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Pinney, esq.
Derbyshire, Joseph Greaves, esq.
Essex, William Mildmay, esq.
Gloucestershire, R. D. Yate, esq.
Hants, Sir Edward Hulse, bart.
Hertfordshire, Bibye Lake, esq.
Herefordshire, William Vaston, esq.
Kent, Sir Richard Betenson, bart.
Leicestershire, Amb. Sanders, esq.
Lincolnshire, Thomas Williamson, esq.
Monmouthshire, Solomon Jones, esq.
Northumberland, Matthew Forster, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. Harper, esq.
Norfolk, W. W. Bulmer, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Ellis, esq.
Oxfordshire, Arthur Annesley, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Lawrence, esq.
Shropshire, John Topp, esq.
Somersetshire, Peter Taylor, esq.
Staffordshire, John Hodgetts, esq.
Surrey, J. Hughes, jun. esq.
Sussex, Samuel Leeves, esq.
Suffolk, George Golding, esq.
Warwickshire, Robert Child, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Winwood, esq.
Wiltshire, Benjamin Adamson, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Thomas Wentworth, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, H. Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, Owen Evans, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Rees, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Griffith, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Evans, esq.
Denbighshire, Thomas Kyffin, esq.
Flintshire, John Edwards, esq.
Glamorganshire, R. C. Jones, esq.
Merionethshire, John Pugh esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Ambler, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. F. Meyrick, esq.
Radnorshire, Sir Hans Fowler.

Feb. 28. General Marbeuf, commander of the French auxiliary forces in Corsica, took possession of the garrison and forts, in the name of the Genoese.

March 12. The House of Commons resolved to raise 1,500,000*l.*; two fifths by annuities at three per cent, two fifths by lottery, and the remainder by a tontine on lives.

March 14. The bank declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on their capital.

March 19. The Parliament resolved to grant Mr. Harrison 10,000*l.* for the discovery of the longitude by his time-piece, and a further grant of 10,000*l.* should his time-piece equally answer in a voyage to be made to Hudson's-bay.

March 22. His Majesty gave by commission the royal assent to the following bills:—

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

A bill for better regulating his Majesty's marine forces.

A bill for permitting the free importation of cattle from Ireland.

A bill for providing a public reward for discovering the longitude.

A bill for laying a stamp duty in the British colonies in America.

A bill for lighting, paving, &c. the streets in Westminster.

And others of less importance, and to several private bills.

March 23. The common council of the city of London, voted the freedom of the city to his royal highness the duke of Gloucester.

March 24. The house of Mr. Walsh, of Mount-Neal, in Kilkenny, Ireland, was maliciously set on fire, by which his wife and six children perished in the flames.

March 28. The collection at the annual dinner of the London hospital, amounted to 1333*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, the Duke of York being president.

April 1. An explosion of damp or foul air took place at Walker's colliery, near Newcastle, by which accident, seven men and seventeen horses were killed.

April 5. Died at Wellwyn, in Herts, of which place he was rector, the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," and other esteemed works, he was born in 1681.

Richard Aston, esq. sergeant at law, sworn in a judge of the court of King's-bench, upon which occasion he was knighted.

April 6. The floor of the infirmary at Oxford gave way, by which accident six workmen who were employed in the repairs were killed.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1764.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged - -	3590
Out patients relieved - -	3730
Trusses given - - -	21
Buried - - -	325
Remaining under cure - -	405
Out patients - - -	229
Total	8300

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ST. THOMAS'S.

Cured and discharged	6296
Buried	292
Remaining under cure	457
Out patients	191
Total	7246

CHRIST'S.

Children apprenticed last year	137
Buried last year	14
Remaining in the hospital	1016

BRIDEWELL.

Vagrants relieved and discharged	392
Maintained in several trades, &c.	74

BETHLEM.

Admitted	203
Cured	169
Buried	52
Remaining under cure	230

April 17. Came on the trial of Lord Byron, before the House of Peers, at Westminster, for killing Mr. Chaworth in a duel, he was found guilty of man-slaughter, but being a peer, by an old statute which exempts peers in cases where benefit of clergy is allowed, from burning in the hand, loss of inheritance, or corruption of blood, his lordship was discharged on payment of his fees.

April 19. His Majesty gave the royal assent by commission to the following bills:—

To encourage the growth of madder.

For preserving fish in ponds, and rabbits in warrens.

To rebuild the parish church of Tetbury.

And to several other public and private bills.

April 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and made a gracious speech, alluding to his recent indisposition, and suggesting the expedience of vesting in him a power to appoint the Queen, or any other of the royal family, guardian of his successor, and regent of the kingdom, until such successor attain the age of eighteen years. He gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

To confirm the leases made by archbishops, and bishops, and other ecclesiastics, of tythes, &c.

For enlarging the time limited for executing several provisions in certain acts passed this session.

April 25. The Houses of Lords and Commons went in procession to St. James's, and presented their joint address to his Majesty, who returned a most gracious answer.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the small pox hospital, the collection amounted to 864*l.* 10*s.*

April 26. The contested election for high steward of Cambridge was determined in favour of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Died, David Mallet, aged 65, a poet, and miscellaneous writer.

May 2. At the anniversary dinner of the Magdalen hospital, the collection amounted to upwards of 800*l.*

May 3. In Portsmouth harbour, the long boat belonging to the Thunderer man of war, foundered, by which accident 54 persons lost their lives, sixteen only being saved out of a complement of 70 men.

May 8. The court of Common-pleas determined, after a long hearing, that the engravers of portraits were entitled to the benefit of the act passed for securing the property of engravings to the inventors and designers.

May 10. His Majesty, by commission, gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill to invest the isle of Man in the crown.

A bill for regulating the postage of letters.

A bill for repealing the duties on raw silk, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

A bill for augmenting the income of the masters in chancery.

A bill for obliging prize agents to account for unclaimed monies.

A bill for encouraging the herring fishery.

A bill for laying additional duties on the importation of silks, and velvets, &c.

A bill for granting duties on the exportation of coals.

And to several other public and private bills.

May 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

A bill to provide for the administration of the government, in case the crown should descend to any of the children of his Majesty, being under eighteen years of age.

To prevent the illicit trade carried on in the isle of Man.

And to several other public and private bills.

A dreadful fire broke out in Narrow-street,

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Shadwell, which destroyed upwards of 60 houses, and considerable property, it was supposed to be the act of an incendiary to defraud the insurance offices.

May 16. At the anniversary feast and sermon of the Asylum charity, the collection amounted to 219*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

May 17. Several thousand Spitalfields weavers appeared before the House of Lords, but committed no acts of violence there, on their return they broke the windows of Messrs. Carr, and Co. on Ludgate-hill, under pretence that they encouraged the importation of foreign silks, on the approach of the military the rioters dispersed.

May 21. A proclamation was issued for the suppression of riots which had the desired effect.

May 25. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill to amend the laws relating to the militia.

A bill to prevent the importation of foreign manufactured silk stockings, &c.

A bill for better preserving the public roads.

A bill for regulating the woollen manufactory in Yorkshire.

A bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

To enable his Majesty to prevent the exportation of corn during the recess of Parliament.

To allow the free importation of corn.

To enlarge the funds for paying the judges salaries.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech from the throne.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 11th of July next.

May 31. The distress of the poor during this month was very great in consequence of the high price of corn, but towards the latter end grain fell considerably from the great importation of wheat from Holland and Flanders.

June 1. The Isle of Man purchased by Parliament from the duke and duchess of Athol for 70,000*l.* upon which occasion the English colours were hoisted, and his Majesty's sovereignty proclaimed throughout the island. The revenues of the island produced in 1763, 9204*l.*

An alarming fire broke out in Prince's-street, Rotherhithe, between six and seven in the evening, before its progress could be stopped upwards of 200 houses, besides warehouses and other buildings, were entirely consumed; it was occasioned by a pitch kettle boiling over, by this accident 240 families were reduced to great distress.

June 4. His Majesty's birth day was kept with uncommon splendour at a very numerous and brilliant court, every person appeared in dresses entirely of British manufacture.

June 6. The Lord Mayor of London accompanied by the sheriffs, aldermen, &c. went in procession to Saville house, the residence of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

June 8. His royal highness the duke of York set out on his travels into Germany.

The right hon. Charles Townsend, appointed paymaster of the forces.

June 10. A violent storm of hail and rain destroyed the greatest part of the corn and grass at Brails in Warwickshire, the hail stones which measured 10 inches in circumference, killed several pigeons and other birds, the damage was estimated at more than 8000*l.*

June 13. A fire broke out at the Talbot livery stables, in Surrey-street, Strand, which entirely destroyed them, and burnt five horses, five other houses adjoining were also consumed.

The chevalier D'Eon who had published a scandalous libel on count de Guerchy, the French ambassador, having absconded from justice, was outlawed for not surrendering himself.

June 22. A fire broke out in the sail dock warehouse, in the gun dock, Wapping, which in a short space of time consumed more than 30 houses, exclusive of warehouses and other buildings.

June 24. Brackley Kennet, esq. Vintner and Benjamin Charwood, esq. apothecary, chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

June 26. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at St. Mary's Cray, in Kent, which did considerable damage, and particularly at the house of W. Chapman, schoolmaster; the lightning struck the house, shivered the windows and wainscot, killed one of the school boys, and struck down four others, one of whom was dreadfully wounded by the electric fluid.

June 28. The workmen employed in digging up the pavement in the Strand, discovered a large leaden pipe which reached to Temple-bar, this was one of the mains employed to convey water from Bayswater to London, and was laid down in 1336.

June 30. The tide was so low at the Thames, that the ferry from Somerset stairs

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to Cuper's bridge could not work, and the and banks were left entirely bare.

June 31. The French, with a squadron of 10 ships commanded by M. du Chassaut, made an unsuccessful attack on the Moorish fort of Sallee, they were repulsed by the Moors with a loss of 500 men and all their boats.

July 5. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 11th instant was further prorogued to the 17th of September.

July 10. A great council was held at the palace of St. James's, when a general alteration in the ministry was determined upon the motives for which did not transpire.

The duke of Grafton and the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway were appointed principal secretaries of state, vice the earls of Halifax and Sandwich.

The duke of Portland, lord chamberlain of the household, vice the earl of Gower.

July 12. The new pavement from Charing-cross to Temple-bar was finished, and the road opened for carriages; the taking down the signs and fixing the lamps at regular distances, made an agreeable appearance, and rendered great accommodation both to carriages and foot passengers.

The earl of Winchelsea appointed president of the council, vice the duke of Bedford.

July 13. The marquis of Rockingham, the right hon. William Dowdeswell, lord John Cavendish, Thomas Townsend, and George Onslow, esqrs., lords of the Treasury, vice the right hon. George Grenville, lord North, Sir John Turner, bart. Thomas Orby Hunter, and Jacob Harris, esqrs. the right hon. William Dowdeswell, made Chancellor of the Exchequer.

July 15. The duke of Newcastle made keeper of the privy seal, vice the duke of Marlborough.

July 16. The earl of Besborough, and lord Grantham appointed post-masters general vice lord Trevor and lord Hyde.

Sir Charles Pratt, knt. chief justice of the court of common pleas, created baron Camden, of Camden-place, in the county of Kent.

July 18. The board of longitude held at the Admiralty, took into consideration the marine table for finding the longitude at sea by the lunar method invented by Mr. Witchell, when it was approved, and 1000*l.* was ordered to be paid to the inventor to enable him to carry it into execution.

July 20. Viscount Barrington made Secretary at War, vice Welbore Ellis, esq.

July 31. A petition from the city of Koningsburgh, in Prussia, was presented to the Common Council of the city of London, praying relief in consequence of the great loss which the former city had sustained by a fire which destroyed property estimated at 600,000*l.* value.

Aug. 1. The earl of Hertford appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 3. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail happened at Kennet near Newmarket, by which more than 200 acres of corn was destroyed, and several fruit trees, &c. damaged, and poultry killed. At Hampstead, a boy aged 18, was struck dead by the lightning, and at Bicester in Oxfordshire, the electric fluid struck the church steeple and shattered the pinnacles, and otherwise greatly damaged the fabric.

Aug. 5. A riot happened at Saxmundham in Suffolk, several thousand persons assembled and destroyed the house of industry, under pretence of liberating the paupers to assist in the harvest, the military were called upon to act, and several lives were lost before the riot was quelled.

Aug. 7. As five malefactors, condemned for capital offences at the last Maidstone assizes, were going to prayers, Simon Pingano, an Italian, convicted of forgery, snatched a hanger from Mr. Stephens, the jailor, and mortally wounded him with it, they then seized the arms belonging to the gaol, knocked off their fetters and made their escape, having first shot dead one of the townsmen of Maidstone, who, with others, had assembled to prevent their escape; they were pursued by a party of soldiers from Chatham and overtaken near Sevenoaks, when a desperate rencontre ensued, in which two Italians, Pingano and Benvenuto were killed on the spot, being determined not to surrender, and the three surviving ringleaders being afterwards apprehended, were executed on the 4th December following.

Aug. 8. At Dublin, the common gaol called Newgate, was broken open by the soldiers on duty in that city, and all the prisoners set at liberty, the reason assigned, was to set at liberty a soldier who was confined on a charge of killing a man in an engagement between the liberty boys and their antagonists; nine of the leading delinquents were tried by a court-martial and severely punished by whipping.

Aug. 15. The first stone was laid of the Lying-in Hospital, near Westminster bridge.

Aug. 17. Viscount Howe appointed Treasurer of the navy.

Aug. His Imperial Majesty Francis I. Emperor of Germany, died at Inspruck.

Aug. 21. A terrible fire broke out at Honiton in Devonshire, which lasted eight hours, and consumed 14 houses and a

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chapel, the clerk of which was burnt to death.

Her Majesty was at four o'clock in the morning, safely delivered of a prince, afterwards christened William Henry; the Tower guns announced the joyful event, and at night illuminations were exhibited.

August 24. The importation of foreign grain into the port of London ceased, 36,630 quarters of wheat, 2330 of flour, and 1170 of oats, had been entered inwards from the 10th of May to the 24th of August.

August 25. A fire at Ratcliffe Cross destroyed nearly 30 small houses, and damaged ten others.

August. 28. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of the city of London, went in procession to St. James's, with an humble address to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a prince; his Majesty returned a most gracious answer, and conferred the honour of knighthood on T. Harris, esq.

August 31. Orders were sent to the Tower, to get in readiness several gun-carriages, mortars, and a quantity of artillery, to be shipped on board two transports, destined for Placentia in Newfoundland.

The persons appointed by the board of longitude to examine Mr. Harrison's time keeper, declared themselves fully satisfied with the utility of that piece of mechanism, and the rectitude of its principles, and accordingly gave the inventor a certificate of their approval.

Sept. 8. Died, Sir Thomas Dennison, knt. one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Sept. 10. A fire broke out at a linen-draper's in Cheapside, which burnt down several large houses, and destroyed considerable property therein.

The sloop Nancy, lying in Limehouse, was burnt by the carelessness of a boy, who drew some rum, having a lighted candle in his hand, which communicated to the liquor; there were 62 puncheons of rum on board, the conflagration of which was awful and tremendous; the unfortunate author of the catastrophe perished in the flames.

Sept. 11. His Majesty, in council, ordered that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 17th instant, should be further prorogued to Thursday, the 24th of October next.

Sept. 12. A board of longitude was held to inspect and receive the explanation of Harrison's time-keeper, the commissioners being satisfied that he had made a full discovery of the machine, to the persons appointed to receive it, granted a certificate, by virtue of which, he would receive 7500*l*., completing the first 10,000*l*. as a reward for discovering the longitude.

Sept. 19. John Hawkins, esq. chosen chairman of the Middlesex quarter sessions, on the resignation of T. Lane, esq.

Sept. 26. The court of proprietors of the East India company, reduced the interest upon their bonds from four to three per cent., to take effect from March 31, 1766.

Sept. 28. At a common hall held at Guildhall, London, George Nelson was elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. Despatches were sent to our minister at the court of France, respecting the non-fulfilment of the late treaty, touching the Newfoundland fishery, and the encroachments of the French on the coast of Africa, the demolition of Dunkirk, and the treatment of the British log-wood cutters on the bay of Honduras; in consequence if remonstrances made on these subjects, the French began to demolish the fortress of Dunkirk, and promised redress in the other matters complained of.

Oct. 1. The ambassador from Tripoli, Hamet Aging Joya Assandi, presented to his Majesty a collection of ancient Arabian M. S., twelve horses, six lions, a tiger, four ostriches, an eagle, and some valuable horse furniture.

At New York, in North America, a general congress was advertized to be held, to draw up a remonstrance to his Majesty against the stamp duties, and other taxes, laid upon the colonies by a late act of Parliament.

Oct. 2. The count de Selerin presented his credentials to his Majesty, as ambassador from the emperor of Germany.

Oct. 8. The earl of Hertford set out for Ireland, to take upon himself the office of lord lieutenant of that kingdom. The bishop of Down, and the rev. Mr. Newcombe, his Lordship's chaplain, accompanied him.

A very luminous ball of fire was seen in the air at nine o'clock at night at Chichester, in Sussex, of the size of a man's head, its direction was from N. E. to S. W, it broke into small balls, succeeded by a cracking noise, and disappeared; the same appearance was also observed at Portsmouth.

Oct. 9. Died, his grace Lionel Cranfield Sackville, duke of Dorset, he had been twice lord lieutenant of Ireland, and held other distinguished situations under government during the reign of George II.

Oct. 10. A great quantity of rain fell at Rochdale, in Yorkshire, and its neighbourhood, which swelled the rivulets to

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such a degree that the banks were overflowed, and broke up the bridges, carrying stones of great magnitude to a considerable distance.

Oct. 16. At Liverpool, five arches of a newly erected piazza under St. George's church, fell in, together with the church wall, and iron ballustrade, which had just been finished.

At Weyhill fair, Hants hops were sold at from four guineas to eight guineas per hundred weight, nearly 7000 pockets were sold.

Oct. 18. His excellency the earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed at Dublin, and was received with acclamations by the people.

Oct. 22. The court of common council of the city of London, granted to the society of Arts and Sciences 500*l.*

Oct. 24. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, when his Majesty, by commission, further prorogued them to the 17th of December next.

Oct. 28. Mr. John Harrison, the inventor of the time piece for discovering the longitude, received his certificate, directed to the commissioners of the navy, for the payment of 10,000*l.* as a reward for the discovery.

Oct. 30. A powder mill on Hounslow-heath blew up, by which accident three persons lost their lives.

Oct. 31. Died suddenly, at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in the 45th year of his age.

The Pope's bull in favour of the Jesuits suppressed by the Parliament of Paris, and also by the King of Portugal.

Nov. 1. The principal officers of state, foreign ministers, and Nobility, waited on his Majesty with compliments of condolence on the death of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

Nov. 4. A violent storm ravaged the east and west coasts of Great Britain, numerous fishing boats were upset, and the crews perished; 24 were lost at Berwick, and several ships were wrecked at Holy-island, Bulmer, South Shields, and Sunderland.

Nov. 7. A dreadful fire broke out at a peruke maker's, in Bishopsgate-street, which spread to Gracechurch-street, and Leadenhall-street, partly burnt the steeple of St. Martin Outwich, destroyed several houses in Threadneedle-street, and every house in White Lion court, including the White Lion tavern; the wind driving the flames in another direction, five houses on Cornhill, and twenty houses in Leadenhall-street were consumed; in the whole 100 houses were destroyed, the value of which was estimated at more than 100,000*l.* Although no lives were lost in the fire, yet, the next day, a stack of chimnies fell down, by which eight persons were killed on the spot, and several others dreadfully bruised. Subscriptions were raised as well for the sufferers by the fire, as the families of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives.

Nov. 8. The judgment obtained in the court of Common-pleas by Mr. Dryden Leach, against three of his Majesty's messengers for false imprisonment, on his arrest under a general warrant, as the printer of No. 45 of the North Briton, was affirmed, by the unanimous opinion of the court of King's-bench, upon the writ of error and bill of exceptions brought by the defendants.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor of London elect, was sworn in privately at Westminster hall, in consequence of the recent death of the duke of Cumberland.

The body of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, was privately interred in the royal vault in Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster-abbey.

Nov. 13. The baron de Viry de la Perriere, ambassador extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

Lieutenant Patrick Ogilvy was executed at Edinburgh, for the murder of his brother german, Thomas Ogilvy; he denied the fact to the last, and left a written document solemnly repeating such denial. Catherine Nairne, implicated in the crime, in consequence of her pregnancy, had sentence suspended.

Nov. 15. A printer in Dublin of the name of James Byrne, was ordered into the custody of the sergeant at arms there, for having inserted in a paper, called, "Every Man's Journal," several false, scandalous, and malicious paragraphs, reflecting upon the laws and legislature of that kingdom.

Nov. 27. A violent shock, like an earthquake, happened at Long Benton, near Newcastle; all the houses in the town (though built of stone) were disjointed, the inhabitants fled into the street, which opened, and closed again from one extremity to the other; a gentleman's garden sunk two feet, and many parts of Killingworth-moor to the extent of two miles; happily no lives were lost. It is supposed that the cause of this extraordinary occurrence, was the giving away of the pillars which supported the excavations made in Benton colliery.

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Dec. 17. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, intimating, that matters of importance had lately occurred in America, which would demand the most serious attention of Parliament, and that he had called them together that an opportunity might be given to issue writs, to fill up vacancies, so that a full Parliament might take into consideration the weighty matters which would be brought before them.

This was the first intimation of the disturbances which soon after broke out in the colonies.

The House of Commons addressed the King, promising attention to the matters which were noticed in his Majesty's speech.

Dec. 18. Sir Andrew Mitchell, late minister at the court of Berlin, was invested with the military order of the Bath, being the first North British commoner honoured with that order since the union.

Dec. 19. The House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their address, and received a most gracious answer; the House adjourned to the 14th of January.

The minister of the king of Sardinia, ordered of Mr. Harrison, four of his watches, at the price of 1000*l.* each, as a reward for his ingenious invention for discovering the longitude.

The Lord Mayor, and a committee of the common council, presented his serene highness the Prince of Brunswick with the freedom of the city, in an elegant gold box.

Dec. 20. Died, the Dauphin of France, in the 37th year of his age, he left issue, the Duc de Berri, the Count D'Artois, and two princesses.

An accident happened in a coal-pit at South Biddick, near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, the foul air in the pit took fire, when 47 persons were suffocated, and 27 dangerously bruised.

The theatrical fund, for decayed actors belonging to Covent Garden theatre, established.

Dec. 26. His royal highness the Prince of Wales, and his serene highness the Duke of Brunswick, and the Earl of Abercrombie, were invested by his Majesty with the most noble order of the Garter.

Dec. 29. Died, at his house in Leicester-square, his royal highness prince Frederick William, younger brother to his Majesty, in the sixteenth year of his age.

Dec. 30. Died, at Rome, in the 78 year of his age, Edward Francis Stuart, called the Chevalier de St. George, after a confinement to his house for three years, two of which he had scarcely left his bed-chamber; he left two sons, viz. Charles Edward Louis, called the young pretender, and Henry Benedict, called Cardinal York.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS, WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 11, 1764, TO DECEMBER 1765.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males	8422	Males	11489
Females	7949	Females	11741
In all	16371	In all	23230

Increase in the burials this year 28.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age	8073
Between two and five	1875
Five and ten	827
Ten and twenty	912
Twenty and thirty	1929
Thirty and forty	2215
Forty and fifty	2264
Fifty and sixty	1773
Sixty and seventy	1638
Seventy and eighty	1166
Eighty and ninety	473
Ninety and a hundred	60
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and six	2

The total amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1765, £7,763,090 13 0.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 85½	120½	151
July 87..88	133	156

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Jan. 35*s.* to 40*s.*	15*s.* to 18*s.*	12*s.* to 16.
July 36*s.* to 40*s.*	16*s.* to 19*s.*	12*s.* to 17*s.*

Quartern loaf 7½*d.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 219.

1766, Jan. 2. The remains of his royal highness prince Frederic William were interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey.

Jan. 9. The rev. Dr. Birch, secretary to the Royal Society, was killed by a fall from his horse. It was supposed, from the symptoms, that apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Jan. 13. The celebrated Jean Jacques Rousseau arrived in London.

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The gentlemen of Hereford, Devon, and counties interested in the cyder trade, held a meeting in New Palace-yard, at which it was determined to petition the legislature to repeal the cyder act.

Died Frederick V. king of Denmark and Norway aged 42. He married the princess Louisa of England, by whom he had one son, Christian VI. who succeeded him on the throne.

Jan. 14. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and addressed the House in a speech, stating the disturbances which had happened in America, and the orders he had given to the governors of the Provinces to suppress rioting and tumults, and maintain his lawful authority.

Jan. 15. A board of general officers of the land service was held at the Horse-guards to regulate the sale of commissions without the interference of brokers.

The House of Peers waited on his Majesty with their address on his Majesty's speech, to which his Majesty gave a most gracious reception.

Jan. 16. The House of Commons presented their address, which was most graciously received.

Jan. 21. Died at Bath, James Quin, the celebrated comedian.

Jan. 23. Died William Caslon, letter-founder, who brought that art to great perfection, and superseded the necessity of importing types from Holland.

Jan. 28. The rev. Mr. Romaine was elected to the rectory of Blackfriars after a long contest.

Jan. 31. A squadron of men of war was fitting out with great expedition at Plymouth and Portsmouth, the workmen working double tides to get it in readiness; 8000 seamen were wanted to man it.

By a treaty lately concluded between the emperor of Germany and emperor of Russia, they reciprocally guarantee their respective dominions against the common enemy of Christendom.

In various parts of America this year the populace shewed a mark of abhorrence of the Stamp Act; at Nova Scotia it was burnt, and at North Carolina the effigy of the Stamp Master was suspended on a gibbet. New York was in a state of great agitation and alarm.

Feb. 1. The magistrates of Edinburgh and Glasgow prohibited the exportation of grain, butter, and tallow within their respective jurisdictions.

Vice admiral Cornish created a baronet.

Feb. 3. Both houses of Parliament after a long discussion, determined, without a division, that Great Britain had a right in all cases whatever, and without any distinction in regard to taxation, to legislate for the American colonies.

The freedom of the city of Cork was presented to his Excellency the earl of Hertford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by a very flattering address.

Feb. 4. A bill limiting the duration of Parliament passed the Irish House of Commons.

Feb. 5. Great exertions were made by opening receiving houses at Portsmouth, and other places for manning the navy destined for North America.

Feb. 6. The celebrated actress Mrs. Susanna Maria Cibber was interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

Died the celebrated field marshal count Daun, commander in chief of all his Imperial Majesty's forces.

The inhabitants of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns, at this time suffered great distress by the stoppage of trade, and the high price of provisions.

Feb. 8. Upwards of 200 Spitalfields weavers were discharged for want of employment.

Her royal highness the princess of Brunswick, sister to his Majesty, was safely delivered of a prince upon which occasion the prince of Brunswick received the congratulations of the nobility.

Feb. 11. A great council of his Majesty's ministers was held at the Cock-pit, St. James's, on the affairs of North America, in which, it was said, conciliatory measures were recommended.

Feb. 13. One 36th share of the King's moiety of the New River was sold this day at the Senegal coffee-house for £4,400.

Feb. 14. The merchants of Philadelphia, 280 in number, presented a memorial against the Stamp act.

Feb. 15. The rivers Cherwell and Isis, near Oxford, in consequence of the excessive rain rose higher than had been known in the memory of the oldest man living.

A storm of snow, which lasted 50 hours, happened at Nottingham and its vicinity, and lay in many places ten feet deep, and stopped the conveyance by coach, particularly over Sherwood forest; very tempestuous weather was experienced about the same time in many parts of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THIS YEAR.

Berkshire, William East, esq.
Bedfordshire, Philip Field, esq.
Buckinghamshire, G. R. Carter, esq.

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Cumberland, John Christian, esq.
Cheshire, Peter Brooke, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Goddart, esq.
Cornwall, Thomas Trefry, esq.
Devonshire, John Jones, esq.
Dorsetshire, T. Robinson, esq.
Derbyshire, E. S. Poole, esq.
Essex, Joseph Keeling, esq.
Gloucestershire, W. Dallaway, esq.
Hants, George Garnier, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Teare, esq.
Herefordshire, Harcourt Aubrey, esq.
Kent, William Wilson, esq.
Leicestershire, C. J. Pack, esq.
Lincolnshire, J. Somerscales, esq.
Monmouthshire, W. Winsmore, esq.
Northumberland, Henry Collingwood, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir G. Robinson, bart.
Norfolk, John Norris, esq.
Nottinghamshire, George Brown, esq.
Oxfordshire, T. Rawlinson, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. Tiploft, esq.
Shropshire, Charles Pigott, esq.
Somersetshire, James Tocker, esq.
Staffordshire, W. Inge, esq.
Suffolk, Gabriel Trusson, esq.
Surrey, J. Small, jun. esq.
Sussex, John Burgess, esq.
Warwickshire, John Bree, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Cookes, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Medlicot, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Thornhill, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, David Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Evan Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Hugh Williams, esq.
Denbighshire, Evan Lloyd Vaughan, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Kyffin, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Curre, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward V. Pugh, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Owen Owen, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Williams, esq.
Radnorshire, Samuel Beavan, esq.

Feb. 18. A thaw commenced, which, from the great excess of frost and snow, rendered the roads in many parts of England impassable for some time.

Feb. 19. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

A bill to continue the duties on malt, cyder, perry, &c.

To prohibit the exportation of corn.

To allow the free importation of oats.

To continue the free importation of Irish provisions.

And several private and local bills.

About seven o'clock in the evening the tide in the river Thames having two hours to ebb, flowed up suddenly with great impetuosity for the space of one hour, and then ebbed again.

Feb. 20. Stanislaus, king of Poland, died in consequence of an accident by his clothes catching fire.

Illuminations and other tokens of joy were exhibited in various parts of London, on the determination to bring in a bill for repealing the American Stamp Act.

Feb. 28. The port of New York was shut up, Philadelphia, Boston, and Rhode island remained open.

March 4. The Newcastle of 400 tons employed in the Greenland fishery, after having had a complete repair, took fire near Shields, and was burnt to the water's edge.

March 7. Arrived from Sweden the ratification of a new treaty of friendship between Great Britain and that kingdom.

March 8. General O'Hara embarked on board his Majesty's ship Boreas for Senegal, and sailed with the transports under his command immediately.

March 9. The young prince of Brunswick was baptized by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, by the name of Charles George Augustus, the sponsors being the duke of York and the princess dowager of Wales.

March 15. Catherine Nairne, who had been lately tried and found guilty (with Patrick Ogilvy) of incest and murder, escaped out of Edinburgh gaol disguised in man's apparel, it was supposed she got a passage to France, having been seen at Dover after her escape.

March 18. The foul air in a colliery near Newcastle having exploded, ten men were killed and many others dreadfully burnt.

March 19. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the bill for repealing the American Stamp act, and,—

To a bill for securing the dependency of the Colonies on the British crown.

The land-tax and mutiny-bills.

For regulating the marine forces on shore.

For regulating the duties on the importation of Russia linen.

And to several others, and some private bills.

The repeal of the American Stamp act caused great rejoicings in London, particularly among the American merchants, and others connected with the colonies, the colours were displayed on the different vessels in the river, and the city was splendidly illuminated.

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March 20. At a court of the governors and company of the Bank of England, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 5th of April last.

A bridge was projected from Chelsea to Battersea, the estimated cost was 83,000*l.*

March 21. The first stone of a new town-hall, at Woodstock was laid, to be built at the expence of the duke of Marlborough.

March 22. A severe gale of wind accompanied with snow and hail, drifted several ships to sea from the Downs, one was lost on the north sand head, the crew said to have perished.

March 25. Orders were sent to Portsmouth for the men of war appointed for the protection of the Newfoundland fishery, to be in readiness to sail at the first notice.

March 26. The fall of snow was as great as was ever remembered in London and its vicinity, in the northern and western parts of the country the roads were rendered for some time impassable by the drifting of it in large masses.

March 27. The House of Commons adjourned to Monday se'nnight.

March 31. The large estate of the late Sir Jacob Downing, bart., left to erect and endow a new college at Cambridge by the name of Downing college, was adjudged to descend to his heirs at law.

April 11. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For raising £1,800,000 by loan on Exchequer bills.

For repealing certain rates and duties on cyder and perry, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

To build a new bridge over the river Thames from Chelsea to Battersea.

For the improvement of tillage.

And to several private and local bills.

Yesterday morning his serene highness the prince of Brunswick, set out for Dover to embark for France, in order to make the tour of Italy.

On Tuesday evening a comet was seen at Worcester, it appeared in the western part of the heavens with a lucid tail of great length, diverging from the comet's body towards the zenith, it was also seen in various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, and was supposed to be the same that was seen at Paris about a month ago.

At the anniversary dinner of the London Hospital the collection amounted to 1825*l.* his royal highness the duke of York was president, supported by the marquis of Granby and other distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.

STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1766.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured an discharged	3389
Out-patients relieved	3463
Trusses given	18
Ditto by private persons	15
Buried this year	314
Remaining under cure	405
Out patients	176
	7780

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured and discharged In-patients	3123
Out-patients	3430
Buried this year	276
Remaining under care	455
Out-patients	181
	7465

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed and discharged	184
Buried last year	10
Remaining in the Hospital	1029
	1223

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	570
Maintained in several trades	77
	647

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted	211
Cured	150
Buried	40
Remaining under cure	270
	672

April 14. Above 100 convicts wereshipped off from Newgate to the plantations.

April 15. Mr. Alderman Trecothick was unanimously chosen sheriff of London, in the room of Mr. Charlwood, deceased.

April 16. By the explosion of foul air in a coal mine near Durham, twenty-six persons were burnt in a terrible manner, many of whom were not expected to recover.

April 17. At the anniversary dinner of the Small Pox Hospital £870 2*s.* 3*d.* was collected for the use of that charity.

April 22. The ratification of a convention for the final adjustment of the Canada bills, was this day exchanged with his excellency the count de Guerchy ambassador from the French king.

April 23. At Crediton in Devonshire, a fire broke out at a bakehouse, which reduced to ashes upwards of sixty dwelling-houses.

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Thursday last being the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's and Merchant Tailors' Hall, the joint collection amounted to £892 9s. 5d.

April 30. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

To enable the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to take down certain houses for widening and making more commodious the passages leading thereto.

To punish mutiny and desertion in the American colonies.

To prohibit the importation of foreign leather, gloves, and mitts.

To explain an act for the improvement of tillage, so far as relates to London.

To pave, light, and cleanse Berkeley-square.

And to various other bills.

From accounts received from Ireland, it appeared by affidavits taken there, that the White-boys, since March 1762, had been arrayed and disciplined by officers in the French service, and supplied with one shilling a day on condition that they would be ready to serve whenever called upon.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Corsican general Paoli, by a Genoese officer, who was discovered and cut to pieces.

The courts of France and Spain refused to acknowledge the eldest son of the late Cheralier de St. George, as heir or successor to his father's pretended right to the crown of England.

May 1. The Governors of the Magdelen charity held their anniversary dinner at Draper's Hall, when the collection amounted to £1745 5s. 4d. including £605 10s. remitted from Bombay, and a donation of £200 from Robert Palk, esq.

3. Lord Clive arrived at Bengal with full powers to act as Commander-in-chief, President, and Governor.

May 7. The fishermen of Margate having boarded a Swedish vessel suspected of having the plague, they were all apprehended and put under a proper guard.

May 9. Commodore Byron arrived in the Downs with his Majesty's ship the Dolphin, from the East Indies, having accomplished a voyage of Discovery.

May 13. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Bristol, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Drew, shattered one corner of it, and made a large breach in the wall into a room where a child was thrown from a bed, and a workman struck senseless, from whence it made its way through the floor, greatly damaged a clock and broke some glass.

May 14. His excellency count de Guerchy the French ambassador, accompanied by several persons of distinction, paid a visit to Oxford, and inspected the colleges and other public buildings.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill for redeeming certain annuities respecting the navy victualling and transport bills.

For employing the sum granted for the militia for the service of the present year.

For paving Southwark.

To prohibit the importation of foreign wrought silk.

To prevent the fraudulent making of frame work knitted stockings.

For regulating apprentices and journeymen.

And to several others, and some private bills.

The weavers in Spitalfields illuminated their houses, and gave other tokens of joy and satisfaction on the bill being passed for prohibiting the importation of wrought silks.

At Bridgetown in Barbadoes, a dreadful conflagration happened, which began at 11 o'clock at night and continued with unabated fury till the next morning, it consumed the custom house and other public buildings and dwelling houses to the number of 440, a great loss of merchandize was sustained, and the estimated loss is not less than £300,000.

May 16. The court of common council sent a donation of 400l. to the sufferers by a fire which happened at Montreal, in North America.

May 17. Dr. Robert Louth consecrated bishop of St. David's, vice Dr. Squire, deceased.

May 20. The Mahrattas having made an alliance with Sujah Dowlah, who had gathered the remains of his routed army together, general Carnac with the Company's troops under his command, marched to engage them, and having come up with them at Calpi, attacked and totally routed them, they retreated with great precipitation into their own country, and Sujah Dowlah three days afterwards surrendered to general Carnac.

May 22. The House of Commons met, pursuant to their last adjournment.

A coach was overturned on the Edmonton road, by which accident two persons were killed and several others much bruised.

The duke of Richmond appointed secretary of state for the southern department, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

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India stock rose from 183 to 191½, in expectation that the company would advance the dividend.

May 28. General Elliott's and general Burgoyne's regiments of light horse, were reviewed by his Majesty on Monday, they are to be called the King's and Queen's regiments of dragoons, and their uniforms to be altered.

The French having erected several obelisks and crosses on different parts of the coast of Africa, the commanders of our men of war removed them, considering them as tokens of possession.

June 3. Upwards of 400 haymakers assembled at the Royal Exchange, when a liberal collection was made for them, in consequence of the continued rain preventing them from working.

The Dolphin man of war, which had lately arrived from a voyage round the world, with commodore Byron, was paid off at Deptford, the seamen received double wages. The account of the voyage is expected to be published by authority.

June 4. His Majesty's birth day (who entered into the 29th year of his age) was celebrated with great splendour.

June 5. Commodore Palliser sailed from Spithead in the Guernsey man of war, to protect the Newfoundland fishery. Twenty ships, it was said, would be employed to prevent the French from breaking the late treaty.

June 6. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For granting his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For raising 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and lottery.

For extending the duties on houses and windows.

For establishing four free ports in the West India islands.

For repealing certain duties on goods in the colonies, and on East India goods exported, and for laying other duties in lieu thereof.

For laying additional duties on spirits.

For indemnifying persons for using unstamped paper in the American colonies.

For amending an act relating to wines imported, and for securing the stamp duties for copies of court rolls.

For laying an additional duty on the importation of silks, crapes, and taffaties, and for allowing the exportation of gums to Ireland.

For amending the act for regulating buildings, and preventing fires.

For explaining an act to prevent frauds in the admeasurement of coals.

For regulating the poor, and cleansing and lighting the streets of St. Andrew, Holborn, above the bars.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which, his Majesty made a most gracious speech, alluding to the general disposition for peace among the continental powers, and noticing the many regulations which had been made for settling the mutual intercourse with the colonies, on a plan of due subordination to the commercial interest of the mother country; and thanking the Commons for the supplies.

The Houses were then prorogued to Saturday, the 12th of July next.

During this session, the royal assent was given to 91 public, and 101 private bills, amongst the latter were 48 enclosure bills.

June 11. The earl of Rochford, his Majesty's ambassador to Spain, returned, it was said, on account of the troubles in that country, and had a long audience with his Majesty.

June 10. Admiral Durell, in the Launceston man of war, sailed from Spithead for Halifax in Nova Scotia, to take upon himself the command of his Majesty's fleet on that station.

June 13. The minister from the king of Prussia, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

An elegant statue of his Majesty, to be executed by Wilton, ordered to be put up in Berkley-square.

June 18. His Majesty in council passed twenty grants of land in East Florida, to gentlemen of rank and fortune, who intended settling there; St. Augustine's, it was reported, would be made a free port.

The earl of Hertford lord lieutenant of Ireland, on his return from that country, waited upon his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

At a court of proprietors of the East India company, the letters from lord Clive were read, by which it appeared, that peace was concluded, 1,500,000*l.* annually secured to the company, and 500,000*l.* in ready money, and the trade established upon a solid foundation, and the government of the country fully settled.

June 20. The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Petersburgh.

June 26. The duke of Gloucester appointed colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, late general Pulteney's.

June 27. The transports with Keppel's

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regiment for North America, sailed from Spithead with a fair wind.

The body of king Canute, in a remarkably fresh state, was discovered by the workmen making some repairs in Winchester college, it had a wreath round the head, and several ornaments of gold and silver bands, and a ring on the finger with a beautiful stone in it.

In the snow Nancy, of Bristol, which was lately lost on Hereford-bar, were drowned, capt. Kerr, and Mr. Oliver the mate, capt. Wilson, his wife, and child, the rev. Messrs. Gyles and Wilson, and seventeen others.

The bequest of 10,000*l.* by the late Sir William Pynsent, to the right honourable William Pitt, was contested by the relations of the deceased, but on a trial before the Master of the Rolls, the bequest was confirmed.

July 1. A storm of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, happened at Reading, in Berkshire; a woman at Hagbourne was struck dead by the lightning, several sheep were killed, and the market house and some other buildings much damaged.

The earl of Rochford appointed ambassador extraordinary to the king of France, and lord George Lennox, minister plenipotentiary.

The rejoicings in North America in consequence of the repeal of the stamp act, were universal; several of the colonies proposed erecting a statue to Mr. Pitt, for his strenuous support of their cause. A very melancholy accident occurred at Hartford, in Connecticut, occasioned by making fire-works on the joyful news; 22 young gentlemen at the school-house, were employing themselves in preparing fire-works, three barrels of gunpowder were provided for the purpose, which, by the misconduct of a negro boy, was ignited, when the whole edifice was shattered to pieces, and the greater number of the boys killed, and others miserably mangled.

July 9. A patent was granted to Samuel Foote, esq. for establishing a new Theatre in the Haymarket, the performances to be from the 15th of May to the 15th of September.

The theatrical fund for relief of the decayed actors of Drury Lane theatre, was established.

July 11. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 12th instant, should be further prorogued to the 16th of September next.

July 13. At Leeds, this day, and at Halesworthy, in Yorkshire, the next day, great damage was done by a terrible storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain; steeples struck and damaged, land overflowed, and corn destroyed to a great extent.

It appeared that upwards of five million pounds of tea were imported this year in the East India company's ships, which estimated at 7*s.* 6*d.* a pound, would amount to a sum more than sufficient to supply 1,000,000 men with bread for a year.

July 14. By the late wet and stormy weather, great damage was done near Dunmow, in Essex; Greenwich was overflowed, and hailstones which fell there measured one inch and a half in circumferance. At several other places in England many accidents happened from thunder, storms, and inundations, particularly in Northumberland, Northampton, Sussex, and Cheshire.

July 16. His serene highness Frederick duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, died at Bevern, in the 43d year of his age.

July 19. Died, the rev. Dr. Thomas, lord bishop of Salisbury, and chancellor of the noble order of the Garter.

July 21. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Skipton, in Craven, the electric fluid struck the church steeple, and broke the pinnacles, and otherwise damaged the edifice; a mare with her foal were struck dead by the lightning.

July 23. The Dolphin man of war sailed again on a fresh voyage of discovery.

July 25. The Custom-house at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, was broken open and robbed of 770*l.* by some person or persons as yet undiscovered.

July 27. His excellency governor Murray, arrived in town from his government in Quebec, and the following day governors Penfold and Littleton, from their respective governments of Barbadoes and Jamaica.

July 30. Great disturbances happened at Honiton, Crediton, and Exeter, in consequence of the high price of provisions, several flour mills were destroyed, and the flour seized, and sold to the poor at reduced prices.

The farmers at Great Upwell and its neighbourhood, lost 3000 sheep by the floods, which laid the country two feet under water.

The earl of Northington resigned the great seal to his Majesty, which was given to lord Camden.

The earl of Northington appointed lord president of the council, in the room of the earl of Winchelsea.

The right honourable W. Pitt was cre-

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ated a Peer, by the title of earl of Chatham and viscount Pynsent; he was also appointed lord keeper of the privy-seal, in the room of the duke of Newcastle.

His grace the duke of Grafton made first lord of the treasury, in the room of the marquis of Rockingham.

The right honourable lord Shelburne, secretary of state for the northern department, in the room of the duke of Richmond.

The right honourable Charles Townsend, chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable William Dowdeswell.

August 1. A fire broke out in Blackmoor-street, Clare Market, which destroyed one, and greatly damaged two other houses; an elderly woman perished in the flames, and a man and child being missed, were supposed to have shared the same fate.

August 2. At St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, a violent thunder storm greatly damaged St. Mary's church, driving several large stones through the wall into the church, a pair of horses were struck dead by the lightning.

The King was pleased to appoint the duke of Grafton, the right honourable C. Townsend, Thomas Townsend, George Onslow, and Pryse Campbell, esq. commissioners of the treasury.

Two Indian chiefs of the tribe of the Iroquois Indians, arrived in London, they came with letters of recommendation from general Sir William Johnstone, in order to settle the limits of their hunting grounds, which had been encroached upon by the settlers from New York.

The right rev. Dr. Hume, bishop of Oxford, consecrated bishop of Salisbury, in the room of Dr. Thomas, deceased.

August 6. This day, according to the calculation of eminent astronomers, the planet Mars approached nearer the earth by two millions of miles than it had for ages past; its approach to the earth was nearer than in 1529 by 338,000 miles. On the 31st it will be in its perhelion, when its apparent magnitude and brightness will be greatest.

The populace assembled in great numbers in Newbury market, Berks, in consequence of the rise in the price of wheat, when they ripped open the bags of flour and scattered the contents, took the butter, bacon, &c. out of the shops, and threw them into the streets, they then proceeded to Shaw mill, and threw all the flour into the river, broke the windows of the house, and did other considerable damage; one of the mob was killed, and another had his arm broken.

Addresses of thanks to his Majesty were presented by New Jersey, Pensylvania, Massachusetts, and other places in North America, on the repeal of the American stamp act.

August 8. At Barnstable, in Devonshire, the poor people rose, and compelled the farmers to sell wheat at 5*s*. per bushell.

August 12. The right honourable Hans Stanley, appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

August 13. The marquis of Granby appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

August 17. The marquis of Rockingham received addresses from the city of York, also from Halifax, Kingston upon Hull, and Wakefield, expressing their gratitude for his attention to the interests of the kingdom during his short administration.

Sir Eardley Wilmot, knt. one of the judges of the King's-bench, appointed chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of Lord Camden.

William de Grey, esq. appointed attorney general, and — Willes, esq. solicitor general.

The consumption of malt in England by brewers, inn-keepers, and publicans, (exclusive of several families) was estimated at 3,125,000 quarters annually.

August 19. The King was pleased to grant to the corporations of Canterbury and Maidstone, in Kent, a market toll free, in every week, for the sale of hops wholesale or retail, the former on Wednesdays, the latter on Thursdays.

August 22. A melancholy accident happened at Lambton's colliery, near Chester le Street, in the county of Durham, three masons and their labourers went down to secure the coals from taking fire by the lamp, the foul air catching fire, made its way up the pit, destroying men, horses, and all in its passage; the trap doors, props, engines, partitions, &c. were all swept away by the force of the explosion.

A fire broke out in the laboratory, Woolwich warren, which burnt with great vehemence, but was at length extinguished, one man was burnt to death.

August 26. The prohibition on the exportation of corn ceased, and bread rose in consequence of the advanced price of corn to 2*d*. in the peck loaf.

August 27. Three vessels were entered for the exportation of corn.

His Majesty was said to have frequent

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private conferences with the earl of Chatham, whose popularity since his acceptance of a peerage was greatly on the wane.

August 31. The ceremony of dedicating the new built synagogue in Duke's-place, was performed this day with great solemnity, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Jews.

Sept. 11. A proclamation was issued for putting in force the act of 5 and 6 Edward VI. and 5 of Elizabeth, against forestallers, regrators, and engrossers of corn, &c.

A proclamation, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of September instant, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th of November next.

The Mayor, Recorder, and other gentlemen of Liverpool, laid the first stone of the Observatory to be erected near that town, and to be furnished with nautical instruments of all sorts, for the instruction of mariners.

Sept. 13. The brig Molly, from Grenada, laden with cotton, coffee, sugar, &c. was set on fire by the carelessness of a custom-house officer in the port of Liverpool, and consumed, except a small part of the rigging.

Sept. 16. The right rev. Dr. Lowth, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hume.

Sept. 17. Ninety-three carriages laden with hops, arrived in the borough of Southwark, from Kent and Surrey, each containing upwards of two tons weight.

Sept. 19. The committee for building Black-friars bridge, agreed to transfer 13,650*l.* three per cent. consolidated annuities to the rulers of the waterman's company, in recompense for the loss of the sunday ferry.

Sept. 23. The sheriffs of London presented an address to his Majesty, touching the high price of provisions, and praying relief.

Sept. 24. At a general court of the bank of England, a dividend of two and a half per cent. was agreed to, for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Sept. 26. At a general court of directors of the East India company, it was decided by ballot 340 to 231, to declare a dividend on the capital stock at five per cent. for the half year commencing at Christmas next.

The right honourable the earl of Bristol appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, he was sworn of the privy council.

Sept. 28. Expresses were sent to all the sea-ports in the kingdom, for laying an embargo on all ships laden with corn for exportation, and at the same time distillation from grain was prohibited.

Sept. 29. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a princess.

Sir Robert Kite was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing, Sir Francis Gosling, the next in rotation, having declined the honour, on account of ill health.

Robert Darling and James Esdaile, esqrs. were sworn in sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Oct. 1. Her royal highness the princess Caroline Matilda, was married by proxy, at the chapel royal, St. James's, to his Majesty the King of Denmark; the ceremony was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury, the next morning her Majesty set off for Harwich with a numerous suite.

Rye farm near Abingdon, in Berkshire, was set on fire by some incendiaries, and burnt to the ground, with all the corn, &c. in the barns; the riots were general all over England, in consequence of the high price of grain, and immense mischief done by the mobs to private individuals connected with the corn trade.

Oct. 4. Advice was received of a dreadful earthquake which happened in the island of Cuba, which entirely demolished the city of St. Jago, though not more than 40 lives were lost. At the Havanna the capital of the island, it was scarcely felt.

At Worcester, hops sold at from 50*s.* to 72*s.* the pocket; there were nearly 3000 pockets at market.

The differences between England and Spain respecting the Manilla ransom, were amicably settled, the court of Madrid agreeing to pay 700,000 pieces of eight, by three instalments.

Oct. 5. A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, happened at London, which however did very little damage.

Oct. 6. The lords justices of Ireland issued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn from that kingdom.

Oct. 8. The ports of Scotland were this day opened for the importation of corn.

The city of London presented to his Majesty a congratulatory address, on the birth of the Princess of which the Queen was lately delivered, and on the marriage of the King's sister, the princess Caroline Matilda, his Majesty received the address very graciously, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the two sheriffs, Robert Darling and James Esdaile, esqrs.

The new act for laying a duty on houses and windows began to operate.

Oct. 14. The riots in various parts of

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the country on account of the high price of provisions, became so frequent and alarming, that his Majesty's principal secretaries of state transmitted letters to the local magistrates, to return the names of all persons committed for rioting, with a view to appoint special commissions for trial of the prisoners.

A statue of queen Elizabeth was placed at the east end of St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, it had formerly stood on the west side of Ludgate, but on that gate being taken down it was given by the city to Sir Francis Gorling, who caused it to be placed in its present situation.

Oct. 16. At Maidstone market, hops sold from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* the pocket, 1200 bags were sold on the market day. At Weyhill fair the best Farnham hops sold as high as 5*l.* 12*s.*, ordinary 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.*

Oct. 18. His royal highness prince Henry Frederick created duke of Cumberland and Strathern, and earl of Dublin.

The earl of Northumberland created earl Percy and duke of Northumberland.

Oct. 20. The quarter sessions of London issued an order allowing the opening of the ports of London for the importation of foreign oats. Bread was again raised 2*d.* in the peck loaf.

Oct. 21. Dr. Charles Ross consecrated bishop of St. David's in the room of Dr. Lowth now bishop of Oxford.

Oct. 27. Her royal highness the princess royal was christened by the archbishop of Canterbury, Charlotta Augusta Matilda, the sponsors were the king and queen of Denmark by proxy, and princess Louisa in person.

Oct. 29. Died, the earl of Cromartie, who had been concerned in the rebellion of 1745, and had received his Majesty's pardon.

Oct. 30. Several riotous mobs assembled at Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, Broomsgrove, Norwich, Malmsbury, Wallingford, Henley on Thames, Salisbury, Derby, Leicester, Wycomb, and various other places, occasioned by the continued high price of provisions, they did considerable damage, and were not suppressed, in many places, without the aid of the military, by whom several were severely wounded.

Nov. 5. A great fire broke out at Kettering in Northamptonshire, occasioned by boys throwing fire works, it consumed 17 dwelling houses, besides, out-houses, ricks of wheat, &c.

Nov. 8. Her Danish majesty made her public entry into Copenhagen, and in the evening the royal nuptials were solemnized in the chapel of Christianburgh.

Nov. 10. The right honourable Sir Robert Kite was sworn in Lord Mayor of London, before the barons of the exchequer.

Nov. 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and made a most gracious speech from the throne, alluding to the high price of provisions, and the riots occasioned thereby, which had been happily quelled; he informed them of the treaty of commerce concluded with Russia, and of the nuptials of his sister with the King of Denmark. Addresses were presented by both Houses upon the speech.

Nov. 12. A proclamation was issued for laying an embargo on all ships laden or to be laden with wheat, or wheat flour to be exported to foreign parts.

Nov. 15. Commissions passed the great seal for trial of the prisoners committed in Norfolk, Gloucestershire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, and other places, on account of the late riots.

Nov. 19. A new temporary bridge was opened at Blackfriars, pending the building of the new stone one.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning, did great damage in the counties of Hereford and Brecon, the river Wye overflowed its banks, and carried away men, cattle, and goods.

Nov. 25. Died Dr. Zachary Grey, author of a commentary on Shakespeare, notes on Hudibrass, and other miscellaneous writings.

Nov. 27. The duke of Portland resigned his place as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

The earl of Besborough resigned his place as Post-master general.

The earl of Hertford as Master of the Horse, and Sir Charles Saunders, as first Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir James Gray, bart. K. B. appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain.

Peregrine duke of Ancaster and Kesteven appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Sir Edward Hawke, K. B., Charles Townsend, and John Buller, esq., lord viscount Palmerston, Sir George Yonge, bart. Sir Percy Brett, knt., and Charles Jenkinson, esq. appointed commissioners of the admiralty.

The earl of Hillsborough, and lord le Despencer, appointed joint post-masters general.

The Falmouth East Indiaman, by advices received, was struck with lightning and afterwards wrecked in the mouth of the Ganges, and of a compliment of 360

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men which sailed in her from England, only 160 arrived at Calcutta, the rest being drowned, killed by the lightning, or burnt in the vessel.

Dec. 1. The Special Commission was opened for trial of the rioters, three had sentence of death passed upon them at Reading, eight were capitally convicted at Norwich, nine at Gloucester, and four at Salisbury.

A fire broke out at the House of captain Pain of Mile-end, which entirely consumed it, and greatly damaged the house adjoining, two of the captain's children perished in the flames, and two others were with difficulty saved.

Dec. 3. A fire broke out at Ayr in Scotland, at a tobacco cellar near the meal market, in which was deposited five barrels of gunpowder, which exploded and caused the death of John Orr, John Logan, and Neil Crook, who were assisting to extinguish the flames, and wounded eleven other persons, the concussion was so great as to shake all the houses in the town.

Dec. 9. The common wherry to Southampton, being loaded with eleven, sunk in her passage, ten of whom were unfortunately drowned.

Dec. 11. The court of common council agreed to present his royal highness the duke of Gloucester with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box.

A confirmation was received of the loss of the Eagle, Captain Roberts, from Dublin, on board of which was general Stanwix, his wife, an only daughter, a near relation, and four servants, who all perished.

Dec. 16. The royal assent was given by commission to the following acts;—

For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

For indemnifying persons who had acted in the service of the public, in advising and carrying into execution the order of council for laying an embargo on all ships laden with wheat, &c.

To prohibit exportation of corn, &c. and the extraction of low wines from wheat or wheat flour.

To continue an act for the importation of Irish provisions.

To amend an act for repealing certain duties in the British colonies and plantations, &c.

For allowing the importation of wheat and wheat flour from the American colonies free of duty.

The like from any part of Europe.

For allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal duty free.

For obviating doubts with respect to so much of an act passed in the first year of his Majesty's reign, as directs the taking of certain oaths by justices of peace on the issuing of any new commission of the peace.

And to several private bills.

Both Houses adjourned till January.

Dec. 26. The Bank began to pay £870,888, being one third of the remaining 4 per cent. navy annuities, and three months interest for the same, which became due the 25th instant, pursuant to the act of last Session.

At Norwich a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Ward, butcher, whose wife, mother, two children, a grand-child, and a maid servant perished in the flames.

Nov. 27. At Bridgetown in Barbadoes, another destructive fire happened which destroyed upwards of 40 dwelling-houses, besides several stores and timber yards, it continued to rage the whole of the night.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1765, TO DECEMBER 10, 1766.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8343	Males -	11,714
Females -	7914	Females -	12,197
In all	16,257	In all	23,911

Increase in the burials this year 681.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8035
Between two and five	2162
Five and ten	866
Ten and twenty	673
Twenty and thirty	1874
Thirty and forty	2207
Forty and fifty	2398
Fifty and sixty	1899
Sixty and seventy	1786
Seventy and eighty	1212
Eighty and ninety	515
Ninety and a hundred	76
A hundred and a hundred one	2
A hundred and a hundred two	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	3

	£.	s.	d.
The charge of his Majesty's civil govern-			

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ment for one year, viz. from 5th Jan. 1765, to 5th Jan. 1766, amounted to £	924,042	2	5
Amount of the public debt outstanding 5th January 1766	130,713,901	4	6¾
Annual interest or other charges payable for the same	4,698,656	15	5
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1766 - - -	8,273,280	11	1
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament	8,558,824	15	11
Making an excess of	285,544	4	9

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	89	Shut.	Shut.
July	88	135	Ditto.

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Jan. and July	32*s.* to 36*s.*	23*s.* to 26*s.*	17*s.* to 20*s.*

Quartern loaf 6½ and 7½.

Number of bankrupts from January to December 1762, inclusive 323.

1767, Jan. 1. A powder mill at Faversham, in which were 25 barrels of powder, blew up, the explosion was heard more than 20 miles distant, the houses in the town were much shaken and many windows were shattered, luckily no lives were lost.

Jan. 2. In consequence of a very high wind and tide in the river Thames, a great quantity of goods stored in cellars and warehouses were destroyed on both sides of the river, several boats were upset and 27 persons were drowned, the loss estimated in goods, &c. at 50,000*l.* Great damage was also sustained in Essex, and Suffolk by inundations.

Jan. 5. The navigation on the river Thames at Fulham, was stopped by the severity of the weather.

Jan. 6. Peter, called the wild boy, who was taken in the Hartz forest in Germany, and sent as a present to George II. was brought from Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, (where he had boarded for many years) to be seen by the Royal Family, he could speak no language, and all attempts to teach him failed.

Three rioters were executed at Gloucester, one at Reading, and another at Fisherton.

Jan. 19. John Williamson, a journeyman shoemaker, was executed in Moorfields, pursuant to his sentence for starving his wife to death, whom he had married for the sake of her money and afterwards treated her with the most inhuman cruelty to accelerate her death, which he effected, by tying her up and denying her the necessaries of life, and it was with difficulty that the mob were prevented from tearing him to pieces.

In South Wales, in consequence of the great fall of snow, all communication was cut off, except by the great post roads, between the mountains; it was calculated that the snow was 40 fathom deep.

The post boy carrying the mail from Bradford to Rochdale was found with his horse frozen to death, and a poor woman and two of her children perished in the snow travelling from Salisbury to Blandford.

Jan. 20. The court of common council of the city of London, subscribed 1000*l.* towards the relief of the poor in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

The tolls received at Blackfriars bridge in the first four weeks amounted to 292*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Jan. 25. A fire broke out at a baker's shop, opposite Hungerford market, Strand, which entirely consumed it, and the house adjoining: six persons were killed, three by the fire, and three by accidents in endeavouring to escape.

Jan. 29. The committee appointed for relieving the distresses of the poor in London, distributed 1325*l.* among the most necessitous.

The snow and ice had accumulated so much in the streets in Westminster, that upwards of 300 labourers were employed to clear them.

The frost which set in the latter end of December, continued with little intermission till the 22d instant, when it began to thaw and relieved the apprehensions of the public, numerous accidents happened during its continuance, many perished with cold and several limbs were broken by the slipperiness of the streets.

Feb. 2. Two daughters of Mr. Tombs of Cotes near Cirencester, aged 22 and 24, were poisoned by taking a dose of arsenic, which an ignorant quack doctor had administered for cream of tartar.

Feb. 7. A large house adjoining the gate-

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way of the Saracen's-head inn, on Snow-hill, suddenly fell down, when a lady of the name of Jarvis and one of her children perished in the ruins.

Several thousand acres in the fen countries were entirely under water by the North bank of the river Glen giving way, the inhabitants between Lincoln and Peterborough, were reduced to the most deplorable condition, their cattle carried away by the floods, and their houses several feet under water.

In Scotland, Ireland, and Wales the floods were higher, and did more damage than could be remembered by the oldest man living.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Charles Pye, esq.
Bedfordshire, Charles Chester, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Matthew Knapp, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Lutwidge, esq.
Cheshire, Sir Lister Holt, bart.
Camb. & Hunt. John Heathcote, esq.
Cornwall, John Carew, esq.
Devonshire, James Hamblyn, esq.
Dorsetshire, William Churchill, esq.
Derbyshire, John Twigg, esq.
Essex, Thomas Fitch, esq.
Gloucestershire, Edmund Probyn, esq.
Hants, Thomas H. Jervoise, esq.
Hertfordshire, Samuel Whitbread, esq.
Herefordshire, John P. Birch, esq.
Kent, James Watman, esq.
Leicestershire, Joseph Craddock, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir John Nelthorpe, bart.
Monmouthshire, T. J. Medlicot, esq.
Northumberland, Hilton Lawson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir J. Langham, bart.
Norfolk, Crisp Molineux, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir J. Langham, bart.
Oxfordshire, William Ledwell, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Ridlington, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Ottley, esq.
Somersetshire, William Provis, esq.
Staffordshire, Edward Mainwaring, esq.
Suffolk, William Chapman, esq.
Surrey, John Durand, esq.
Sussex, James Wood, esq.
Warwickshire, Egerton Bagott, esq.
Worcestershire, Sir H. Perrott, bart.
Wiltshire, Edward Goddard, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Arthington, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, Morris Jervis, esq.
Cardiganshire, Richard Morgan, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Rees Prytherch, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, John Davis, esq.
Flintshire, P. L. Fletcher, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Powell, esq.
Merionethshire, Thomas Kyffin, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Pugh, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Council Williams, esq.
Radnorshire, Sir J. Meredith, knt.

Feb. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to;—

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion.

To continue the free importation of wheat from any part of Europe, and to discontinue the duty payable on the importation of barley, meal, and pulse.

To discontinue the duties payable on the importation of tallow, hog's-lard, and grease.

And to several road, inclosure, and other bills.

Feb. 26. The ferry boat on the water of Garry, at Invergarry, near the pass of Killicrankie, Scotland, containing thirty passengers, was carried by the rapidity of the current down the river, and upset, by which accident 27 persons were drowned.

March 1. The Lord Clive, East Indiaman, captain Barclay, outward bound to China, was lately lost near the harbour of Boulogne sur mer, two of the crew were drowned.

March 6. The toll for foot passengers over Blackfriars bridge from 19th Nov. 1766, to 10th Feb. 1767, amounted to 75*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.*

Charles Whitworth, esq. member for Bletchingly in Surry, on returning to his house at Greenwich, was stopped in his carriage by a footpad at the end of Peckham lane, the robber demanded his money, but Mr. W. let down the glass of the window and fired a blunderbuss at him, and the coachman drove on. The man was afterwards found dead, and proved to be an ostler at Blackheath.

March 10. The Lord Mayor, several aldermen, and the committee of the common council, and of the Skinner's company, went in procession to present the freedom of the city to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, they were afterwards elegantly entertained by his lordship at the Mansion house.

March 13. The Dauphiness of France died at Versailles, and left issue three sons and two daughters.

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A dreadful fire broke out at St. Mary Ottery, in Devonshire, which continued from nine in the morning till six in the evening, upwards of fifty houses, with shops, and other buildings were reduced to ashes.

March 18. Since the erection of the British Linen company at Edinburgh, in 1746, the annual amount of linen stamped for sale in Scotland was increased from 5,480,324 yards, valued at 222,870*l.* 13*s.* to 12,746,659 yards, valued at 579,227*l.* 11*s.*

March 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

For better regulating the marine forces.

And to several private and local bills.

The court of Directors of the East India company, after great discussion and proceeding to ballot, carried the question for granting an additional term of ten years, after the determination of lord Clive's present right in the Jaghire, the numbers for the grant were 361, against it 332.

March 26. At the anniversary feast of the city of London Lying-in Hospital, 330*l.* was collected for the use of the Charity.

IT WAS CALCULATED THAT THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, PIGS, &c. KILLED IN LONDON IN ONE YEAR WAS AS FOLLOWS.

Sheep and Lambs - -	711,121
Bulls, Oxen, and Cows - -	78,254
Calves - - - -	104,760
Hogs for pork - - -	146,032
Ditto for Bacon - - -	41,000
Sucking pigs - - -	52,000

A conspiracy was formed in the Northgate prison, Chester; Evan Thomas confined for murder, and three others, seized the turnkey and threw him into a dungeon, his cries brought W. Whithead, the gaoler to his assistance, when Thomas ran a penknife into his throat, and killed him on the spot, three of the felons were seized by the people in the street, endeavouring to escape, but the principal ringleader got away, and his fetters were found the next day in a field near the city.

March 30. A dreadful accident happened at a colliery near Fairfield, Durham, one of the pits, 80 fathom deep, exploded, whilst all the men were at work, by which 39 persons were killed, their bodies were terribly mangled.

The quantity of different sorts of grain imported this month into the port of London amounted to 71,153 quarters.

April 1. The governors of the Magdalen Charity, collected at the anniversary dinner, and at the church, 523*l.* 8*s.*

April 3. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For raising 1,800,000*l.* by loans on exchequer bills, and a lottery.

To apply the sum granted for the pay and clothing of the militia.

And to several private and local bills.

April 4. The religious society of the Jesuits banished from the dominions of the King of Spain.

April 13. His serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick, arrived from his travels at St. James's, after an absence from England of one year and two days.

April 15. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To continue an act for allowing the free importation of wheat and wheat flour, barley, barley meal, &c. for a limited time from any part of Europe.

For laying an additional duty on bast or chip straw, cane, and horse hair hats or bonnets imported.

To enable his Majesty to grant certain annuities to his three brother's the dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland.

To enable the trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose of any duplicates of books, medals, coins, &c. and purchase others in lieu thereof.

And to several private and local bills.

The number of ministerial and other changes, during the present reign, may be ascertained by the following list published about this time, viz.:—two lord chancellors, four lord presidents, five lord keepers of the privy seal, five first lords of the Treasury, thirteen other lords of the Treasury, six chancellors of the exchequer, five lord chamberlains, two vice chamberlains, thirty-one different lords of the bed-chamber, two lord stewards, five masters of the horse, seven first lords of the admiralty, eleven secretaries of state, nine postmasters, four paymasters, eighteen different lords of trade, three secretaries at war, three treasurers of the navy, besides numerous others of less importance.

April 17. A fire broke out in Hungerford-street, Strand, which consumed three houses and damaged two others.

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April 22. Their Majesty's accompanied by the prince and princess of Brunswick honoured the incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain with their presence at the Great room in Spring Gardens, and expressed great satisfaction at the flourishing state of the arts in the country.

STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1767.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged	3745
Out-patients relieved	3100
Trusses given	11
Buried this year	349
Remaining under cure	400
Out patients	141
	7746

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured and discharged In-patients	3245
Out-patients	3797
Buried this year	301
Remaining under cure	470
Out-patients	236
	8049

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed and discharged	159
Buried last year	17
Remaining in the Hospital	873
	1049

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	461
Maintained in several trades	76
	537

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted	195
Cured	172
Buried	44
Remaining under cure	251
	662

April 28. Both Houses of Parliament met for the dispatch of business.

April 30. A dreadful fire broke out in the timber-yard of the Quarrel of Rotherhithe, Surrey, which destroyed ten dwelling houses, and a great quantity of timber.

At the anniversary dinner of the London hospital, the collection, including that at the church, amounted to 1336*l.* 3*s.*

The assembly of New York in North America having refused to provide barracks, fuel, &c. to the troops quartered there, agreeable to an act passed last year for that purpose; the assembly of Philadelphia complied with the act.

May 1. The ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, had his audience of leave of his Majesty, preparatory to his departure.

The king and queen of Denmark were crowned at Copenhagen.

The collections made in the several churches in Dublin for the relief of the poor amounted to 2738*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

May 2. At the Old Bailey sessions 17 prisoners were capitally convicted, and 45 were ordered for transportation.

May 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For raising 1,500,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery.

For redeeming certain annuities in respect of navy victualling and transport bills.

For granting additional duties on certain linen cloth imported.

To allow the free importation of rice, vermecelli, &c. from the American colonies.

To prevent extortion by sheriffs, and bailiffs, in cases of execution.

And to several other private and local bills.

In the stage waggon going from Louth to Lincoln, a young woman named Cherry was killed by the overturning of the vehicle, near Claybridge, and her mother so dangerously hurt as to render her recovery doubtful.

A mob of weavers assembled near Cork, in Ireland, and intercepted several carts laden with linen, poplins, silk, &c. for Dublin, which they destroyed to the amount in value upwards of 700*l.*

May 22. The court of common council of the city of London, received a proposal from the Lords of the Treasury for taking down Gresham college, and erecting an excise office on the ground, the plan was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry it into effect.

May 29. The empress of Germany died of the small pox on the 27th, also died of the same disease, the young prince Henry of Prussia.

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June 1. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in Ormskirk, which shattered the house of Richard Rylance, carrying away the slates and melting the lead, a ball of fire fell in a room where a woman was confined in labour, but did her no injury.

The Plymouth stage waggon caught fire in Fleet-street, in consequence of a bottle of aqua fortis breaking against a bottle of spirits of wine, it was extinguished after doing considerable damage.

A great flood happened in the road between Newington and Clapham, occasioned by heavy rains, the waters meeting with a high tide, ran up Vauxhall Creek, which soon covered Kennington common and destroyed brick works to the value of 200*l*.

June 9. A subscription was entered into for carrying W. Brundley's plan into execution for making a navigable canal from Birmingham through the principal coal works to join the Worcestershire and Staffordshire canals.

A fire broke out at Beer in Dorsetshire, which destroyed fourteen houses, and another at Ower in the same county, which consumed eight houses.

June 17. The maid servant of Mr. Wilson went to see some sheep washed in the river Tweed, by a sudden spring the child leaped out of her arms and fell in the river, the young woman to save the child threw herself into the water and both perished.

The court of common council voted the freedom of the City of London to the right hon. Charles Townsend, chancellor of the exchequer, for the services rendered by that gentleman in the improvement of the City.

By an edict of the empress queen, the Jesuits expelled from Spain and France, prohibited from appearing in Brussels, whether the subjects of the empire or not.

June 26. At a court of proprietors of the East India company, it was agreed to grant an annuity of 1500*l*. to general Lawrence for his great services to the company, in addition to a former grant of 500*l*. a year.

The duty of 6*d*. per chaldron on coals was granted to the City of London, for 46 years, to redeem the tolls on the bridges, for embanking the river Thames, and for repairing the Royal Exchange, and rebuilding Newgate.

Six or eight acres of the great bog above the Lough of Loughcorrute, in the county of Galway, fell suddenly into the Lough, and made so prodigious a noise, that it alarmed the inhabitants for many miles round, the water of the Lough overflowed the grounds in its vicinity.

Upwards of 70,000 yards of cambric were manufactured at Dundalk, between May 1766, and May 1767, to the great increase of our own trade, and the diminution of the importation of French cambric.

June 29. His Majesty gave the royal assent by commission to the following bills;—

For regulating parish poor children within the bills of mortality.

For completing Blackfriars-bridge.

For preventing the wear of cambrics.

For extending the window act to Scotland.

For extending the time for enrollment of deeds of Papists.

For relief of Protestant purchasers.

For indemnifying persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

For altering the duties on policies, and lessening the allowance for prompt payment of Stamp duties.

For granting certain duties in the British American colonies.

For regulating the dividends of the East India company.

For establishing an agreement between the government and the East India company.

The ministry were left in a considerable minority in an endeavour to continue the land tax at 4*s*. in the pound, a bill was introduced for reducing it to 3*s*. in the pound, and notwithstanding the opposition of the ministry it was carried by a large majority.

July 1. Messrs. Colman, Harris, Rutherford, and Powell paid 60,000*l*. for the purchase of the theatre royal Covent-Garden.

July 2. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting certain sums out of the sinking fund, and for empowering his Majesty to permit the importation of corn duty free.

For taking off the duty of 1*s*. in the pound on all black and Singlo tea, and for granting a drawback on teas exported to Ireland and America.

For granting certain duties on foreign linen, and a premium for the encouragement of making hemp.

For restraining the assembly of New York from passing any act till they had

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complied with the act of Parliament for the furnishing his Majesty's troops with the necessaries required by that act.

For putting the American duties into the hands of commissioners.

His Majesty then made a speech to both Houses, in which he stated, that nothing material had happened to alter the situation of affairs with reference to foreign powers, and that the fixed object of all his measures was the preservation of peace and at the same time to assert and maintain the honour of his crown.

The Parliament was then prorogued to the 31st of August.

July 3. Several cargoes of wheat arrived in the river Thames since March last, 115,497 quarter of wheat had been brought into the port of London.

July 5. Their serene highnesses the prince and princess of Brunswick, set off from London on their return to Germany.

July 7. His royal highness the duke of York left London with a great retinue, to embark from Dover for Germany.

During the last session of Parliament the royal assent was given to 209 bills, viz. 95 public, and 114 private, a larger number than had been known for several years.

July 11. His royal highness the duke of York arrived at Brussels, and was received with great honour by prince Charles.

Sir James Gray, ambassador from the court of London to Spain, set out on his embassy.

July 14. A great fire broke out in New-street, near Shadwell church, which destroyed 14 houses and a large cooperage before it was extinguished.

July 15. Lord Clive arrived in Town from Portsmouth, where he had landed the day before from the Brittania, East Indiaman, from Bengal; general Callcot, and governor Palk arrived at the same time.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York sent circular letters to all bishops and suffragans desiring them to procure lists of all papists within their repective dioceses, distinguishing their ages, sexes, and occupations, and the length of their residence, this was done by virtue of orders from government.

July 19. The princess Poniatowski, sister to the king of Poland, arrived at St. James's.

A terrible thunder storm happened at Leeds, in Yorkshire, the lightning struck the workhouse, entered the garret and killed a poor woman, and making its way through several other parts of the house, set the clothes of an old man on fire and miserably burnt him, three other persons in a house at some distance, were also dreadfully scorched.

July 20. Lord Clive brought from India and presented to his Majesty a fine sword set with diamonds, and a fine pearl necklace for her Majesty.

July 25. Three large boats in which were above 100 persons, well armed, came into the harbour of Kenmare, in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, and surrounded the sloop Henry, laden with tea from France, and under seizure as contraband, after several shots were exchanged, the smugglers overpowered the Revenue officers, and forcibly carried away the cargo of the vessel, a desperate engagement soon afterwards happened between the officers of two custom house barges and a party of smugglers on the North coast of Ireland, in which several were killed of both parties, but the smugglers finally succeeded in carrying off the goods.

July 30. The princess Poniatowski and the Prince de Ligne visited the city and university of Oxford.

Aug. 1. Died, at Paris, the celebrated Albinus, one of the most skilful anatomists of Europe.

Aug. 4. James Brownrigg, a painter, residing in Fleur-de-lis court, was committed to Wood-street compter, charged with cruel usage to two female apprentices, his wife, who was supposed to be more culpable than her husband, escaped.

The river at Leeds, in Yorkshire, suddenly swelled to two yards perpendicular height, in the space of an hour, by which several fields of hay were swept away, considerable damage was also sustained in the neighbourhood by the rising of the river wharf, great quantities of corn was destroyed, and cattle, sheep, &c. were carried down the current.

Aug. 11. A coroner's jury was summoned to investigate the cause of the death of Mary Clifford, late apprentice to James Brownrigg, when it appeared that Elizabeth Brownrigg, the wife, beat the deceased with a cane and horsewhip, stripping her naked, and tying her to a staple in the wall, the cruelties she inflicted on the child were shocking to humanity, and by mere accident the deceased was discovered in a most deplorable condition, she was removed to the workhouse and shortly afterwards died of the wounds she had received. The inquest found a verdict of wilful murder against James Brown-

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rigg, and Elizabeth his wife, it appearing that the husband had occasionally beat the deceased.

The king of France gave a magnificent entertainment at Chantilly to his royal highness the duke of York, upwards of 300 of the French nobility were invited on the occasion.

Aug. 12. The right honourable lord viscount Townsend, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 16. Elizabeth Brownrigg, who had absconded from justice was apprehended at Wandsworth, and lodged in the Poultry Compter.

Certain regulations were entered into with the Indian tribes of the southern district of America, by which all the whites were forbid to encroach upon the limited grounds of the Indians, and prohibited from trading clandestinely with them.

Aug. 21. Stephen Porter, who had been chastised by captain Westcoat, of Bristol, for some offence on board his ship, took occasion, with the assistance of three of the crew, to split the captains scull as he lay asleep, and afterwards they murdered the mate, Porter was apprehended at Philadelphia, and committed to gaol for the murders.

Twenty bullocks, the property of Mr. John Hawkins, of Drogheda, in Ireland, were killed by the mob under pretence of their being designed for exportation to England.

Aug. 24. John Brownrigg, the son of James Brownrigg, was committed to the Poultry Compter charged with cruel usage to another female apprentice of his father's, he had whipped her naked three successive days with a horsewhip, twice by order of his mother and once of his own accord.

Aug. 28. A comet was seen at Liverpool in the S.E. quarter of the hemisphere, about 53 degrees above the horizon, its tail described an angle of 30 degrees, and its direction was towards the Pleiades.

An order of council was issued for the free importation of grain, flour, malt, bread, &c. and another, prohibiting the exportation of any sort of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, &c.

The island of Cephalonia, one of the Greek islands, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, many of the inhabitants were swallowed up, and the remainder reduced to the utmost distress.

Paoli, the Corsican chief, made great preparations for war with the Genoese, he had obtained possession of Algagliolo, and was beseiging Calvi and Ajaccio, the troubles in Corsica had already cost Genoa nine millions in money.

His Majesty's ship Cygnet, captain Durell, having touched at the Havannah in her way from Pensacola, was fired at by the Spaniards from the Moro Castle, and a 24 pounder beat through her larboard side, a similar insult was offered to his Majesty's packet the Hillsborough on going in for refreshments.

Sept. 4. Died, the right hon. Charles Townsend, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, in the 41st year of his age, he was only brother to lord viscount Townsend.

Sept. 9. A dreadful fire broke out at a stocking trimmers in Tower-royal, which entirely consumed the same, the mistress falling from a two pair of stairs window was killed on the spot, being then pregnant, the husband had his thigh and two ribs broken.

Sept. 12. The right hon. William lord Mansfield, chief justice of the court of king's-bench, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in the room of Charles Townsend, esq. deceased.

Sept. 14. Elizabeth Brownrigg, who had been tried and convicted of the murder of her apprentice Elizabeth Clifford, was this day executed at Tyburn, and her body delivered to surgeons'-hall for dissection, she appeared very penitent, the crowd was so great to see her hanged, that several persons were severely hurt by the pressure.

Sept. 16. A bill of indictment was found against James Brownrigg, and his son John, for assaulting Mary Mitchell, another apprentice, who had survived the cruelties inflicted upon her by this brutal family.

At Worcester fair old hops sold from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* and new 7*l.* to 9*l.* the quality bad.

The foundation stone of a new infirmary at Salisbury was laid in the presence of the nobility and gentry, subscribers to the undertaking, and a great concourse of the inhabitants.

At Senegal and other British settlements on the coast of Africa, so great a mortality prevailed, that troops were preparing to embark to supply the place of those which had died.

Sept. 17. Died, at Monaco, his royal highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, of a malignant fever, occasioned by taking cold after dancing.

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Sept. 25. The fellows of the college of physicians had a meeting dinner at their house in Warwick-lane, and in the afternoon a great number of licentiates of the college (between whom, and the fellows, there had been a long dispute) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates and door of the college and rushed in upon the fellows, several windows were broken, but no further violence offered.

Sept. 26. Died, Sir Martin Wright, one of the judges of the court of king's-bench.

The East India company was engaged in a war with Hyder Ally, who had induced the Nizam of the Deccan to renounce his alliance with the company and unite his forces with those of Hyder; on this event the council of Madras sent an army commanded by colonel Smith, who engaged the confederate forces near Trincomalee and entirely defeated them. The Nizam in consequence deserted Hyder, and made his peace with the company, by ceding part of the Balagat Carnatic.

Sept. 30. At the anniversary meeting of the college of physicians, Sir William Browne resigned the chair as president, and proposed Dr. Thomas Lawrence, as president for the ensuing year, who was accordingly duly elected; on this occasion the licentiates demanded admittance, but were refused; the cause of dispute between the fellows and licentiates, was said to be the enactment of a bye law, by the fellows excluding from all prospect of having fellowships, such of the licentiates as had at any time practised surgery. The licentiates having had legal advice that their previous admission as licentiates, gave them an unquestionable claim to fellowships, they took the extraordinary means before noticed to support their claims.

Oct. 1. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 7th instant, was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th November next.

The prices of new hops at Retford fair were from 9*l.* to 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per pocket.

Oct. 6. Sir Theodore Janssen, chamberlain of the city, applied to the court of aldermen for leave to appoint a deputy for a few weeks, wishing to go to Bath for recovery of his health, but it was decided that the court could not empower any person to discharge the magisterial duties of that office.

The first stone of an intended bridge over the Tyne, at Hexham, was laid by Sir Walter Blackett.

Oct. 8. The greatest flood ever known happened at Manchester, the rivers Mersey and Irwell overflowed several fields, carrying away great quantities of corn and hay; at Salford quay, sugar, spirituous liquors, &c. were destroyed to a considerable amount,

Oct. 9. The newly erected Small Pox Hospital, St. Pancras, was opened for the reception of patients.

Oct. 11. A fire broke out at Mr. Pitts, a grocer in High Holborn, which consumed it and the house adjoining, with all the stock in trade, furniture, &c., five other houses were greatly damaged, and a female servant and a boy being missed, were supposed to have perished in the flames.

Great damage was done by extraordinary floods in Cheshire, Stockport, Warrington, and in many parts of North Wales.

Lord viscount Townsend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, where he was received by the lord mayor, aldermen and sheriffs, &c. in their formalities.

Oct. 16. The price of hops at Weyhill fair, was from 8*l.* to 12*l.* and 14*l.* per pocket.

The corporation of Dublin came to a resolution, that the obtaining a law for limiting the duration of Parliament would be of great advantage to the kingdom in general, and to the city of Dublin in particular.

The journeymen weavers in Spitalfields, assembled in a large body and cut the work of several looms, and did other damage, on account of the prices of labour being reduced, the military were called upon to quell the riot, which they effected, but the damage done exceeded 1000*l.*

Oct. 18. Near Newbury, in Berkshire, Ham mills were set on fire and totally burnt, at a loss of 2000*l.* it was supposed the act of an incendiary.

Oct. 19. James and John Brownrigg, father and son, were tried at Guildhall and found guilty of assaulting, whipping, and ill treating Mary Mitchell, the apprentice of James, they were both found guilty and afterwards sentenced to six months imprisonment in Newgate, and to find securities for their good behaviour for seven years.

Oct. 23. An order of council was issued prohibiting the distilling low wines or spirits from wheat, malt, &c. until fourteen days after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.

Oct. 24. Sir George Macartney appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

Oct. 29. For several days, particularly on the 19th instant, mount Vesuvius threw

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up vast quantities of burning lava, which did great damage to the vineyards, the explosions were so great that many doors of houses in Naples were forced open, stones of large size were thrown 500 or 600 feet high from the crater.

Nov. 1. Arrived in the river Thames the Montreal with the remains of his royal highness the duke of York.

Nov. 2. This day about noon her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince.

Nov. 3. His royal highness the duke of York was buried in Henry the VIIth's chapel in Westminster abbey with great funeral solemnity.

Nov. 10. This day the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty with an address of condolence on the death of his royal highness the duke of York, and congratulation on the birth of a prince, they were very graciously received.

Nov. 14. A fire broke out at a turner's near Gray's-inn lane, which consumed two houses and damaged another, a young man attempting to escape fell from a two pair of stairs window and broke his thigh and arm.

A riotous assemblage of colliers from the neighbourhood of Stourbridge took place at Kidderminster market, the rioters to the number of 2000 compelled the farmers to sell them wheat at 5*s*. a bushel, and butter at 6*d*. a pound, they paid at this rate for what they took and then quietly dispersed.

Nov. 16. At Mr. Dudley's, an ironmonger in Stourbridge, a spark of fire communicated to a barrel of gunpowder, which instantly exploded and blew up the whole building, burying Mr. D. in the ruins, who was dug out a dreadful spectacle, one man was killed in an adjoining building, the windows of which were forced out.

Nov. 19. The ticket No. 3379 was this morning drawn a prize of £20,000, and was the property of a Mr. Alder, a publican, at Abingdon, in Berkshire, who complimented the bearer of the news with £100.

Nov. 20. The Jesuits were expelled from Naples.

Nov. 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, wherein he stated, that the present situation of affairs abroad gave him no reason to apprehend any interruption of the present tranquillity, and therefore pressed their attention to the distresses of the poor, which the measures taken in consequence of the high price of corn, had not been sufficient to relieve.

A petition from the common council of London to the House of Commons, was presented, praying it to take into consideration the present high price of provisions.

Nov. 28. The tide in the river Thames ebbed and flowed about five o'clock in the morning twice in an hour and a half at London bridge and at Greenwich.

Nov. 30. The young prince, fourth son of their Majesties, was baptized by the bishop of London, by the name of Edward, the sponsors were the prince and princess of Brunswick, the prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the princess of Hesse.

Dec. 1. Lord North appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and a lord of the admiralty.

Dec. 2. The ambassador of Tripoli had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

Dec. 7. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To prohibit the exportation of corn, &c.

For allowing the importation of wheat, &c. duty free.

The corporation of Bristol, and a society of merchants there, sent commissions to Dantzic to puuchase several thousand quarters of wheat, for the purpose of selling it to the poor at low prices.

An untenanted house adjoining the Rose alehouse in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, fell down, and carried with it a part of the public house, in which were several lodgers, five of whom were killed on the spot, and several others much bruised.

Dec. 15. The Speaker of the House of Commons gave notice by order of the House, that one third part of the capital stock of four per cent. annuities, for 1763, should be reduced and paid off on the 5th of July next.

An order of council was issued for putting the laws in force against artificers leaving the kingdom and exercising their callings in foreign parts.

An addition was made by the court of common council, to the salaries of the Recorder and Common Sergeant, viz. 200*l*. a year to the former and 150*l*. a year to the latter.

Dec. 20. At the public mass houses throughout Ireland, prayers were put up for his Majesty, the Queen, prince of Wales and all the royal family, being the first time the Royal Family have been

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publicly prayed for by the Irish papists since the revolution.

Dec. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid by a land tax.

To continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

To allow the importation of Indian corn from the American colonies.

And to several private bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to the 20th, and the House of Commons to the 14th January.

The navigation of the Thames was impeded by a severe frost, accompanied by deep snow which obstructed the ports all over the kingdom.

BY A LIST OF THE ABSENTEES FROM IRELAND LATELY PUBLISHED, IT APPEARED THAT THERE WAS PAID ANNUALLY.

	£	s.	d.
To pensioners who never reside there	70,275	0	0
Noblemen and gentlemen of great estates generally residing abroad	247,400	0	0
Occasional absentees	134,500	0	0
Merchants and traders expences	8,000	0	0
Education of youth, and at Inns of Court	35,000	0	0
Law suits, and seeking employment	19,000	0	0
Military absentees, and articles relating to the army recruiting, &c.	142,205	0	0
Adventurers to America	40,000	0	0
Insurance of ships	30,000	0	0
Rents raised by absent Lords for coals to England, and Scotland &c.	200,000	0	0
	£926,380	0	0

Dec. 27. The Defiance, East Indiaman, blew up in her passage from Bombay to Balsora, by the carelessness of the gunner's steward in drawing some arrack, of a crew of 300 men, mostly blacks, only 35 were saved.

Dec. 30. His royal highness prince Frederick, invested with the military order of the Bath.

The French forbade the entrance of any English ships into the ports of Guadaloupe or Martinique on any pretence whatever, and the Spaniards also forbade English ships from lying more than 24 hours at Monte Christi.

Died, Dr. James Grainger, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

Upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling has been paid for corn entered in the port of London during this year.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1766, TO DECEMBER 15, 1767.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8211	Males	11306
Females	7769	Females	11306
In all	15980	In all	22612

Decrease in the burials this year 183.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7668
Between two and five	1821
Five and ten	765
Ten and twenty	787
Twenty and thirty	1899
Thirty and forty	2145
Forty and fifty	2376
Fifty and sixty	1858
Sixty and seventy	1669
Seventy and eighty	1083
Eighty and ninety	476
Ninety and one hundred	60
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	2
A hundred and five	1

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the public debt, outstanding 5th January, 1767	130,842,412	10	1¾
Annual interest, and other charges payable for the same	4,707,223	7	4
Supplies granted by			

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Parliament for the service of the year 1767 - - -	8,527,728	0	6
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament -	8,753,256	16	6
Leaving an excess of	225,528	15	11

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Bank.	India.
3 per cent. con.		
Jan. 80	136	218
July. 87..89	137	220

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 45..50	22..25	14..18
July. Do.	Do.	Do.

Quartern Loaf 6½.

1768, Jan. 4. The navigation of the river Thames between London and Gravesend, was stopped up by the frost, great quantities of goods were obliged to be sent off by way of Kent by land carriage.

Jan. 5. Orders were given for the queen's royal regiment of foot to go upon foreign service, the absent officers and privates to repair to Cork before the 1st of February, from thence to embark.

In Spitalfields on Sunday last great rioting ensued in consequence of the master silk weavers having lowered the price of work 4*d*. per yard, several windows were broke, the guards were ordered out, which irritated the weavers, who made an attack upon the soldiers who soon reduced them, but not without several being wounded.

Jan. 6. The right hon. lord Gower, took his seat as president of the privy council.

The right hon. Willis, earl of Hillsborough took his seat, at the Board of Trade, in the newly created office of Secretary for the American colonies.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester made a major-general of his Majesty's forces.

A fishing boat was discovered at Deptford Creek choaked up with ice, and in which the people were all frozen to death, the youngest, about 17 years of age, was sitting upright as if alive.

Jan. 7. The right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, resigned his situation as one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Jan. 8. Addresses were presented to his Majesty by the manufacturers and traders of London and the Spitalfields weavers and others, praying that for the interests of trade the court mourning might be shortened in future.

Jan. 9. The frost which commenced the 21st of last month still continued with increased severity, which occasioned a great scarcity of provisions, and those at an exorbitant high price, the distresses of the poor became very great, they were partially relieved by the liberal contributions of the humane. The mercury in many places, and at Bath in particular, was, in the open air, 24 degrees below the freezing point.

Jan. 10. Advice received from Philadelphia of the barbarous murder of ten Indians, by one Frederic Stump, near the mouth of middle Creek. Four Indian men and two women went to the house of Stump, who, after making them drunk, inhumanely massacred them, and the next day he went 14 miles up the creek to an Indian cabin, and there cruelly murdered an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child. Captain Patterson of the Provincial service, made him prisoner after a desperate resistance, and committed him to Carlisle gaol, from whence 80 armed men rescued him; the captain, in a talk with the Delaware Indians, disclaimed the murder and promised punishment of the delinquent, and the legislature of Pensylvania resolved to pay a sum of money to the relations of the assassinated Indians as a compensation, which it was hoped would be accepted.

Died, Dr. W. Barnard, bishop of Londonderry, in Ireland.

Jan. 11. The custom-house at Plymouth was burglariously broken open, but the robbers were disappointed in their expected booty, as only 4*d*. was left in the desk, which they carried away.

Jan. 12. His Majesty was pleased to order, that in future the court mourning should not continue more than one half of the time which they had heretofore done, in consequence of which a grand procession of Spitalfields weavers went to St. James's to return thanks to his Majesty for his declaration in their behalf.

Jan. 14. The severe frost was succeeded by a very gentle thaw, which speedily opened the navigation of the Thames below bridge without any accident occuring.

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Brockley park, in Ireland, the elegant seat of lord viscount Jocelyn, was burnt to the ground.

Dec. 16. Mitcham bridge near Shrewsbury was broken down by the shoals of ice floating through it, a remarkable instance of the sagacity of a horse is recorded, who was drawing a waggon, and refused to go over the bridge, turning aside, though the whip was liberally used to impel him, the bridge fell in three minutes afterwards.

Jan. 20. The right hon. Willis earl of Hillsbrough, and Thomas viscount Weymouth appointed two of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Edward Willes, esq. solicitor general appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

John Dunning esq. appointed Solicitor General.

Jan. 21. The House of Peers met pursuant to their adjournment.

Jan. 28. At a general court of the East India company, a communication was made relative to the bill pending in Parliament, for restraining the Company from making any further dividends than 10 per cent. for a limited time, when it was resolved to petition the House of Lords against the said bill.

In a cause long depending between the postmaster of Bath, relating to his extra charge for delivering letters at the houses of persons to whom the same were directed, it was decided by the court of King's bench, that the demand of any money above the usual postage was illegal, and judgment was given accordingly.

Jan. 29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For the importation of salted provisions from Ireland and America, duty free.

For licensing a playhouse at Bath and several private bills.

Feb. 3. The act for limiting the duration of Parliaments in Ireland having received his Majesty's approbation, was sent by express to Dublin, by this act the Parliament was limited to eight years.

A fire broke out at a leather cutters on Snow-hill, which consumed that house and two others, and several workshops and outhouses at the back.

His Majesty's ship Fame of 74 guns, which was driven on the rocks in Plymouth sound, was weighed up by large quantities of casks and several small vessels being lashed to her.

By the great fall of snow at Wells, in Somersetshire, and its vicinity, more than 30 persons lost their lives, a gentleman on horseback was dug out of the snow on the road near Mendip hills, the man and horse being frozen to death.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, William Price, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Cater, esq.
Buckinghamshire, William Creswell Wentworth, esq.
Cumberland, Sir Gilfred Lawson.
Cheshire, Henry Harvey Aston, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Edward Leeds, esq.
Cornwall, Francis Kirkham, esq.
Devonshire, William Ibert, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Gollop, esq.
Derbyshire, Samuel Crompton, esq.
Essex, Richard Lomas Clay, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Guise, esq.
Hants, Chaloner Ogle, esq.
Hertfordshire, Lionel Lyde, esq.
Herefordshire, Richard Gorges, esq.
Kent, Richard Hulse, esq.
Leicestershire, Edward Dawson, esq.
Lincolnshire, Joseph Walls, esq.
Monmouthshire, Richard Lucas, esq.
Northumberland, Bryan Burrel, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Powis, esq.
Norfolk, William Woodley, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Bell, esq.
Oxfordshire, Stuckley Baynton, esq.
Rutlandshire, Henry Shield, esq.
Shropshire, Edward Botterell, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Helliar, esq.
Staffordshire, Francis Eld, esq.
Suffolk, Osborne Fuller, esq.
Surrey, Richard Barwell, esq.
Sussex, John Paine, esq.
Warwickshire, J. Partherecke, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Bury, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Lambert, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Strickland, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Hughes, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Harris, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Edward Parry, esq.
Caernarvonshire, R. Howell Vaughan, esq.
Cardiganshire, Daniel Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Bennet, esq.
Merionethshire, R. Godolphin Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, T. Thomas, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. Griffiths, esq.
Radnorshire, J. Trumper, esq.

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Feb. 5. The late Mayor of Oxford and several gentlemen of the corporation were called before the House of Commons, charged with malpractices at the election of member of Parliament for that city, they were severely reprimanded, and committed to Newgate.

Notice was given in the Gazette that the remaining part of the four per cent. annuities 1763, was advertised to be paid off, viz. one half on the 10th October next, and the other half on the 5th January, 1769.

Feb. 8. The Mayor and other gentlemen of the corporation of Bath, were discharged by the House of Commons from confinement.

Feb. 8. This day his excellency the count de Chatelet, ambassador from France made his first appearance at court, in a splendid equipage and rich harness drawn by six horses.

Feb. 9. A dreadful wind and snow storm desolated the southern and western parts of Scotland, in which, besides incredible damage, many persons perished.

The baron Diede de Furstenstein, envoy extraordinary from the court of Denmark, had a private audience of his Majesty, to notify the birth of the prince royal of Denmark.

Feb. 11. The Mayor and corporation of Bath laid the first stone of an intended new Guildhall for that city.

Feb. 12. Lord Baltimore, who had been charged by Sarah Woodcock, with forcibly violating her person, voluntarily surrendered himself and gave bail to answer the complaint; Mrs. Griffenburgh, and Mrs. Hervey charged with aiding and assisting his lordship, were also admitted to bail.

In consequence of the great falls of snow and rain, the river at Leeds, in Yorkshire, overflowed its banks and swept away every moveable article within its reach, laying the whole neighbourhood under water.

Feb. 16. Died, at his house in Great Russel-street, the right hon. Arthur Onslow, who had been Speaker of the House of Commons for upwards of 33 years, and was the third of his family that had held that honourable situation.

Feb. 17. Great floods prevailed at Hereford, and Ross, and also in Caermarthenshire, and Shropshire.

Feb. 23. His Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For further regulating the proceedings of the East India company, with respect to making dividends.

For the more speedy and effectual transportation of felons.

For better regulating his Majesty's marine forces when on shore.

For granting an aid to his Majesty for disbanding the army.

For providing proper accommodations for the justices of the great sessions in Wales, during the time of holding the sessions.

For lighting, paving, &c. the streets of St. Mary-le-bone.

And to several local and private bills.

Feb. 24. The right hon. Charles Shaw Cathcart, appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

March 1. The stewards of the society of ancient Britons, went in procession to St. James's, and were admitted to the presence of his royal highness the prince of Wales, to whom they presented an address, and who presented the charity with 100 guineas.

March 2. A fire was discovered in the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-street, which destroyed a great number of books and writings, and much damaged the apartments, as notes to the value of 925*l.* were missing, it was suspected that the library was wilfully set on fire, and upon investigation it appeared that a young man, whom Mr. Conway had recommended to a genteel situation, was the robber and incendiary.

March 8. His Majesty gave the royal assent by commission to the following bills;—

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining therein for the service of the present year.

To raise a certain sum by loans on Exchequer bills.

For redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established in the third year of his Majesty's reign.

To apply the sum granted for the pay and clothing the militia, for the service of the present year.

To raise 1,900,000 by annuities and lottery.

For better paving, cleansing, and lighting the city of London, and the liberties thereof.

For converting Gresham college, and the ground upon which it is built, into an excise office.

To amend an act for better regulating journeyman tailors within the bills of mortality.

For licensing a theatre at Norwich.

To amend and render more effectual in his Majesty's dominions in America, an

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act of this session for punishing mutiny and desertion.

March 8. To continue several acts for better encouraging the whale fishery.

For the more easy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by acts relating to the trade and revenue of the British colonies in America.

To explain and amend the laws touching the election of knights of the shire in England, so far as relates to the appointment of poll clerks.

And to several private and local bills.

March 10. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and after making a most gracious speech, prorogued the Parliament to the 31st instant.

March 12. His Majesty dissolved the Parliament by proclamation, and writs were issued for electing a new one, returnable the 10th of May, the election of the 16 peers of Scotland was fixed for the 26th of April.

Six students of Edmund hall, Oxford, were expelled the university for holding Methodistical tenets, and taking upon themselves to pray, read, and expound the Scriptures in a private house.

March 16. This day the election for four representatives for the city of London, took place, the candidates were the right hon. alderman Harley, Lord Mayor; Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, and John Wilkes, esqrs., Sir Richard Glynn, Barlow Trecothick, and John Patterson, esqrs. the four first had the greatest shew of hands, but a poll was demanded.

March 17. At a general court held at the bank of England, a dividend of $2\frac{3}{4}$ was declared for the half year ending the 5th of April.

The jesuits in the island of Malta were ordered to depart that island.

March 19. Died, the rev. Laurence Sterne, author of Tristram Shandy, and the Sentimental Journey.

March 21. The Lord Chancellor delivered the privy seal to the earl of Chatham.

March 23. At the close of the poll for the city of London, the numbers were,

The Lord Mayor	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke	3678
William Beckford, esq.	3402
Barlow Trecothick, esq.	2957
Sir Richard Glynn	2823
John Paterson, esq.	1269
John Wilkes, esq.	1247

The four first were declared duly elected; Mr. Wilkes, notwithstanding he was last on the poll, was first in the estimation of the mob, who received him with acclamations, and drew his carriage to and from the hustings, he declared in his address to his friends on the close of the poll, that it was his intention to offer himself as a candidate to represent the county of Middlesex.

March 25. A ballot was declared at the East India house, on the question for declaring a dividend, when it was carried by a large majority for 5 per cent.

Lord Baltimore was tried at the assizes for the county of Surrey for forcibly violating the person of Sarah Woodcock, when his lordship was honourably acquitted.

Three additional packet boats, were ordered to sail between Holyhead, and Dublin, by which means six mails would arrive from Ireland every week.

March 28. This day the election for members for the county of Middlesex came on at Brentford, the candidates were, Sir W. B. Proctor, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Cooke; at the close of the poll the numbers were,

John Wilkes, esq.	1292
George Cooke, esq.	827
Sir W. B. Proctor	807

The mob behaved in a very riotous manner insulting all persons who did not support their favourite candidate Mr. Wilkes, and at night they compelled the people to illuminate their houses, breaking the windows of those who refused, particularly those of lords Bute and Egmont, Sir Sampson Gideon, and at the mansion house.

March 29. The guards were ordered on duty at St. James's, to be in readiness in case of further rioting.

March 30. The court of common council came to a resolution to prosecute with the utmost rigour all persons who were proved to be active in the late riots, and offered a reward of 50*l.* for the discovery of every offender.

The prince of Monaco, at whose palace his royal highness the duke of York died, was introduced to his Majesty and graciously received, he is said to have come to England to spend the summer.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1768.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged - -	3801
Out patients relieved - -	3211

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Trusses given	- -	8
Buried this year	- -	362
Remaining under cure	- -	415
Out patients	- - -	219
	Total	8016

ST. THOMAS'S.

Cured and discharged	- -	6896
Buried this year	- -	277
Remaining under cure	-	467
Out patients	- - -	219
	Total	7859

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed	- -	144
Buried last year	- -	3
Remaining in the hospital	-	903
	Total	1050

BRIDEWELL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved	-	560
Maintained in several trades	-	60
	Total	620

BETHLEM.

Admitted	- - -	208
Cured	- - -	172
Buried	- -	56
Remaining under cure	- -	253
	Total	689

A body of sailors, 1500 in number assembled in Sunderland and committed great outrages on account of some alleged grievances suffered from the owners and masters of ships, they broke windows and did other great damage in the town; a body of soldiers being quartered there, surrounded them and took five of the ringleaders into custody and the rest dispersed.

April 13. The tide was so low on the river Thames, that the sand banks on both sides of London bridge were dry.

April 14. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London hospital at Merchant Tailors' hall, the collection for the charity amounted to £2062 9s. 1d.

April 15. Messrs. Sutton and Bond, inoculators for the small pox, opened a house near Peterborough, but the mob rose for the purpose of preventing, as they said, the infection, by introducing the disease, and pulled down the house after an obstinate resistance, in which many were wounded, the inoculators were obliged to decamp.

April 18. The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment at the Mansion-house to prince Monaco, at which were present the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, and many of the nobility and gentry.

A shocking affair happened at Bow, near Mile-end, a lunatic was committed for safe custody to the parish workhouse, in which place he behaved with so much steadiness as induced the beadle, at his request, to release him from his handcuffs, upon which he seized a hatchet, which was unfortunately left within his reach, and nearly severed the head from the body of the man who was appointed to watch him, he then opened the door and went to the ward where the poor lay, whom he cut and mangled in a dreadful manner, he was not secured till he was shot, his arm shattered, and his skull fractured, from which wounds he was not expected to recover.

April 20. John Wilkes, esq. appeared in the court of King's bench and surrendered to his outlawry, upon which the Attorney General moved for his commitment, but the judges refused, on the ground that he was not legally before the court; Mr. Wilkes then went away, a great crowd waited the result, but no disturbance took place.

April 21. A violent storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at Saffron Walden, in Essex, the electric fluid struck the house of farmer Baines, broke the chimney level with the tiles, melted all the pewter utensils, and did other considerable mischief.

April 22. A large body of coal heavers assembled in a riotous manner at Wapping, boarded the Colliers and forced the men to leave their work, they complained that the undertakers oppressed them in various ways, curtailing their wages and paying them in liquor and goods of a bad quality instead of money, the rioters were not quelled without bloodshed, many lives were lost, and three or four houses destroyed.

April 27. Mr. Wilkes being served with a Capias Utlagatum, appeared before the court of King's bench, and was committed to the King's bench prison, but on his way thither the coach was stopped by the populace, and the horses taken out, and it was drawn by the mob through the city to a public house, in Spitalfields, from

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whence he made his escape, and again surrendered, the next day a great mob assembled about the prison, tore up the rails enclosing the foot path and burnt them, and obliged the inhabitants of the borough to illuminate their houses; they were ultimately dispersed by the military.

The court of King's bench decided the great cause depending between the college of physicians and the licentiates, when a verdict was given in favour of the former.

April 30. A fire broke out at a baker's in Whitechapel-road, which destroyed that and six other houses, and all the furniture.

May 3. The Snow, Rodney, with the last cargo of convicts for Maryland, having met with stormy weather on the coast of America, bore away for Antigua, when they arrived there they were in the most deplorable condition, almost starved, and covered with sores and vermin, eleven had perished for want, and those that remained had eaten their shoes to sustain life.

Numerous bodies of sailors for several days past assembled in Stepney-fields, and other places, 2000 went to Wimbledon common, to present a petition to his Majesty, who was then reviewing the light horse, they complained that their wages were too low, and that they would not work until they were raised.

May 5. The anniversary feast of the Sons of the Clergy was held, when the collection at St. Paul's and the hall amounted to 905*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*

May 7. The hearing respecting the errors in the outlawry of Mr. Wilkes, came on in the court of King's bench, when their lordships adjourned the further hearing till the next term.

The sailors again assembled in St. George's Fields, and went in procession, drums beating, and colours flying, and presented a petition to his Majesty setting forth their grievances and praying relief.

May 9. Died at his house in Orchard-street, Westminster, Bonnel Thornton, esq. joint author of the Connoisseur, he was much esteemed as a scholar and a wit.

May 10. This day the Parliament met and was opened by commission.

A great crowd of people assembled before the King's Bench prison in expectation that Mr. Wilkes was to go to the House of Commons, they demanded him of the Keeper, and growing very tumultuous the riot act was read upon which they assailed the military with stones, &c., one William Allen was singled out, pursued and shot dead; the rioters becoming more numerous and daring, more troops were sent for, who firing on the mob killed six, and wounded fifteen.

A large body of Sawyers assembled and pulled down the saw mill lately erected by Mr. Dingley at Limehouse, under pretence that it deprived many men of work.

The drying pan, 16001b. weight, was, by an explosion at the Ewell powder mills, carried upwards of 100 yards from the mill, the branches of trees for a mile distant were torn off, and the damage occasioned by the explosion is estimated at 8000*l.*

May 11. The two Houses of Parliament met this day and the Commons re-chose Sir John Cust their Speaker, who was approved of by his Majesty.

An inquisition was taken on the body of William Allen, who was shot in the riot at St. George's-fields, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Donald Maclane, and that Daniel Maclaury and Alexander Murray the commanding officer were aiding and abetting therein; it appeared on the inquest, that the deceased was only a spectator, and that he was mistaken for another by the soldier who fired; Maclane was committed to prison, but Maclaury and Murray were admitted to bail.

The mob assembled before the house of Edward Russell, esq. distiller, in the borough, broke open the door, staved several casks of liquor, of which they drank to excess, and then began to pull down the house, but were prevented by the military, who seized some of the most active; at the same time, the house of Mr. Capel of Bermondsey was partly destroyed and himself wounded; the activity of those gentlemen, as magistrates, in endeavouring to suppress the prevailing tumults was the cause of the outrage committed upon them.

A large body of sailors amounting to 15,000, passed through the city to petition the Houses of Parliament for an increase of wages, but on being assured that they could not receive an immediate answer to their petition, they quietly dispersed.

A privy council was held to consult, as it was said, on the best means to be adopted for the suppression of the numerous riots.

May 13. Died her royal highness Louisa Anne, daughter of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and second sister of his Majesty.

Two inquisitions were taken on the bodies of Mary Jeffs and Mr. Bridgeman, who were killed in the riot in St. George's

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fields, the jury returned a verdict of "Chance Medley."

When the prisoners, against whom a Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder on the body of Allen, were escorted to prison, the mob were with difficulty restrained from tearing them to pieces.

May 15. A pilot boat belonging to North Yarmouth, was upset near Blackwall, by which accident, captain James Markham, and six other persons were drowned.

Several slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Newcastle, and also at Middleton, near Manchester, and at Kendal, and Darlington.

May 17. A number of armed tenders and government cutters came up the river Thames, and lay off Deptford, to be in readiness to quell any disturbance that might happen.

May 19. Thirty houses at Dockhead were burnt down, occasioned by a tar copper boiling over, 2000 barrels of tar were consumed.

May 20. Advice was received from North America, that great confusion was experienced in New York, and that at Boston the populace threatened to pull down the custom house.

May 22. The corpse of her royal highness the princess Louisa Anne was privately interred in Henry the VIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey.

May 25. An affray happened between the sailors and coal-heavers belonging to the colliers in the Thames, in consequence of the latter refusing to work, by which the sailors were detained in the river, several lives were lost on both sides.

May 27. His Majesty held a levee, and afterwards a privy council, when the right hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, was sworn in a member and took his seat accordingly: it is a remarkable fact that the city of London never had its chief magistrate a privy councillor since the time of Sir William Walworth, in the reign of Richard II. till the present Mayor.

June 2. Both houses of Parliament met pursuant to an adjournment, and further adjourned to the 21st instant.

June 4. The prince of Monaco embarked at Dover for Calais.

June 6. The hon. Edward Willes took the oaths to qualify himself as a judge of the court of King's-bench, to which he had been promoted in the room of judge Hewitt.

Commodore Palliser sailed from Spithead in his Majesty's ship Guernsey, for Newfoundland, to protect the British fishery there.

June 7. The publishers and vendors of No. 50. of the North Briton, and No. 4. of the North Briton Extraordinary, were cited before the court of King's-bench, the rules of the court, against the former, were made absolute, the latter were ordered to appear the next day.

June 8. The legality of Mr. Wilkes outlawry came on to be tried before the court of King's-bench, when, after a full hearing of both parties, the judges were unanimously of opinion, that the outlawry was illegal and must be reversed. The attorney general then demanded judgment on the two verdicts found against Mr. Wilkes, who, desirous to avail himself of several errors in arrest of judgment, the court fixed Tuesday next, to have the matter argued.

June 9. The North Briton No. 51, was read in court, and a motion made against Bingley the publisher, which on the 11th, was made absolute, and he refusing to give bail, was committed to Newgate.

June 12. The insolence of the coal heavers arose to such a height, that it became necessary to call in the military, and a rencontre ensued wherein several persons were killed, twenty of these desperados were committed to gaol.

June 15. The court of King's-bench was this day moved in arrest of judgment on the verdicts obtained against Mr. Wilkes for republishing the North Briton No. 45, and printing and publishing the Essay on Woman, when, after very long and learned arguments, the court unanimously confirmed the verdicts.

June 17. The lord chancellor, assisted by the master of the rolls, and the lord chief justice of the common pleas, gave judgment on the will of Sir George Downing, and unanimously confirmed the same in favour of founding a new college at Cambridge, to be called Downing college, for which purpose he left an estate of 4000*l.* per annum.

June 18. Mr. Wilkes received judgment of the court of King's-bench upon both the verdicts recorded against him, viz. for republishing No. 45, of the North Briton, a fine of 500*l.* and ten months imprisonment; and for the Essay on Woman, a fine of 500*l.* and 12 months imprisonment, and find sureties for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each, a writ of error was moved for by his council and granted.

His Majesty's ship Dolphin, lately arrived from a voyage round the world, in

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the course of which a new island was discovered in the South Seas, large, fertile, and very populous.

June 21. Both Houses of Parliament met in pursuance of their last adjournment, and were prorogued to the 11th of August.

June 24. Aldermen Halifax and Shakespear were chosen sheriffs of London for the year ensuing.

At the island of Montserrat a very dangerous conspiracy was happily detected, the negroes plotted to rise on St Patrick's Day (on which the Whites, mostly Irish, assemble with their families to commemorate) and to massacre every male, and to seize the females, and carry them in the vessels, then in the harbour, to Porto Rico, the savages had actually cast lots for the ladies; five of the wretches were executed.

June 25. Her Majesty the queen of France died, she was the only daughter of the late Stanislaus king of Poland.

July 1. The storms of thunder and lightning for many miles round London, have been long and frequent, but less damage has been done than might have been expected, one or two persons have been struck dead on the roads leading to the metropolis.

An order of council was published, forbidding the governor of Nova Scotia to pass any grants for lands in the island of St. John, unless by order of his Majesty in council. Several noblemen and gentlemen are to have townships in this island, which promises to become a flourishing settlement.

July 7. The grand jury of the county of Middlesex found a bill for wilful murder against Samuel Gillam, esq. the justice who gave order to the 3d regiment of guards to fire on the mob on the 10th May in St. George's-fields.

July 8. Seven of the riotous coal heavers were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for feloniously shooting Mr. Green, a publican.

July 10. His Excellency the count de Chatelet, ambassador from the court of France, left town for Dover, on his return home; he was succeeded by M. Bataile de Francis in the character of minister plenipotentiary.

July 11. Samuel Gillam, esq. was tried for the murder of Mr. Redburn, who was shot in the riot in St. George's-fields, and acquitted without going into his defence.

A dreadful fire burnt down London-house, in Aldersgate-street, formerly the residence of the bishop of London, but lately occupied by Mr. Seddon, an eminent upholsterer, whose loss is estimated at 20,000*l*.

At a quarterly general court of the British Lying-in hospital for married women, it appeared, that, from its institution in 1749, to the present time, 8266 women, chiefly the wives of soldiers and sailors, had received orders and been admitted into the hospital.

James Murphy and James Duggan, two of the riotous coal heavers, were executed for murder pursuant to their sentence.

July 18. Died, the learned Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, author of the "Credibility of the Gospel History."

July 21. An extraordinary council was held on the affairs of North America, it is stated that some merchants in New England have opposed the King's commissioners of customs, which opposition was aided by the populace, the commissioners were obliged to withdraw.

The republic of Genoa ceded the island of Corsica to the kingdom of France.

The Abbe Winkelman, a celebrated antiquarian, was murdered at Trieste, by a ruffian who had insinuated himself into his company under pretence of a desire to see some of his medals, and when in the act of producing them, the assassin stabbed him in seven places and robbed him.

July 26. The seven coal heavers, who had been found guilty of shooting Mr. Green, were hanged in the Sun tavern fields, near Shadwell, pursuant to their sentence.

July 28. His excellency the Russian ambassador, has engaged Dr. Dimsdale, of Hertford, to go into Russia to inoculate for the small pox the Empress and the grand Duke of Russia.

Aug. 1. Orders were issued for colonel Mackey and colonel Pomeroy's regiments to embark for America.

Aug. 2. Lord Cathcart set out on his embassy to the court of Russia.

A thunder storm did great damage in London, and its neighbourhood, several houses were set on fire by the lightning, and a man was struck dead, on a coach box in the Kent road.

Aug. 3. Died, the most rev. Thomas Secker, L.L.D. archbishop of Canterbury, aged 75.

Aug. 5. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 11th instant was further prorogued to Monday, the 13th of September next.

Aug. 6. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green, the astronomer, set out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, captain Cook, for the South Seas, under

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the direction of the royal society, to observe the transit of Venus and make discoveries.

A fire, dreadful in its consequences, broke out in the King's arms yard, near Holborn bridge, at the house of Mr. Green, who saved his life by jumping from a window, but his wife, his child, and sister perished in the flames, another person jumped out of a window, and though, apparently, unhurt, died in ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having also lost his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant having with difficulty saved his wife and family, returned to the fire to recover a box belonging to his employer, but not being in time to do it, he uttered an exclamation and expired; three other persons were killed by leaping from the windows, and the screams of several who were dreadfully burnt, were most piercing; a more horrible scene than this fire exhibited, is scarcely to be paralleled.

Aug. 8. The grand jury for the county of Surrey found a true bill against Donald Maclane for the murder of young Allen, at the riot in St. George's fields, and no bill against Alexander Murray the officer, and M'Laury the other soldier.

Aug. 9. Donald Maclane was tried for the murder of William Allen and acquitted; it appeared that the identity of the prisoner was not satisfactorily proved, and the witnesses varied much in the testimony given before the coroner, and at the trial.

Aug. 11. His Majesty the king of Denmark arrived at St. James's, he was immediately waited upon by the earl of Hertford, and lord Falmouth, and complimented on his arrival.

Died, Peter Collinson, F.A.S. a gentleman of extensive literary information.

Aug. 12. The hon. and rev. Dr. Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Thomas Secker, deceased.

An order of council prohibiting the importation of hides, hoofs, and horns of horned cattle from Denmark and Sweden, and other places on the continent, on account of the distemper which raged to a violent degree in those places.

Aug. 17. The prince and princess of Czartorinski landed at Dover on their way to St. James's, and also the ambassador from the empress of Russia.

Aug. 19. A grand entertainment was given by the princess Amelia at Gunnersbury house, to the king of Denmark, at which 300 of the principal nobility were invited.

Mr. Bingley, publisher of the North Briton, No. 50, and 51, was admitted to bail.

Aug. 22. Advices were received from America that 10,000 men, had taken up arms to oppose any military force that might be sent against them.

Aug. 30. The king of Denmark visited the university of Cambridge, and was honourably entertained by the vice chancellors and heads of colleges.

Aug. 31. During the course of the last and present month, the storms of lightning, thunder and rain have been so fatal in many parts of this island, that no man living can remember the like. Among a thousand others, the following can only be recorded, At Leyland, in Lancashire, on the 26th of July, the thunder rolled incessantly for four hours, and the rain that accompanied it, swelled the Malding brook so rapidly, that it bore down the bridge, carried away four houses, and in one the inhabitants, and with them such a quantity of hay and corn as must ruin many families. At Aire, in Gloucestershire, a flash of lightning set fire to a large barn, and burnt it with every thing in it to the ground; the sudden inundations that followed the thunder in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, have half ruined the country; and the torrents that poured from the mountains of Glamorganshire swept away men, women, and cattle, ruined the crops upon the ground, and laid under water the little town of Neath. In Caermarthenshire, five days incessant rains caused such an inundation, that the fine vales through which the river Tivey winds its course, were almost wholly overflowed, the country rendered impassable, and the devastation incredible; the fine crops that promised plenty were destroyed, and the hopes of the poor in that fruitful country frustrated. In Somersetshire, the lightning and thunder was more dreadful, but the rains less destructive; some oxen were killed in the fields, and some barns set on fire. In Wiltshire some houses were set on fire, and burnt to the ground, and one woman struck dead under a tree; at Tottenham High Cross, a child was struck dead by the lightning in its mother's lap, in a stage-coach; in the Isle of Man, the lightning fell on a clergyman's house, and struck his wife dead in her bed, the thunder was dreadful beyond description; in Cheshire, the floods changed the face of the country, having borne down hedges, fences, bridges, and every earthly thing; in Scotland, be-

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sides what has been already related, the country from Inverness to Perth has been flooded in an uncommon manner; at Norwich the lightning fell on one of the city towers, killed a boy and threw down part of the battlements; in Hertfordshire, the inundations were very alarming, and attended with incredible damage to the corn and hay; at Liverpool, the most dreadful thunder, lightning, and rains that ever were remembered.

Sept. 1. In consequence of the very heavy rains the neighbourhood of London was in many places overflowed; the serpentine river broke down its bank, and rushed in a torrent to Knightsbridge, doing considerable damage. At Bagnigge Wells, the water rose more than eight feet perpendicular height.

His Danish Majesty, with 120 persons in his suite, paid a visit to the city of York, where a splendid entertainment was provided by the Lord Mayor and corporation, but his Majesty declined all formalities.

Sept. 4. The earl of Rochford ambassador to the court of France, arrived in London, and had a long conference with his Majesty.

Sept. 7. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, was further prorogued to the 8th of November.

Sept. 9. His Danish Majesty visited Oxford, Blenheim, and other places, and was received with great honour.

His grace the duke of Bedford was installed Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

Sept. 16. Sir James Lowther created lord Lonsdale.

Sept. 22. The bank of England declared a dividend of 2¾ per cent. on their capital stock for the half year ending at Michaelmas.

Sept. 23. His Danish Majesty having accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor of London, his Majesty went in state by water accompanied by the city state barges, and landed at the Temple, where he was conducted to the Middle Temple Hall by the Benchers, and partook of an elegant cold collation; from thence he went in a state coach to the Mansion House, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

Oct. 6. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at his house in Pall Mall from Minorca.

The York coach was overturned, when major Weddell was killed, and two ladies wounded without hopes of recovery.

Oct. 12. His Danish Majesty took leave of their Majesties and the Royal Family, and the next day set off for Dover to embark for Calais in his way to Paris.

His Majesty, previous to his departure presented 1000 guineas to be distributed amongst the King's domestics, and rings of the value of 150*l.* each to the lord chamberlain, and lord steward; he also presented Mr. Garrick with an elegant gold box set with diamonds, as a mark of his regard for his extraordinary talents.

Oct. 15. The earl of Chatham resigned the situation of lord privy seal, on finding his influence in the cabinet diminished, and his advice touching America totally disregarded; the right hon. the earl of Bristol was appointed lord privy seal, in his room.

Oct. 25. A dreadful hurricane visited the island of Cuba, by which the town and harbour of Havannah suffered considerably, 96 public edifices and 4048 houses were destroyed, and 1000 persons lost their lives.

Oct. 26. The marquis of Lothian was invested with the most ancient order of the Thistle.

Oct. 28. James Burrows, esq. was elected President of the Royal Society.

The right hon. Henry earl of Rochford, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state for the Northern department, the right hon. lord viscount Weymouth, secretary of state for the Southern department, on the resignation of the earl of Shelburne.

John, lord bishop of Bangor, consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Nov. 2. Viscount Stormont, his Majesty's ambassador to the court of Vienna, elected a knight of the Thistle.

Sir George Macartney appointed secretary of state in Ireland, in the room of lord Frederick Campbell.

State of the Exports and Imports between England and America.

Exports to America from England, exclusive of Scotland:—

		£.	s.	d.
1761	- - -	1,554,836	2	3
1762	- - -	1,812,062	17	7
1763	- - -	2,535,420	18	2
1764	- - -	2,230,022	15	0
1765	- - -	2,228,450	3	8
		10,360,821	16	8

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Imports from America to England only, exclusive of Scotland.

1761	-	-	-	787,978	15	0
1762	-	-	-	1,145,899	3	6
1763	-	-	-	1,164,844	8	6
1764	-	-	-	1,202,238	11	2
1765	-	-	-	1,104,689	19	11
				£ 5,405,650	18	1

Nov. 4. The earl of Harcourt appointed ambassador to the court of France, in the room of the earl of Rochford.

Nov. 7. Bingley, the bookseller, surrendered himself to the court of King's-bench, to record his appearance and have his bail discharged; but on being informed he must enter into recognizance to answer interrogatories, he refused, upon which he was committed.

Nov. 8. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a princess.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a speech from the throne, in which he noticed the state of insubordination of some of the colonies in North America, and the disposition prevalent amongst them to throw off their allegiance to the crown of England, and stating the measures which had been taken for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature.

In Scotland contributions were privately raised in aid of Paoli, and the Corsicans, 32 pieces of ordnance were sent to Corsica out of the subscriptions received.

Nov. 9. The House of Peers waited upon his Majesty with their address of thanks for his Majesty's speech.

Samuel Turner, esq. was inaugurated Lord Mayor of London with the usual solemnities.

Nov. 11. The greatest flood ever remembered happened at Birmingham and its neighbourhood, in consequence of a heavy rain of 36 hours continuance.

The House of Commons presented an address to his Majesty on his speech at opening the Session.

The Turks declared war against the Russians, the ambassador from Russia was imprisoned by order of the Grand Signior.

Nov. 12. At the duke of Grafton's house, now building at Hay Hill, an inside partition wall fell, and killed two men, and dreadfully bruised several others.

Nov. 14. Mr. William Pimlot, of Symond's-inn, was stabbed by a woman with whom he had formerly cohabited, he died in a few minutes, and she was committed to Newgate.

Nov. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city, presented an address of congratulation to his Majesty on the birth of a princess, and were received very graciously.

Nov. 17. Died, his grace Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcastle, &c. at his house in Lincoln's-inn Fields, aged 76.

His excellency count de Czernichef, the new ambassador from Russia, arrived in London.

Nov. 19. The new bridge at Blackfriars was this day opened as a bridleway.

Nov. 21. At Boston, North America, the effigies of George Bernard, and the sheriff Greenleaf, were burnt by the populace.

Nov. 24. Mr. Steare, the publisher of the North Briton extraordinary, No. 4, and Messrs. Pridden and Williams the publishers, were sentenced by the court of King's-bench, the first to three months imprisonment, the second fined 6*s.* 8*d.* and the latter 13*s.* 4*d.* and discharged.

Nov. 25. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent,—

To a bill for prohibiting, for a further limited period the exportation of corn, grain, &c.

Nov. 28. The duke of Roxburgh invested with the order of a knight of the Thistle.

Dec. 3. The walls and roof of the church adjoining the palace of Holyrood house, gave way and fell down, so that nothing remained of that fine gothic structure.

The right rev. Dr. John Ewer, bishop of Llandaff, was translated to the see of Bangor, in the room of Dr. Egerton, lately translated to the see of Litchfield and Coventry.

Dec. 5. The late incessant rains inundated for many miles, the marshes from Stratford, up the sides of the river Lea, a poor man was drowned in the river, in many places the roads were impassable for carriages; the Exeter stage coach was overset by the violence of the waters near Staines, when six passengers were drowned, and the four horses, the coachman, guard, and one outside passenger were saved; considerable damage was also sustained in Suffolk, Nottingham, and in the

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vicinity of the metropolis, and generally the whole of the flat country was inundated.

His grace the duke of Grafton was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge, vice the duke of Newcastle, deceased.

Dec. 7. The young princess was baptized by the name of Augusta Sophia.

Dec. 8. This day the election for members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex came on at Brentford, the candidates were Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the poll proceeded quietly till two o'clock, when the mob ran and seized the poll books, and put an end to the day's business, many persons were hurt in the riot.

Dec. 10. Mr. Bingley, the bookseller, was brought by Habeas Corpus before Mr. justice Yates, and on entering into recognizance to appear on the first day of next term, he was discharged.

Dec. 12. His grace George duke of Marlborough was elected a knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Dec. 14. This day the poll closed for Member of Parliament for Middlesex, when the numbers were;—

For Mr. Serjeant Glynn -	1542
For Sir W. B. Proctor -	1278
Majority for Serjeant Glynn	264

who was thereupon duly elected.

Dec. 15. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. George Clarke, a young gentleman who was killed by the blow of a bludgeon during the election of Brentford, when the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Dec. 18. His Majesty, for the encouragement of the arts, and the promotion of every branch of polite knowledge, instituted, under his own immediate patronage a Royal Academy of Arts, under the direction of 40 artists of the first eminence in their profession, the first officers elected are,

Joshua Reynolds, President.
William Chambers, Treasurer.
George W. Moser, Keeper.
F. M. Newton, Secretary.
Professor of Painting E. Penny.
of Architecture T. Sandby.
of Anatomy D. W. Hunter.
of Perspective Samuel Wale.

Council.

George Barret.
W. Chambers.
Francis Cotes.
Nathaniel Hone.
Jeremiah Meyer.
Edward Penny.
Paul Sandby.
Joseph Wilton.

Visitors.

Augustino Carlini.
Charles Catton.
J. B. Cipriani.
Nathanial Dance.
Francis Hayman.
Peter Toms.
Benjamin West.
Richard Wilson.
F. Zuccares.

Dec. 20. A terrible fire happened at Rochester, it broke out in the house of an undertaker, it totally consumed seven houses and damaged several others, a soldier and two young women perished in the flames; the owner of the house cut his throat, by which he died instantly.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid of 3*s.* in the pound on a land tax.

For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

For allowing further time for the free importation of rice, from the American colonies.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For more effectually preventing the clandestine importation of foreign spirits, &c.

And to several private and local bills.

Dec. 21. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Worcester and the parts adjacent, and also at Gloucester, it shook the cathedral, and many people in a fright left their houses.

Dec. 22. Died, Dr. Charles Littleton, bishop of Carlisle.

Dec. 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent,—

To a bill for prohibiting for a further limited term, the exportation of corn, grain, &c. and the extraction of spirits from low wines.

Governor Wright dissolved the assembly of Georgia, on account of their having

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answered, in a respectful manner, a letter from the assembly at Boston.

Dec. 29. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Byton, in Herefordshire, the river Lea rose rapidly several inches, and sunk again immediately, the tower of the church was split in many places; the shock seemed to move from east to west; a large rent was made in Shobdon's hill, out of which a considerable quantity of water issued, no lives were lost, and nothing more remarkable occurred.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 1767, TO DEC. 1768.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8321	Males	12,134
Females	7721	Females	11,505
	16,042		23,639

Increase in the burials this year 1027.

Died,	
Under two years of age	8229
Between two and five	2441
Five and ten	963
Ten and twenty	874
Twenty and thirty	1910
Thirty and forty	2158
Forty and fifty	2192
Fifty and sixty	1714
Sixty and seventy	1515
Seventy and eighty	1097
Eighty and ninety	471
Ninety and a hundred	71
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the public debt outstanding on the 5th January, 1768	129,723,936	8	2
Annual interest and other charges payable for the same	4,646,027	7	5
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1768	8,335,746	11	2
Amount of the ways and means for raising the same	8,751,626	17	0
Excess of the provisions	419,180	6	6

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	90..92	159..162	258..262
July	89..93	164..169	266..278

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	40*s*. 59*s*.	20*s*. 26*s*.	13*s*. 18*s*.
July	40*s*. 53*s*.	24*s*. 30*s*.	12*s*. 16*s*.

Quartern loaf 8*d*.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. 1764, inclusive, 327.

1769, Jan. 2. His excellency the earl of Harcourt set off on his embassy to the court of France.

John Wilkes, esq. was elected alderman of Farringdon-without by a great majority, but in consequence of some mistake in point of form the election was declared void.

The Royal Academy of Arts was opened, when several bye laws were made for its better regulation, and the members, &c. adjourned to the St. Alban's tavern, when an elegant entertainment was provided, amongst the company were a great number of the principal nobility.

Jan. 6. Died, his grace Charles Sackville, duke of Dorset, in his 58th year, he was a lover of learning, and patron of learned men, and was author of several esteemed pieces in prose and verse.

Jan. 12. A ball of fire fell on Towerhill, between one and two o'clock in the morning, attended by a rumbling noise like thunder; a like one fell about the same time near Queen-street, Holborn, which left a very sulphureous stench.

Jan. 14. Edward M'Quirk, and Laurence Balf were tried at the Old Bailey, for being present, aiding, and abetting the wilful murder of George Clark, who received a blow with a bludgeon at the election at Brentford, of which he died, the trial lasted 14 hours, when the jury returned a verdict of, Guilty, against both.

Jan. 16. The House of Lords met pursuant to their adjournment.

Jan. 17. The rev. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, dean of Winton, consecrated bishop of Llandaff, in the room of Dr. J. Ewer, translated to Bangor.

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Jan. 19. The House of Commons met pursuant to their adjournment.

Jan. Orders were given to get ready carriages for the great guns of 30 line of battle ships.

Jan. 22. The rev. Dr. Hurd, preached at Lincoln's Inn chapel, the first sermon of a new lecture instituted by the bishop of Gloucester in defence of the Christian religion.

Jan. 23. Bingley the publisher of the North Briton, appeared in the court of King's-bench, in discharge of his recognizance, but refusing to answer interrogatories he was committed to the King's bench prison for contempt of court.

Balf and M'Quirk were respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Jan. 27. A new election for alderman of Farringdon Ward-without, took place and there being no other candidate, John Wilkes, esq. was duly elected.

Jan. 31. The empress of Russia presented Dr. Dimsdale, who had inoculated her and the Grand Duke, with 10,000*l.* and a grant of 500*l.* a year for life, and created him a baron of the Russian empire, and her physician.

Feb. 1. His Majesty, by commission, gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To continue and amend an act for the free importation of Irish salted provisions, and also from the American colonies.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

To repeal part of an act which restrains publicans, &c. from the use of plate.

And to other bills of a local and private nature.

Pope Clement XIII. died at Rome aged 76.

Feb. 3. This day Mr. Wilkes was expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ issued to return another member for Middlesex.

Miles Burton Allan, esq. was committed to Newgate for challenging Sir William Meredith, on account of words spoken in a debate in the House of Commons.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1769.

Berkshire, John Cook, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Farrier, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Lane, esq.
Cumberland, John Robinson, esq.
Cheshire, Philip Egerton, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. James Collier, esq.
Cornwall, John Blewett, esq.
Devonshire, Thomas Northmore, esq.
Dorsetshire, William Thorpe Holder, esq.
Derbyshire, Brabazon Hallows, esq.
Essex, Daniel Matthews, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Singleton, esq.
Hants, Thomas Prior, esq.
Hertfordshire, Jeremiah Raymont, esq.
Herefordshire, William Nourse, esq.
Kent, William Wheatley, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir Charles Halford, bart.
Lincolnshire, John Hopkinson, esq.
Monmouthshire, George Duberley, esq.
Northumberland, Michael Pearson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Langton, esq.
Norfolk, Edmund Rolfe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Robert Foster, esq.
Oxfordshire, Tiennes Trotman, esq.
Rutlandshire, Edmund Sismey, esq.
Shropshire, John Owen, esq.
Somersetshire, William Rodbart, esq
Staffordshire, Clem. Kinnersly, esq.
Suffolk, Hutchinson Mure, esq.
Surrey, John Thornton, esq.
Sussex, John Laker, esq.
Warwickshire, George Lucy, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Knight, esq.
Wiltshire, William Talk, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir James Ibbetson, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Smith, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Powell, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Hughes, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Leonard Bilson Gwyn, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Godolphin Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Griffith, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Matthews, esq.
Merionethshire, Rice James, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Henry Wynne, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Skryme, esq.
Radnorshire, James Watkins, esq.

Feb. 9. After a long and warm debate, the East India Company agreed to give the public 400,000*l.* a year out of the territorial revenues of India, the numbers were, for the question, 290, against it, 250.

In both Houses of Parliament the proceedings of the town meetings of Boston in North America, underwent the severest censure, and were declared illegal and unconstitutional; and the late acts of the house of representatives of the province of Massachusets bay, which called in ques-

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tion the right of the supreme legislature to make laws to bind the colonies, was also declared illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory to the right of the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

Feb. 13. Both houses of Parliament waited upon his Majesty, with an address on the state of affairs in America, in which they approved of the measures taken to put a stop to the disorders there, and recommended the most effectual means of bringing to condign punishment the chief author and instigators, to which address his Majesty returned a favourable answer.

Feb. 14. At a very numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice by re-electing Mr. Wilkes, their representative in Parliament.

Feb. 15. Commodore Byron appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Newfoundland.

Feb. 16. Mr. Wilkes was re-elected member of Parliament for Middlesex unanimously, there was no opponent.

Feb. 17. Mr. Wilkes was this day declared incapable of being a member of Parliament after expulsion.

Feb. 20. At a large meeting of the friends of Mr. Wilkes at the London tavern, a subscription was entered into to enable him to support the cause he had espoused, and 3340*l.* was immediately subscribed.

Feb. 22. The freeholders of Middlesex met at the assembly rooms at Mile-end, and unanimously resolved to support the election of Mr. Wilkes.

Feb. 27. The great Douglas cause, as it was called, depending in the House of Peers by appeal from the Lords of Session in Scotland, between the families of Hamilton and Douglas, was finally decreed in favour of the latter, the estate in contest amounted to £17,000 a year, the decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Scotland.

The master, wardens, and examiners of the company of surgeons, examined into the cause of the death of George Clarke, who met his death at the election at Brentford, and were decidedly of opinion that the blow was not the cause of the death of Clarke, this was contrary to the opinion of Mr. Foote, the surgeon, who examined the skull of the deceased at the time of the accident.

Feb. 28. The election of a member for Middlesex fixed for this day, was postponed to the 16th of March.

March 5. Lord viscount Molyneux renounced, publicly, the errors of the Church of Rome, and received the sacrament at St. Martin's Church.

March 6. The high sheriff of Essex waited upon his Majesty with an address of the nobility, gentry, &c. of that county, stating their abhorrence of the spirit of sedition and licentiousness manifested on various occasions, and promising to support his Majesty's government at the risk of their lives and fortunes.

March 8. Edward M'Quirk and Laurence Balf, received his Majesty's free pardon.

March 10. Eresby Hall, the seat of his grace the duke of Ancaster, was totally destroyed by fire.

March 16. Mr. Wilkes was unanimously chosen to represent the county of Middlesex in Parliament.

March 17. The House of Commons declared the election of Mr. Wilkes null and void, and a new writ was ordered to be issued.

March 18. Three addresses were presented from Bristol to his Majesty, expressive of detestation of the seditious attempts lately made to spread riot and confusion throughout the kingdom.

March 20. The freeholders of Middlesex, at a numerous meeting, resolved to confirm their right to elect by repeatedly returning Mr. Wilkes for their representative in Parliament.

A fire broke out at Mr. Bradley's, a distiller's in Covent-garden, which entirely consumed it, and eight other houses, the whole front of one of the Piazza's fell down.

March 21. His Majesty gave the royal assent by commission to the following bills;—

For raising 180,000*l.* by exchequer bills.

For appointing land tax commissioners.

For repealing part of an act which restrains innkeepers from using plate.

For the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment.

And to several others of a local and private nature.

March 22. The merchants and tradesmen of the city of London prepared a loyal address to his Majesty, and were proceeding in several coaches to St. James's to present it, when they were assaulted by a desperate mob, who insulted, pelted, and otherwise ill-treated the principal persons, many of whom were obliged to return, and others to go several bye ways to avoid the fury of the populace; lord Talbot, though deserted by his own servants, had the intrepidity to secure two of the rioters,

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though he had his staff broken in his hand: the military being called upon to act, secured, without any violence, 15 more of the chief rioters, and thus dispersed the mob; an extraordinary gazette was published, with a proclamation for suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

His Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To prevent mutiny and desertion in the American colonies.

And to several private bills.

M'Quick and Balf were liberated from Newgate, having given bail to plead his Majesty's pardon.

Hay Hill, near Berkley-square, was lately sold for 20,000*l.*; Queen Anne granted it to the then Speaker of the House of Commons, which caused some public clamour, it being considered a bribe of considerable consequence; to pacify the public, the Speaker sold it for 200*l.* and gave the proceeds to the poor. [This property in 1826 would probably, if sold, realize more than four times its late purchase money, so greatly is the value of property increased in that neighbourhood.]

April 6. A fire broke out at the Three Tons eating house, opposite Lancaster-court, Strand, which consumed that and the adjoining house, and damaged another; an elderly gentleman of the name of Brudenel, Mrs. Douglas, and her son aged eleven years, perished in the flames.

April 12. At the anniversary feast of the Lying-in charity, for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, the collection amounted to 817*l.* 18*s.* including a donation of 500*l.* from the prince of Wales.

April 13. The election for Middlesex came on at Brentford, the candidates were John Wilkes, esq., Col. H. Luttrell, W. Roache, and sergeant Whitaker, at the close of the poll the numbers were,

For Mr. Wilkes	-	1143
Mr. Luttrell	-	296
Mr. Whitaker	-	5
Mr. Roache	-	0

After the election, a number of horsemen with colours flying, waited on Mr. Wilkes at the King's-bench prison, and congratulated him upon his election.

April 14. The House of Commons declared the election of Mr. Wilkes null and void.

April 16. The House of Commons, after a long and warm debate, declared Henry Lawes Luttrell, esq. duly elected member for Middlesex, who afterwards took his seat accordingly.

April 17. A numerous meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held at the assembly rooms, Mile-end, to consider the proper measures to be pursued for maintaining the freedom of election, and supporting their rights, when 100 gentlemen were appointed a committee to further the objects of the meeting.

STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1769.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged	- -	3736
Out-patients relieved	- -	3785
Buried this year	- - -	270
Remaining under cure	- -	407
Out patients	- - -	216
		8414

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured and discharged In-patients		7072
Buried this year	- - -	220
Remaining under cure	- -	486
Out-patients	- - - -	232
		8010

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed and discharged		111
Buried last year	- - -	20
Remaining in the Hospital	-	943
		1074

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged		564
Maintained in several trades	-	70
		634

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted	- - - -	207
Cured	- - - -	157
Buried	- - - -	59
Remaining under cure	- -	229
		652

AT THE ANNIVERSARY FEASTS THE FOLLOWING SUMS WERE COLLECTED.

		£	s.	d.
Magdalen	- - -	1700	0	0
Small-pox Hospital	- -	880	8	9
London Hospital	- -	1723	17	7

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April 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For carrying into execution a proposal made by the East India Company, for payment of 400,000*l.* annually for a limited time.

For making perpetual an act to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

To reduce into one act the laws relating to raising and training the militia.

To empower the Court of Chancery to lay out on Government securities a further sum of money, not exceeding a sum to be limited, out of the general cash in the bank of England, belonging to the suitors of the court, and to apply the interest towards answering the charges of the accountant general of the said court.

To enable justices of the peace in their general quarter sessions to repair the Shire Halls, or other buildings wherein the assizes or grand sessions are usually held.

And to several local and private bills.

April 25. A court of aldermen of the city of London was held to receive the opinion of council as to the eligibility of Mr. Wilkes to be an alderman of London, when it appeared that the attorney and solicitor-generals, the hon. Mr. York, and sergeants Glynn and Leigh were of opinion that he was eligible, and Sir Fletcher Norton, the Recorder, and the Common Sergeant were of opinion that he was not eligible; a motion being made that Mr. Wilkes should have notice of his election passed in the negative.

April 26. The exhibition at the Royal Academy in Pall Mall, was opened for the first time, and owing to the patronage of his Majesty, exhibited a display of genius highly creditable to the Artists.

May 1. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

For permitting the importation of raw hides from Ireland and America.

For preventing the abuses in making bricks, and tiles.

For punishing persons destroying mills.

For granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund for the service of the present year.

For further encouraging the growth of silk in America.

For granting £780,000 by way of lottery.

And to several others.

May 2. A great part of the town of Crediton, in Devonshire, was destroyed by fire, nearly 200 houses were consumed.

May 6. The 12th regiment of foot commanded by colonel Clayton, embarked for Gibraltar.

May 8. The great question on the petition of the electors of Middlesex was decided in the House of Commons in favour of colonel Luttrell, who was declared the sitting member, this is the first precedent of the kind on the journals of the House.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several private bills.

His Majesty made a speech from the throne, in which he noticed the disturbances in North America, and the measures taken to put a stop to them, and relying upon the support of Parliament to enable him to discourage and defeat the designs of the factious and seditious; he alluded to the rupture between the Porte and the Empress of Russia, which all his endeavours to prevent had proved unsuccessful, but that he would use his good offices towards restoring peace between those two Powers.

He recommended to the Commons to exert their utmost for the preservation of the peace in their several counties, promising, on his part, to make the constitution the rule of his conduct, and to exert all the powers with which it had entrusted him, to preserve it safe from violation.

The Parliament was then prorogued to the 14th of June.

May 12. The grand jury of Middlesex, found a true bill against Edward M'Quirk for the murder of George Hopkins, at the Brentford election on 8th Dec. last.

May 13. The freedom of the town of Stratford upon Avon was presented by the Mayor and Corporation to David Garrick, esq. in a box curiously carved from the mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare himself.

May 18. Cardinal Ganganelli proclaimed Pope, under the title of Clement XIV.

May 24. The petition of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, signed by 1565 of the principal landholders, touching several alledged public grievances, and the rights of the petitioners to elect a Member of Parliament, was presented to his Majesty by seven of the petitioners in a private manner, by which the tumult anticipated by a public procession was avoided, a cabinet council was immediately called to consider its contents.

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May 27. An Order of Council was issued for preventing the importation of the hides of horned cattle, &c. from Sweden or Denmark, on account of the distemper raging with great violence in those kingdoms.

May 30. A fire broke out in a timber yard in Peter-street, Saffron-hill, which consumed the same, and twelve houses, a child perished in the flames.

June 3. Died, Dr. Newcombe, lord bishop of St. Asaph.

June 4. This being his Majesty's birth day the members of the Royal Academy gave a grand entertainment at their house in Pall Mall, and in the evening the whole front of the house was illuminated with coloured lamps, and various emblematical devices, executed by Cipriani, West, and other academicians.

June 6. At a meeting of the society of the bill of rights, a statement was laid before them of Mr. Wilkes debts, which amounted to 17,000*l.*, letters were ordered to be sent to the minority in Parliament to get a subscription to pay them.

June 7. The first stone of the Magdalen hospital in St. George's-fields, was laid.

His royal highness the duke of Glocester set out for Harwich, to embark for Holland on his intended tour through Germany.

June 15. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Dolgelly, in North Wales, which threatened to bury the inhabitants under the high projecting cliffs of Cader Idris, torrents of water burst from the sides, which deluged the valley beneath; and a lava was discharged from the mountain which covered the places where it fell three feet deep, no particular damage was done.

An intended insurrection of the negroes at Kingston, in Jamaica, was happily discovered, the project was to set the town on fire and murder all the white inhabitants; 300 armed negroes were surprised in consultation and several taken.

June 24. James Townsend and John Sawbridge, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

June 26. The freeholders of Surrey, at a large meeting held at Epsom, agreed to petition the King on the subject of the Middlesex election, contending, that by law the freeholders had an undoubted right to be represented in Parliament by any person not disqualified by law, who has the greatest number of legal votes.

June 30. The first stone of the bridge over the Severn at Shrewsbury, was laid by Sir John Astley, bart.

The Corsicans after a feeble and ineffectual resistance, headed by Paoli, laid down their arms, and submitted to France, Paoli fled to the mountains.

July 1. His grace the duke of Grafton, was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

July 3. Died, at Bristol, Mr. Powell, the celebrated comedian.

July 5. The Lord Mayor, aldermen Beckford and Trecothick, with the sheriffs and city remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's with the petition of the Livery of London, complaining of grievances; after waiting some time in the anti-chamber, the Lord Mayor, sent to the Lord in waiting to acquaint him with his business, and to know the King's pleasure; after much interruption, his Lordship was told, with some marks of disrespect, that the levee was begun and the gentlemen might go in; the King being near the door, the Lord Mayor, addressed him in a speech and delivered the petition, to which the King made no reply, but turned round to the Danish minister and delivered the petition to the Lord in waiting.

July 13. The Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, after a long discussion, agreed with the court of Directors, that it was necessary to send out a commission with extraordinary powers, to regulate their affairs in India.

July 14. The number of negro slaves bought in one year (1768) on the coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Rio Congo by the different European nations was as under;

Great Britain -	53,100
British America -	6,300
France - -	23,250
Holland - -	11,300
Portugal - -	1,700
Denmark - -	1,200

Both Houses of Parliament were prorogued to the 20th Sept. next.

July 16. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the isle of Ely, which damaged the crops of standing corn to a great extent, eight farmers alone lost to the amount of £3000.

July 21. By advices received from India it appears that Hyder Ally was in possession of the whole country in the neighbourhood of Madras, and that he had summoned that capital to surrender.

July 26. A dreadful fire broke out at a whip maker's, in Mary-le-bone street, St. James's which totally destroyed four houses in that street, four in Sherrard-street, and a

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great number of back buildings; one man fell from the roof of one of the houses into the hottest part of the fire and was burnt to death.

July 27. At a court of Proprietors of the East India Company, it was resolved to apply to government for the better security of their East India possessions, and that a naval force might be provided to suit the exigency of their affairs.

The Greenland fishery was this year more successful than at any period since its establishment.

Aug. 2. The first stone of a new Royal Exchange on Cork Hill, Dublin, was laid by the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the great officers of state, the magistracy, &c.

Aug. 3. One hundred feet of the abutment of the new bridge at Edinburgh fell down, by which accident twelve persons were buried in the rubbish.

Aug. 7. A fire broke out at Wilton, near the seat of the late earl of Pembroke which burnt down twenty-five houses, and a great carpet manufactory.

Aug. 18. Sir John Lindsay received his commission as Commander-in-chief of the squadron destined for India.

The neighbourhood of Spitalfields was kept in a continual state of alarm by the weavers, who entered into subscriptions of 6*d.* a week to support the cause against their masters, who were determined to defend their looms, notwithstanding their resistance the journeymen cut to pieces 150 looms belonging to the master weavers.

Aug. 24. The freeholders of Surrey presented a petition to his Majesty for redress of grievances, which was most graciously received.

Aug. 29. The electors of Westminster, to the number of 7000 assembled in Westminster Hall, and agreed to present a petition to the King for redress of grievances, and to request his Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament.

Died Edmund Hoyle, celebrated for his treatises on the game of whist, &c. aged 97.

Sept. 1. Three houses fell down near Red Lion-street, Goodman's fields, and buried twenty persons in the ruins, they were dug out dreadfully bruised and some bones broken, one old woman was killed.

Sept. 2. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland landed at Dover from his tour through Germany and Denmark.

Sept. 4. By advices received from New York, several particulars were communicated relative to the proceedings of the assembly at Massachussets bay, the assembly refused to find any money for the troops quartered at Boston, though required by the governor, and the house unanimously concurred in a remonstrance against the administration of the governor, and prayed that he might be removed.

Sept. 6. This day a jubilee commenced at Stratford-upon-Avon in honour of Shakespeare.

Sept. 7. The court of proprietors of the East India Company, after long and animated debates, agreed to ballot for the following question, "That their court will give the officers of the crown commanding ships of the line, a share in the deliberations and resolutions of the Company, merely in regard to making peace, and declaring war, when his Majesty's forces were employed," but on the ballot the question was lost by a majority of 82.

A petition was delivered to his Majesty by Dennis de Berdt, esq. agent for the House of Representatives of the province of Massachussets bay, praying the removal of the governor of that province.

Sept. 8. The hon. and rev. Shute Barrington, L.L.D. was elected lord bishop of Llandaff.

Sept. 13. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning happened at Buxton in Derbyshire, the electric fluid pierced through the free school, and struck two of the scholars dead, and injured several others, one of whom was not expected to recover.

Sept. 14. A fire broke out in the warehouses of Messrs. Buxton and Enderby, oil merchants, at Paul's wharf, which entirely destroyed the same and several others; and also consumed oil of the value of 20,000*l.*; another fire broke out at an ironmonger's in Christopher-court, St. Martin's-le-grand, which destroyed four houses, and damaged others.

Sept. 15. Dr. Shipley was translated from the bishoprick of Llandaff to that of St. Asaph.

His Majesty was pleased to order that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 20th instant, should be further prorogued to the 14th of Nov.

Sept. 16. A fire broke out at Rocca's Italian warehouse, which destroyed that and damaged two others, an old house in Suffolk-street, adjoining, fell down and buried five persons in the ruins, three of whom were dug out much wounded, and the others dead.

Sept. 17. A very large luminous circle

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was observed round the moon, having the resemblance of a glory, termed by astronomers, a lunar rainbow.

A French frigate arrived in the Downs without lowering her pendant to the King's ships; an officer was sent on board to know the reason, but could get none, the Hawke sloop came alongside and fired two shots, when the Frenchman thought proper to comply.

Sept. 20. His grace the duke of Grafton was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Garter, in the room of the earl of Winchelsea, deceased.

Sept. 21. General Pascal Paoli arrived in London.

Sept. 22. Henry Vansittart, esq., and the two other superintendants set out for Portsmouth to embark for India.

India Stock fell 12 per cent. in consequence of the progress made by Hyder Ally against Madras, whose troops it was reported were at the gates.

Sept. 26. A fire broke out at Mr. Atkinson's, an eminent coachmaker, in Davis-street, Berkley-square, which consumed it, and greatly damaged two others; Mrs. Atkinson, on missing her young child, aged eight years, rushed into the house, though in flames, and jumped out of a window, by which she broke her thigh and soon after expired, the child also jumped out but received little injury, a maid servant and a child, brought up by Mr. Atkinson, perished in the flames.

Sept. 30. A party of the military surrounded the Dolphin public house, in Spitalfields, wherein were assembled a body of riotous weavers who had destroyed several looms, and who were met for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to compel their masters to advance their wages, the rioters armed themselves with pistols, &c. and attacked the soldiers, who fired and killed two of the rioters and wounded several others before they were subdued, one of the soldiers was killed, four of the rioters were taken prisoners.

The New Nancy, capt. Bryan, bound from Leghorn to London, took fire and the vessel and all her cargo were totally destroyed, there were 370 bales of silk on board.

Oct. 2. Part of the Russian fleet cast anchor at the mouth of the Humber, the whole consisting of 20 sail of the line were to rendezvous at Spithead.

Oct. 3. An unsuccessful attack was made by the British upon the fort of Mulwaggle in India, in which captain Hector Blake was killed, and captain Brooke wounded.

Oct. 4. Colonel Wood, with 460 Europeans and 2300 Seapoys attacked Hyder Ally near Mulwaggle, at the head of his army consisting of 14,000 horse, 12,000 foot, and six battalions of Seapoys, when, after a severe engagement, which lasted from eleven in the morning till five in the afternoon, Hyder was defeated with great loss; after the battle he made an offer of peace upon terms which it was thought would be accepted.

Oct. 5. A detachment of the guards marched to Spitalfields to protect the inhabitants from the outrages of the weavers called cutters, they were quartered in the parish church, to be ready in case of emergency.

Oct. 6. At the final close of the poll at Guildhall for Lord Mayor of London, the numbers were,—

For Alderman Beckford	-	1907
Alderman Trecothick	-	1911
Sir Henry Bankes	- -	676

Joseph Baretti, an Italian gentleman, and well known literary character, was attacked in Panton-street, Haymarket, by a common prostitute who rudely accosted him, and he pushing her from him, she abused him, and being joined by a man (one of her companions) he, Baretti, was pushed and struck, and a crowd gathering he drew a silver pocket knife, declaring he would strike the first person that insulted him, and being still pursued he wounded two men, one of whom afterwards died in the Middlesex hospital, Mr. Barretti surrendered himself and was committed to Tothill fields Bridewell.

Oct. 7. A severe rencontre happened between the military quartered in Spitalfields and the Cutters, in which five of the latter were killed and several wounded.

Oct. 10. The Coroner's inquest on the body of Morgan Evans, who was killed by Mr. Barretti, returned a verdict of manslaughter, in consequence of which Mr. Barretti was admitted to bail.

The Court of Aldermen confirmed the choice of the Livery by declaring Mr. Beckford duly elected Lord Mayor, but at first he declined the honour on account of his great age and infirmities.

Oct. 12. The Sheriffs of London attended by a respectable deputation from the Livery, waited upon alderman Beckford, requesting him to accept the office of Lord Mayor, in compliance with the wishes and desires of the Livery, thus solicited the Alderman consented to take upon himself the office.

Oct. 13. A fire broke out in the house of

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Mr. Osborne, in Star-court, Butcher-row, near Temple-bar, which in less than three hours consumed that and 13 other houses, and greatly damaged several others.

Oct. 14. A fire broke out at Limehouse-hole, at the house of Mr. Grant, which entirely consumed it; Mr. Grant, his wife, two children, a brother, and a lodger perished in the flames; Mr. Lucas, and his wife, who lived next door jumped out of a window to save themselves, but the poor woman's back was broke, and the man had his jaw fractured.

Oct. 17. The electors of the borough of Southwark held a meeting for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty for the redress of grievances.

A dreadful fire happened in the town of St. John, in the island of Antigua, which almost reduced the whole town to ashes, including the custom house and store-houses.

Oct. 23. Joseph Baretti was tried for stabbing Morgan Evans and honourably acquitted, he refused the offer of being tried by a jury composed of half foreigners.

The supporters of the Bill of Rights sent 300*l.* to Mr. Wilkes, in the King's-bench prison.

Oct. 24. Lord Eglington and lord Kelly going with their servants with dogs and guns in one of lord Eglington's inclosures, his lordship heard the report of a gun, and espyed one Mungo Campbell, a well known poacher, of whom he demanded his gun for shooting in his manor. Campbell replied, that he would not give the gun but would give his lordship the contents, his lordship took a stick from lord Kelly and advanced towards Campbell, who levelled his piece, his lordship withdrew a few paces, and called one of his servants to bring him his fowling piece, which was done accordingly, but before he could either cock or present it Campbell fired and wounded lord Eglington so severely that he expired in 12 hours.

Oct. 31. A beautiful aurora borealis made its appearance about seven in the evening, in the N. E. part of the horizon, which, in about half an hour, formed itself into an arch to the S. W. and continued till near 8 o'clock, at which time the different streams of light flew towards the centre and formed a circle from whence a glorious light emanated like the colours of the rainbow, it was rather terrible in its appearance, as that part of the heavens from whence it first appeared, as also on the S.W. seemed as if on fire from whence issued streams of a very deep red not unlike the colour of blood, the evening was calm and the stars shone. It was visible in France Spain, and Holland.

Died, this year, Samuel Wilson, of Hatton-garden, esq. who left to the Chamber of the City of London 20,000*l.* to be lent out to young freemen, at a low interest, on giving security for the principal.

Nov. 3. Died, the right rev. Dr. Lambe, lord bishop of Peterborough.

Nov. 4. Several riotous proceedings having taken place in the island of Jersey, the Boston frigate sailed from Spithead, with three companies of the first regiment destined for that place, to assist in quelling the disturbances.

At Portsmouth it blew a hurricane of wind from the S.S.E. the storm lasted the whole day, nine of the dockmen were drowned in going home to their families.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor Beckford was sworn in at the Exchequer, the procession was more magnificent than ordinary, and he was greeted with the unanimous applause of the populace; when his Lordship took water at the Three Crane Stairs, several boats, from the great crowd, were upset and many persons were drowned.

Nov. 10. In the court of Common-Pleas was tried the long expected cause, John Wilkes *v.* Lord Halifax, for seizing the papers and imprisoning the person of John Wilkes, the jury gave a verdict of 4,000*l.* damages to the plaintiff.

Nov. 13. Advices were received from India that a general desertion of the Seapoys had taken place, and that they were well received by Hyder Ally.

Nov. 14. Both houses of Parliament met pursuant to prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 9th January.

Nov. 18. The ship Mercury from Stockholm to Cadiz, was wrecked on the Goodwin sands, the people of Broadstairs manned two boats, and succeeded in rescuing the captain and seven of the crew, who were landed at Ramsgate, three of the crew perished before assistance could be given.

Captain Gordon, known by the name of lord Gordon, a young man only 21 years of age, was beheaded at Brest, on a charge of conspiring to set that fortification on fire and burn the shipping in the harbour as there appeared no reasonable motive for such a crime, this act of the French government gave rise to various speculations.

Nov. 19. A powerful fleet was ordered to be got ready to watch the motions of the French in the Mediterranean.

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Blackfriars bridge was first opened for carriages.

Nov. 21. Peace was concluded between the East India Company and Hyder Ally, the forts, and places taken on both sides to be restored, a mutual release of prisoners, and freedom of trade both in the Mysore country and the Carnatic.

Nov. 25. A consultation of all the judges was held to determine the place of execution of the two Cutters now under sentence of death, when they were unanimously of opinion that the King has the power of fixing the place of execution of any criminal, and consequently, in pursuance of a former order, the prisoners were to be executed at Bethnal Green.

Some warm disputes having arisen between the courts of Great Britain and France, in which spirited remonstrances passed on both sides, the subject in dispute being the right claimed by Great Britain of compelling ships of France to strike their colours to a British man of war.

Nov. 30. A fire broke out at the King of Prussia's Head, an alehouse, between East Lane and Three Mariners-stairs, Rotherhithe, which, in less than an hour, consumed 13 houses and a cooperage.

Dec. 1. The pensions on the Irish establishment, as laid before Parliament, amounted to £85,272 15*s.* 10*d.* viz. on the civil list to £81,096 7*s.* 6*d.* and the military to £4176 8*s.* 4*d.*

Dec. 2. The new theatre in Edinburgh was opened, with a prologue by Mr. Ross written for the occasion.

Dec. 6. An express arrived from lord Northington, in Hampshire, to his Majesty's Secretaries of State, acquainting them that the distemper among the horned cattle had broken out in that county.

The two Cutters, Doyle and Valine, were executed at Bethnal Green, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, the mob seemed disposed to riot, and threw stones at the persons erecting the gallows, after the execution they proceeded to the house of Lewis Chanvet, esq. in Spitalfields, and broke into it, destroying part of the furniture, and breaking the windows, a reward of £50 was offered for discovery of the offenders.

Dec. 18. A meeting of the Spitalfield weavers was advertised to be held this day in Moorfields, but by the prompt interference of the Sheriffs, aided by a party of military, the meeting was prevented; their avowed object was to petition his Majesty in favour of their brethren now confined and under sentence of death for rioting.

Dec. 22. His Majesty, by advice of the Privy Council, prohibited the importation of hay and straw into this kingdom, to prevent the introduction of the distemper among the horned cattle.

Dec. 24. A fire broke out at one of the New River Company's offices in Bridewell precincts, which consumed that and the adjoining house, all the furniture, &c.

In the course of this year several counties in England, following the examples of London and Westminster, presented a petition to his Majesty praying a redress of grievances and a dissolution of the present Parliament.

Died, supposed to be shipwrecked in the Mosambique channel, William Falconer, author of the Shipwreck, and other poems.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF BRITISH SHIPS AND SEAMEN EMPLOYED IN THE TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HER AMERICAN COLONIES; OF THE VALUE OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THOSE COLONIES, AND OF THEIR PRODUCE EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND ELSEWHERE.

Colonies	Ships	Seamen	Exports from Great Britain £.	Exports from the Colonies. £.
Hudson's bay - - -	4	130	16,000	29,340
Labrador or American vessels, 120 -				49,050
Newfoundland, 2000 boats - -	380	20,560	273,400	345,000
Canada - - - -	34	408	105,000	105,500
Nova Scotia - - - -	6	72	26,500	38,000
New England - - - -	46	552	395,000	370,000
Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire - - -	3	36	12,000	114,500
Total -	473	21,758	827,900	1,051,390

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Colonies.	Ships	Seamen	Exports from Great Britain £	Exports from the Colonies £
Brought forward	473	21,758	827,900	1,051,390
New York - - -	30	330	531,000	526,000
Pensylvania - - -	35	390	611,000	705,500
Virginia and Maryland - -	330	3,960	865,000	1,040,000
North Carolina - - -	34	408	18,000	68,350
South Carolina - - -	140	1,680	365,000	395,666
Georgia - - - -	24	240	40,000	74,200
St. Augustine - - -	2	24	7,000	
Pensacola - - -	10	120	97,000	63,000
Total	1078	28,910	3,370,900	3,924,106

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1768, TO DECEMBER 12, 1769.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8569	Males -	11,033
Females -	8145	Females -	10,814
In all	16,714	In all	21,847

Decrease in the burials this year 1792.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	8016
Between two and five	2045
Five and ten	877
Ten and twenty	895
Twenty and thirty	1670
Thirty and forty	2041
Forty and fifty	1998
Fifty and sixty	1610
Sixty and seventy	1353
Seventy and eighty	921
Eighty and ninety	383
Ninety and a hundred	37
A hundred and seven	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1769 - - -	6,909,003	4	10
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament	7,208,312	19	9
Making an excess of	299,309	14	11

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	86¼	161..162	270..276
July	87..88	165..169	224..230

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	28*s.* to 36*s.*	14*s.* to 18*s.*	10*s.* to 16*s.*
July	32*s.* to 39*s.*	12*s.* to 18*s.*	12*s.* to 17*s.*

Quartern loaf 6 and 7.

Number of bankrupts from January to December 1769, inclusive 314.

1770, Jan. 8. An extraordinary assassination occurred at Glenarth in the county of Caermarthen, one Mr. Williams, with twelve others disguised in waggoners frocks, came to the dwelling house of Wm. Powell, esq. of Glenarth, and knocked at the back door, upon its being opened Williams and two other of the villains rushed into the parlour, whilst the others stood sentry, where Mr. Powell was sitting with three neighbours, and immediately stabbed him, in nine different parts of his body, till his bowels came out, they also cut off his nose and almost one of his hands; the assassins then ran out and escaped, one of them was afterwards apprehended, and confessed that 13 of them were employed by Williams to murder Powell.

Jan. 9. Both houses of Parliament met, when his Majesty opened the Session with a gracious speech from the throne, in which he noticed the steps he had taken to prevent the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, and said, he would endeavour to prevent the disturbances which agitated some parts of the continent, from extending to any part where the security of the nation, or its honour or interest might render it necessary to become a party; he recommended to the serious attention of Parliament the state of the American government, and

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lamented that his endeavours to bring back his colonial subjects to their duty had not met with the desired success.

Jan. 10. The House of Peers waited upon his Majesty with a dutiful and loyal address, to which his Majesty returned a gracious answer.

Jan. 17. The duke of Bedford resigned his post as Master of the Horse to the Queen, and the marquis of Granby all his places except the regiment of blues, and the Lord Chancellor, lord Camden, received a message from the Secretary of State, requiring him to deliver up the great seal, which this lordship accordingly did.

Mr. Dunning, the solicitor general, resigned.

The hon. Charles Yorke appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in the room of Lord Camden.

Jan. 19. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of horned cattle and hides from England, on account of the distemper prevalent amongst them.

The hon. Charles Yorke, created Baron Morden, of Morden, in Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 20. Died, suddenly, the right hon. Charles Yorke, recently appointed Lord High Chancellor, his patent of peerage was making out at the time of his unexpected decease.

Jan. 21. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, then hon. Henry Bathurst, and Sir Richard Aston, were appointed commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal, and lord Mansfield was appointed to supply the place of Lord High Chancellor in the House of Peers.

A notice was issued from the War Office that his Majesty granted a free pardon to all deserters from the land forces under certain limitations.

The distemper among horses raged with great violence in the neighbourhood of Camberwell, Peckham, Dulwich, &c., 50 horses lately died of it.

Jan. 22. A fire broke out at Worksop, the seat of his grace the duke of Norfolk, which totally destroyed it.

Jan. 23. The right hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, appointed Speaker of the House of Commons.

Jan. 28. The duke of Grafton resigned his situation as First Lord of the Treasury and lord North appointed in his place.

Feb. 3. A riot happened at Chirk, in Denbighshire, to oppose the execution of the militia act in that county, near 300 persons, armed with pitchforks and clubs, assembled at the justices meeting, and drove away the constable, and after breaking the windows of the house and insulting the justices they dispersed.

Feb. 6. Charles Townsend, esq. was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, John Mount, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Franklin, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Edmund Bassil, esq.
Cumberland, Sir M. le Fleming, bart.
Cheshire, Sir Robert Cunliff, bart.
Camb. & Hunt. Launc. Brown, esq.
Cornwall, Hugh Rogers, esq.
Devonshire, H. Stevens, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Dale, esq.
Derbyshire, Peter Nightingale, esq.
Essex, John Tyrrell, esq.
Gloucestershire, G. Smith, esq.
Hants, F. Hugonin, esq.
Hertfordshire, H. Green, esq.
Herefordshire, Price Clutten, esq.
Kent, John Toke, esq.
Leicestershire, Charles Heisilridge, esq.
Lincolnshire, E. Parker, esq.
Monmouthshire, C. Milbourne, esq.
Northumberland, John Simpson, esq.
Northamptonshire, L. Knightley, esq.
Norfolk, J. Micklewaite, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Urban Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire, Francis Wastie, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. Boyal, esq.
Shropshire, Richard Murhall, esq.
Somersetshire, Nathaniel Webb, esq.
Staffordshire, John Marsh, esq.
Suffolk, Eleazar Davy, esq.
Surrey, Sir Richard Hotham, knt.
Sussex, W. Westbrooke Richardson, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir Charles Shuckburg, bart.
Worcestershire, John Martin, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Maundrell, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Bellingham Graham, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, J. Hampton Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, D. Lloyd, esq.
Cardiganshire, Rod. Richards, esq.
Caermarthenshire, G. Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Wm. Archer, esq.
Denbighshire, Richard Price Thelwall, esq.
Flintshire, Paul Panton, esq.
Glamorganshire, Richard Gorton, esq.
Merlouethshire, Ev. Griffyth, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Baxter, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Colby, esq.
Radnorshire, Marm. Gwynne, esq.

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Feb. 7. The supporters of the Bill of Rights met at the London Tavern, when sergeant Glynn, the chairman, acquainted the Society that a remittance of £1500 had been sent by order of the assembly of South Carolina for the use of the society.

Feb. 8. The earl of Halifax was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the room of the earl of Bristol.

Feb. 12. Dr. Blackstone was called to the degree of Sergeant at Law, previous to his appointment as one of the judges of the court of common pleas, in the room of justice Clive, who retired.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

The land tax bill of 3*s*. in the pound.

The malt bill, and the mutiny bill.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For indemnifying persons concerned in preventing the spreading the disease among horned cattle.

And to several private bills.

Feb. 18. A thunder storm happened in St. Keven in Cornwall during the time of divine service, the lightning struck the church steeple and threw it upon the body, caused great alarm in the congregation, singed the clothes of many, and melted the watches in the pockets of several persons.

Feb. 19. The great question as to the legality of expelling John Wilkes, esq. a member from the House of Commons, was debated with great warmth in that assembly, when it was finally determined, Ayes, 237, Noes, 159, majority 78, by which it was declared legal and constitutional to expel that gentleman from being elected a member of the present Parliament.

George Pitt, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

Feb. 26. Mungo Campbell was tried and found guilty of the murder of lord Eglington, he afterwards put an end to his existence by hanging himself in the Tolbooth Edinburgh.

Feb. 28. In consequence of the great preparations made by France and Spain to encrease their navy, a motion was made in the House of Lords to encrease the British navy, but was negatived by a large majority.

The Barons of the Exchequer determined that the right of electing a Minister to the living of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

March 1. A dreadful fire broke out in the hospital of Bethlem, which burnt so furiously, that the firemen were obliged to break through the roof to relieve the patients who were in the upper story.

March 2. A serious affair happened at Boston in North America, a quarrel happened between the military and some ropemakers and their servants, which was carried on with great virulence till Monday, the 5th, when seven or eight soldiers were detached, by captain Preston, from the main guard to quell the disturbance, he ordered the soldiers to fire, and three persons were killed on the spot, and several wounded; captain Preston and his party were committed for trial.

March 5. The merchants trading to North America attended the House of Commons in consequence of the motion to be made for a repeal of the revenue acts affecting the Colonies, when it was carried that the duties on glass, red lead, painters colours, paper, &c. should be repealed, but the duty on tea should be continued.

The City of London petitioned the House of Commons against a bill for levying a further duty upon carriages, &c.

A dreadful fire happened at Sturtley near Bugden in Huntingdonshire, which, in less than an hour, burnt three large farm houses, with the stack of corn, &c. and nearly the whole of the village in consequence of a want of water, there being no fire engine nearer than St. Neots, four miles distant.

Died, William Guthrie, esq. author of the Geography and several other literary works.

March 14. The Lord Mayor and other city officers waited upon his Majesty with an address, petition, and remonstrance, from the city of London, which was couched in very strong, and in the opinion of many persons, disrespectful language; to this address his Majesty replied, that he was always ready to receive the requests, and listen to the complaints of his subjects, but it gave him concern to find that they should be so far misled as to offer an address and remonstrance, the contents of which he could not but consider as disrespectful to himself, injurious to his parliament, and irreconcilable to the principles of the Constitution.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, from whence issued a lava nearly two miles in length and 2700 paces in breadth, sending out vollies of stones, some a ton weight, to a considerable height.

March 15. At a general court of the Bank of England, a dividend of 2¾ per

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cent. was declared for the half year ending at Lady day next.

March 16. This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To continue an act for allowing the free exportation of tallow, hogs lard, and grease for a limited time.

And to several local and private bills.

AN ACCOUNT OF MR. WILKES'S AFFAIRS HAVING BEEN LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY FOR SUPPORTING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, IT APPEARED THAT THERE HAD BEEN SUBSCRIBED;—

To Mr. Wilkes for his support	1000	0	0
His first fine	500	0	0
The expences of his three elections	1704	19	10
To compromise his debts	4198	13	2
	7403	13	0
Debts remaining to be paid	5445	16	2
A second fine	500	0	0
	5945	16	2

March 19. Edward Thurlow, esq. appointed Solicitor general in the room of Mr. Dunning.

March 21. Her grace the duchess of Northumberland, in crossing the channel from Dover to Calais, had a narrow escape from being drowned, the violence of the sea broke the moorings which attached her carriage to the deck, and, if not prevented, another wave would have washed it overboard; the vessel was driven back to the coast of Folkstone.

March 22. The Lord Mayor gave a most splendid entertainment at the Mansion-house to a great many of the members of both Houses of Parliament, there were present six dukes, two marquisses, twenty earls, four viscounts, fourteen barons, and seventeen knights, besides a numerous list of other persons of distinction; it was a political dinner, consisting of the opposition lords and members of Parliament; the mob compelled the citizens to illuminate their houses upon the occasion, and Mr. Barclay opposite Bow church, refusing, had his windows broken.

March 23. The Houses of Lords and Commons presented a joint address to his Majesty, highly disapproving the language and principles of the city address and remonstrance, and expressing deep concern at seeing the exercise of the undoubted right of petitioning the Throne so grossly perverted by being applied to the purpose, not of preserving, but overturning the Constitution, and of propagating doctrines which, if generally adopted, would be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and tend to the subversion of all lawful authority.

The Goldsmith's Company came to the following resolutions. The Lord Mayor had issued precepts for summoning the Livery of London, to meet at Guildhall, to consider of a further application for redress of grievances, at which meeting a most indecent remonstrance was presented to his Majesty.

Resolved, That for the future the Warden of this Company do not summon the Livery thereof to attend any Meeting at Guildhall (except for the purpose of an election), without the approbation and consent of the Court of Assistants.

The Company of Weavers issued the like order for the same reasons, and afterwards the Company of Grocers.

March 26. The Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, declared a dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock for half a year, commencing at Christmas last.

March 28. The electors of Westminster held a meeting, and agreed to a petition and remonstrance to his Majesty, which was presented by Sir Robert Bernard and others to the King, who received it, and without making any reply gave it to the lord in waiting.

March 29. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For raising 1,800,000*l.* by loans on Exchequer bills.

For allowing the exportation of malt for a limited period.

For applying the sums granted for the pay and clothing of the militia for this year.

And to several local and private bills.

March 30. The freeholders of Middlesex, at a numerous meeting held at the assembly room Mile-end, agreed to an address and remonstrance to his Majesty.

A fire broke out in Wilton, in Wiltshire, which destroyed six or seven dwelling houses, and several workshops and out-houses.

March 31. The ladies in America came to a resolution to discontinue the use of tea until the tax was abolished.

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April 1. A fire happened at Williamstead, three miles from Bedford, which destroyed a whole row of houses consisting of 26 in number.

April 5. His royal highness Prince William Henry, third son of his Majesty, was invested with the ensign of the Order of the Thistle.

April 6. At Kingston, before judge Blackstone, was tried a cause between the right hon. George Onslow and the rev. John Horne for the publication of two letters, on the 14th and 28th of July last, when Mr. Onslow was nonsuited.

Petitions were presented to his Majesty for redress of grievances from Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, but no answers were given to them.

April 9. The Middlesex petition, address, and remonstrance, was presented to his Majesty by Messrs. Sawbridge and Townsend, the sheriffs of the county, but no answer was given to it.

A petition of a similar kind was also presented from the county of Kent.

April 12. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For punishing mutiny and desertion in America.

For repealing part of an act for granting certain duties in the British colonies in America.

To rectify mistakes in the names of Commissioners of Land Tax.

To regulate the trials of contested elections or returns of Members to serve in Parliament.

For better preservation of the game in England.

To prevent the killing and destroying of dogs.

And to several local and private bills.

John Wilkes, esq. was ordered by the crown officer to be discharged from the King's bench prison on giving security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 1000*l.* and two securities in 500*l.* each.

The Good Intent, Nailor, from Guernsey for Newcastle, ran aground in Robinhood bay and was lost, the master and one man were drowned.

April 14. Lord Sandys on returning to town from his son's seat in Hertfordshire, was overturned in his post chaise, by which accident he received a contusion in his head which occasioned his death.

April 15. The Lord Holland, East Indiaman, captain Nairne, in going round from Bengal to Madras was totally lost off the Eastern braces, and the chief mate and 15 of the crew were drowned.

The sum of 9650*l.* was granted to Parliament for the support of the Foundling hospital.

April 17. The committee of the society for supporting the Bill of Rights settled all Mr. Wilkes' debts, and this day he was discharged from the King's-bench prison, in consequence of this event there were illuminations and other rejoicings, not only in London, but in various parts of the country.

The linen exported from Dublin in the year 1769, amounted to 17,790,705 yards less than the previous year by 7,000,014 yards.

April 21. The new bridge at Knutsford near Leominster fell down soon after being built.

The Dauphin of France married by proxy to the archduchess of Austria Marie Antoinette.

April 24. The Lord Mayor and several aldermen went in procession to Guildhall, to swear in Mr. Wilkes as alderman of Farringdon ward without.

April 27. A fire broke out in the house of Messrs. Fry and Webb, paper stainers, on Holborn-hill, which entirely consumed it, and all the furniture and stock in trade, and also another house adjoining; Mr. Webb, Mr. Fry's mother, an apprentice, and a maid servant perished in the flames, and Mr. and Mrs. Fry and a child with difficulty escaped.

April 30. Sir Robert Bernard was elected member of Parliament for the city of Westminster without opposition, in the room of Sir Edward Sandys now lord Sandys.

May 1. The earl of Chatham made a motion in the House of Peers for bringing in a bill, declaring the resolutions of the House of Commons with regard to Mr. Wilkes' expulsion, illegal and arbitrary, but after an animated debate, it was lost by a majority of 46.

May 4. At a court of common council it was agreed, as the Fleet prison was in a ruinous state, to propose to the Lords of the Treasury the removal of the same to St. George's-fields.

May 8. Governor Pownall moved in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty, to have the state of the military establishment in America reconsidered and regulated, on this occasion the minister declared that the troops were withdrawn from Boston, and would not be sent there again, unless at the desire of the civil magistrate; the state of the colonies was

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then taken into consideration, but nothing particular determined upon.

May 14. A court of common council was held in the City of London to consider of an address, petition, and remonstrance to the King upon his Majesty's answer to their former address, which was carried by a large majority, and the address, &c. was prepared and approved by the court, there being seven aldermen, and ninety-one commoners for it, and six aldermen and forty commoners against it.

The earl of Chathammoved in the House of Lords an address to the King, requesting him to dissolve the present Parliament, but it passed in the negative.

May 16. A fire broke out in Palsgrave-place, Temple bar, which totally destroyed four houses, and greatly damaged the other houses in the court, including Twining's tea warehouse.

The Livery of the Goldsmith's Company unanimously resolved, that the Warden of their Company could not be justified for disobeying the Lord Mayor's precepts, and declared their readiness to testify their obedience to the chief magistrate on all occasions.

The ship Betsey, captain Watson, was lost on her passage from Virginia to Charles town; the captain and nine others were drowned, 13 were saved by the providential succour given by a vessel bound for Glasgow, which came in sight as the Betsy was sinking.

May 19. This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the Sinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the present year.

For redeeming the capital or joint stock of annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. established in the 29th year of the reign of his late Majesty.

For establishing a lottery.

To continue an act for encouraging the making of Indigo in the British plantations in America.

To appropriate a fund for granting to his Majesty additional duties on certain foreign linens imported, and for establishing a fund for encouraging the raising and dressing hemp and flax.

To continue an act for granting a bounty on British and Irish linens exported.

For registering the prices at which corn is sold in the several counties of Great Britain.

To explain and amend the several acts for providing a public reward for discovering the longitude at sea.

To prevent delays of justice by reason of privilege of Parliament.

For better regulating the persons employed in the service of the East India Company.

For relief of the coal-heavers working on the river Thames.

And to several private and local bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech and prorogued the Parliament to the 19th of July.

May 22. This morning her Majesty was safely delivered of a princess.

The court of common council agreed to a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty on the birth of a princess.

May 27. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night Mr. Venables, and Mr. Rogers, two respectable tradesmen were attacked at Redmans-grove, near Stepney, by three footpads, who demanded their money, and on their resisting, the villains fired at them and killed them on the spot.

May 28. Mr. Bingley was discharged from his imprisonment, after having been confined two years, the attorney-general moved for his discharge.

May 30. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. waited upon his Majesty with the address upon the safe delivery of the Queen, on their way alderman Harley was grossly insulted by the mob, and prevented from accompanying the procession. The Lord Chamberlain, after the deputation had waited a considerable time, came with a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect,—"As your Lordship thought fit to speak to his Majesty after his answer to the late remonstrance, I am to acquaint your Lordship, as it was unusual, his Majesty desires that nothing of the kind may happen in future." The Lord Mayor desired the paper might be delivered to him, or a copy of it, both of which were refused.

May 31. The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, went in state to the old Bailey, and laid the first stone of the intended gaol, called Newgate, his Lordship presented 20 guineas to the workmen.

A dreadful catastrophe marked the celebration of the nuptials of the archduchess Marie Antionette with the Dauphin of France, in consequence of some irregularity in the fire works, which were exhibited at Paris, several sheets of fire fell upon the heads of the spectators, which caused a panic, and from the immense concourse of people endeavouring to escape, they tram-

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pled upon each other, the undermost stabbing those above them, to disengage themselves; not less than 3000 persons were either killed or dreadfully wounded, 712 dead bodies were afterwards found.

June 1. A committee appointed by the court of common council, waited upon the earl of Chatham with the thanks of that Court for his patriotic exertions in Parliament.

The Spaniards, with a naval and military force, arrived at port Egmont in the Falkland Islands, and dispossessed his Majesty's forces of the settlement there.

June 2. This day came on the trial of Mr. Almon for selling a libellous letter, addressed to the King, signed Junius, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; a new trial was afterwards moved for, but refused.

June 7. Died, Sir Joseph Yates, knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

June 8. The princess dowager of Wales set out for Dover to embark for Germany; it was 34 years since her royal highness first landed in England.

June 13. In the court of King's-bench, at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, came on the trial of Sampson Woodfall, the original printer of Junius's Letter, in the Public Advertiser of the 19th Dec. last; the Jury brought in a verdict against Mr. Woodfall of, guilty of *Printing and Publishing only.*

An address, petition, and remonstrance to his Majesty from the freeholders of the county of Surrey, was presented at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent.

June 15. A great fire broke out at Foulsham, in Norfolk, which entirely destroyed 14 houses and the parish church.

At the anniversary feast of the city of London Lying-in hospital, the sum collected for the use of that charity, was 877*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

June 17. The young princess was christened Elizabeth.

June 21. Died, the right hon. William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London, one of the most popular chief magistrates of that city.

The long pending cause between the earl of Chatham, as representative of the late Sir William Pynsent, bart. and —— Daw, esq., was finally determined by the Court of Chancery, in favour of the latter, the former decree in favour of his lordship being reversed.

June 22. A Common Hall was held for the election of a Lord Mayor, when the majority of hands were in favour of aldermen Trecothick and Crosby, but a poll was demanded by the friends of Sir Henry Bankes.

June 23. Died, Mark Akenside, author of the Pleasures of Imagination, and other poems.

June 25. W. Baker, and Joseph Martyn, esqrs. were duly elected sheriffs of London.

Sir William Henry Ashhurst, knt. was called to the degree of a sergeant at law, and afterwards took his seat as puisne judge of the court of King's-bench, in the room of judge Blackstone, removed to the Commons Pleas in the room of Sir Joseph Yates, deceased.

June 27. A grand levee was held at St. James's, at which his serene highness prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to her Majesty, was present for the first time since her arrival in England.

June 28. A dreadful hurricane happened at North Carolina, several ships were lost in the harbour, and the wharfs destroyed by the violence of the waves, Charles Town providentially escaped; the damage done is computed at 10,000*l.*

June 29. The poll for Lord Mayor closed, when the numbers were,—

For Alderman Trecothick	-	1601
Crosby	- -	1434
Bankes	- -	437

The return of the two first being made to the Court of Alderman for their choice, aldermen Trecothick was nominated and invested with the insignia of office.

July 5. At a very full Court of Common Council, a motion was made and carried, that a statue of the late Lord Mayor, William Beckford, esq. be erected in the Guildhall of the City, with an inscription, containing the words which his Lordship spoke to the King on presenting the address, petition, and remonstrance of the City; and a committee was appointed to carry the same into effect, and to draw on the Chamber of the City for 1000*l.* towards defraying the expence.

The ambassador from his Imperial Majesty had an audience of the King and delivered his credentials.

This day was tried at the court of King's bench, an action of crim. con. in which lord Grosvenor was plaintiff, and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was defendant, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10,000 damages.

July 11. Richard Oliver, esq. was chosen representative in Parliament for the city of London without opposition, in the room of William Beckford, esq. deceased.

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The Jamaica sloop of war, captain Talbot, lost, the officers and crew saved.

July 18. Mr. Miller was tried in the court of King's bench for republishing Junius's letter in the London Evening Post, and acquitted.

The island of Dominica erected into a separate government, and Sir William Young, bart. appointed Governor thereof.

July 23. Advices were received, that on Sunday, the 3d of June, about 15 minutes after seven in the evening, four violent shocks of an earthquake were felt at Cape Nichola Mole; Port au Prince, and the same island was totally destroyed, and above 500 persons buried in the ruins of the city, the shock lasted four hours; the sugar works on the plains of Leogane Cul de Sac, and Petit Gouave were totally destroyed, and the small town of La Croix de Bougast, and the greater part of the inhabitants were swallowed up.

July 27. A great fire happened at the dock yard at Portsmouth, which burned with great fury, and consumed the hemp house, carpenter's shops, &c. and an immense quantity of naval stores, several lives were lost and limbs broken, and the damage done was estimated at 140,880*l.*

July 28. Orders were sent to the several royal dock yards to double the guards, and to admit no strangers without strict examination, strong circumstances seeming to confirm a suspicion that the dock-yard at Portsmouth was wilfully set on fire.

Aug. 1. A cause was tried before lord Mansfield, at Guildford, wherein the right hon. George Onslow was plaintiff, and the rev. John Horne, defendant, for a defamatory libel published in the Public Advertiser of June 14 and 28th, 1769, the libellous words were spoken by the defendant in his address to the freeholders of Surrey, at the general meeting at Epsom; the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with 400*l.* damages, which Mr. Onslow ordered to be paid to the treasurer of the fund for relief of clergyman's widows.

Aug. 4. The lords of the admiralty offered a reward of 1000*l.* for the discovery of any of the persons concerned in setting fire to the buildings in Plymouth dock.

Aug. 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning visited the neighbourhood of London, but though the electric fluid was vivid and without intermission, no particular damage was sustained.

Aug. 11. A vessel of very antient construction was discovered and weighed up near Newcastle, the keel of which was upwards of 70 feet, her planks overlaped each other, she appeared to be Spanish built, and was supposed to be one of the Spanish Armada.

Aug. 12. The Neptune, laden with fish, from Newfoundland, foundered the second day after her putting to sea, seven were drowned, the captain and remainder of the ship's company were taken up by a French vessel and treated with great humanity.

Aug. 13. A dreadful accident happened at Sir James Lowther's colliery at Seaton, near Workington, the foul air in a coal pit exploded, when three men were blown to pieces, and several wounded, the report was heard at Cockermouth, 6 miles distant.

Aug. 14. A fire broke out behind Mrs. Crawley's iron manufactory at Greenwich, which destroyed upwards of 60 houses, it was supposed to be done maliciously with a view to destroy the King's warehouses, but the wind shifting, luckily preserved them.

Aug. 17. One 36th part of the King's moiety of the New River Water Works, was sold by auction at Garraway's for 6700*l.*

Aug. 18. Her royal highness the princess of Brunswick was safely delivered of a prince.

Aug. 20. Orders were sent to Plymouth to open places of rendezvous for entering sailors for the following Men of War, Achilles 60 guns, Centaur 74, St. Antonio 64, Bellona 74, Arrogant 74, Ajax 74, Dorset 70, Rippon 64, Hero 74, Cornwall 74, Tamerlane 74, Burford 70, Belleisle 70, Firm 64, and Edgar 64, which were ordered to be manned as soon as possible.

Aug. 25. Died, by poison administered by himself, the celebrated and unfortunate poet, Thomas Chatterton, aged 17.

His Majesty and Queen visited Woolwich Warren, and inspected the regiment of artillery there, several experiments were made, by order of colonel Desaguliers, in their presence.

Lately, in the East Indies, lieutenant Armstrong of the Honourable Company's service was struck dead by lightning as he stood with his horse under a tamarind tree, the horse shared the same fate.

Aug. 26. The Dorset man of war, 70 guns, sailed from St. Helen's, to reinforce commodore Proby's squadron in the Mediterranean, she was to be joined off Plymouth by the Edgar 64 guns; the sudden equipment of these ships was in consequence of four French ships sailing from Toulon, whose destination was not declared.

The earl of Dunmore sailed in the Tweed frigate, to take possession of his

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government of New York, to which he was recently appointed.

Sept. 2. The Hertford stage coach broke down (laden with 34 passengers) one person was killed, and several others badly wounded.

Sept. 5. Died, John Jortin, D.D. a learned divine, author of "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," and many other works.

Sept. 8. Hugh Palliser, esq. comptroller of the navy, attended by the surveyor general, and several officers went to Deptford and surveyed the dock yards there, and concerted proper measures to prevent a recurrence of the disaster which happened at Portsmouth, there being some reason to apprehend that foreign enemies were the cause of that calamity.

Sept. 12. Hops sold in Canterbury market from 65*s.* to 84*s.* the pocket, and those in bags from 60*s.* to 70*s.* per cwt.

Sept. 13. At Chester, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning took place, a ball of fire fell on the spire of Trinity church, which did so much damage to the steeple that it became necessary to take it down and rebuild it.

Sept. 17. The new cut out of the river Lea was opened at Limehouse into the Thames and many boats and barges passed up it.

Sept. 18. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 25th instant, was further prorogued to the 13th Nov. next.

Sept. 19. Press warrants were issued, and several valuable hands were obtained from the merchant vessels.

The hon. admiral Keppel to command the fleet getting in readiness, and hoist his flag on board the Royal William.

Sept. 22. A proclamation was issued for encouraging seamen to voluntary enter the service.

Sept. 25. At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor reported that he had received a letter from the lords of the admiralty, desiring his lordship to back the press warrants for the City of London, and that he had returned answer, stating, that it had not been usual for the Lord Mayor to back such warrants unless applied to by the privy council.

Sept. 26. A privy council was held at lord Weymouth's office, in consequence of dispatches of importance received from Germany.

At a quarterly meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, an half yearly dividend of six per cent. was declared.

Sept. 27. Two powder mills on Hounslow heath blew up, by which accident one man was killed.

Sept. 28. The insurance on shipping and merchandize increased at Lloyd's one and a half per cent.

Sept. 29. A common hall was held for the election of Lord Mayor, when the shew of hands were in favour of Brass Crossby and James Townsend, esqrs. they were returned to the court of aldermen who made choice of Brass Crosby, esq. and he was declared duly elected.

His Majesty, by advice of his privy council, prohibited the importation of any cattle, hides, skins, horns or hoofs, from Dunkirk or any port in Flanders and Denmark, Sweden, in consequence of the contagion amongst the cattle at those places.

Oct. 1. Died, at Newbury port New England, the rev. George Whitfield, founder of the sect of Calvinistic methodists.

Oct. 10. The first stone of the intended City of London Lying-in Hospital, at the corner of the City-road, Old-street, was laid by the right hon. B. Trecothick, Lord Mayor, accompanied by the president and other officers of the institution.

Oct. 12. At a court of common council it was moved and carried, after warm debates, that James Eyre, esq. the present Recorder, be no more advised with, retained, or employed in any affairs of the Corporation, he being deemed by the court unworthy of further trust or confidence, and that where it may be necessary to have the advice, opinion, and assistance of any council learned in the law, John Glynn esq. sergeant at law, should for the future be advised with, retained, or employed.

Oct. 13. A proclamation was issued, recalling and prohibiting British seamen from serving foreign Princes and States.

Oct. 18. Died, the most noble the marquis of Granby, at Belvoir castle.

Orders were sent to the lords lieutenants of the several counties, to issue warrants for the impressment of seamen.

Oct. 20. On account of the plague having broken out at Constantinople, an order of council was issued, that the quarantine at present subsisting be extended to all ships or vessels coming from or through the Mediterranean.

Oct. 24. Sir George Brydges Rodney, and Sir William Burnaby, barts. appointed vice admirals of the red, Sir Piercy Brett, knt., Sir John Moore, bart., Sir James Douglas, and Sir John Bentley, to be Vice Admirals of the White; the right hon. George lord Edgecumbe, Samuel Graves, William Parry, esqrs., the hon. Augustus Keppel, John Amherst, esq., and Henry Frederick duke of Cumberland to be Vice

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Admirals of the Blue; Sir Peter Dennis, bart., Matther Buckle, and Robert Mann, esqrs. to be Rear Admirals of the Red; and Richard Spry, esq. to be Rear Admiral of the White.

The trial of captain Preston came on in the superior court of judicature, on an indictment preferred against him in consequence of what occurred in the riot at Boston, on the 5th of March last, when after it had lasted six days, a verdict of acquittal was given.

Oct. 27. Their royal highnesses the princess dowager of Wales, and the duke of Gloucester landed at Dover from Germany, and arrived this morning at Carlton House.

Warrants were issued from the admiralty and sent to the constables of the different parishes within twenty miles of London, ordering them to impress all able-bodied seamen for his Majesty's service.

Orders were given for several sloops and cutters to cruise in the channel, and on the Scotch coast, to prevent any ships putting into our ports suspected of being infected.

Oct. 31. Admiral Knowles obtained the royal permission to enter into the service of the Empress of Russia, he was to rank as first admiral of her fleet.

Nov. 4. An equestrian statue of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland was placed in the centre of Cavendish-square, and was this day opened for public inspection.

Nov. 7. A remonstrance to his Majesty from the city of Westminster, was presented at St. James's by Sir Robert Barnard, one of the Members of that city, it was signed John Wilkes by order of the meeting; no answer was returned to it by his Majesty.

A violent storm ravaged the coast of Dublin, and did great damage to the shipping; the vessels Endeavour of Whitehaven, Harlequin of Ditto, and Primrose of Workington, were lost, and all on board perished.

Nov. 8. Brass Crosby, esq. was sworn into office as Lord Mayor of London.

Nov. 9. The city of London was alarmed by a report, that at Spithead a Dutch East Indiamen had on board 90 of the crew sick of an epidemical fever, and that two custom house officers were dead on board of her; a dread of the plague caused this consternation, but it turned out that the fever, though infectious, was not pestilential, but a kind of gaol fever, occasioned by foul air, which, on the application of Dr. Hales's ventilator subsided.

The new Lord Mayor went in great state to be sworn in at Westminster, the procession made a most splendid appearance, and the entertainment was of the most magnificent description.

Nov. 12. The distemper among the horned cattle broke out afresh in the neighbourhood of Brussels, there was scarcely a village in Flanders, which was not infected.

Nov. 13. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he noticed the attack made by the governor of Buenos Ayres, and his seizure of one of the British possessions, for which, explanation had been required from the court of Spain, and that preparations had been made to do justice for the injury received, in case the requisition to the court of Spain should fail of procuring it: His Majesty also acquainted the Parliament, that the American colonies had begun to depart from those combinations which were calculated to distress this kingdom, but that the colony of Massachussets bay still carried on unwarrantable practices, and his subjects were oppressed with the same lawless violence which had long prevailed in that province.

Nov. 15. The court of common council agreed to present an humble address, remonstrance, and petition to his Majesty, touching the violated right of election, and praying a dissolution of Parliament.

Bounties beyond the government allowance were offered to encourage seamen to enter his Majesty's service by the cities of London, Bristol, Edinburgh, and the towns of Lynn, Aberdeen, Montrose, &c.

Nov. 17. A fire broke out at the Hackney-coach office, in Surrey-street, Strand, which consumed that and two of the adjoining houses.

The greater part of the spacious church at Tedbury, in Gloucestershire, being undermined by the floods, tumbled down, and the organ, pulpit, and pews, were crushed by the falling in of the roof.

Nov. 19. Several of the prisoners in the King's bench prison, secured the turnkey, and seven of them escaped before assistance could be obtained, the Marshal sent to the Tower for a party of the guards, by whom the rest were secured.

Nov. 20. His Majesty, very liberally, gave a 1000*l.* towards the relief of the Protestant dissenting ministers of Nova Scotia, and 500*l.* towards building a church in the Savoy for the use of the German Protestants.

A new trial was granted in the case of

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the King *v.* Woodfall, for printing and publishing Junius's Letter to the King.

Nov. 21. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, attended by many aldermen and common council, proceeded to St. James's, to present the City address, petition, and remonstrance, and were introduced to his Majesty, who returned an answer, that he saw no reason to alter the opinion he had expressed in answer to the former address, and therefore could not comply with the prayer of the petition.

The late heavy rains did much damage at Henley, in Oxfordshire, and also at Abingdon and Oxford; part of the bridge at Wallingford, in Berkshire, was carried away by the impetuosity of the flood, and a coach and waggon were upset at Maidenhead.

Nov. 23. A rule was granted in the Court of King's-bench, for an information against seven of the ringleaders concerned in breaking out of the King's-bench prison.

Nov. 26. A motion was made in the Common Pleas to set aside the verdict in the case of the right hon. George Onslow, against the rev. J. Horne, when, after many learned arguments on both sides, the Court postponed its Judgment till the next term.

Nov. 27. The ship Grocer, bound from Leith to London, struck upon the Spurn Rocks, near the mouth of the Humber and went to pieces, 19 persons perished, 14 were saved.

Nov. 28. His excellency the Count de Guigne, ambassador from the court of France, notified his arrival to the Secretaries of State.

Mr. Almon, the bookseller, received sentence, for selling Junius's Letter to the King, in a monthly publication, to pay a fine of ten marks, and find securities for his good behaviour for two years, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each.

Forty thousand seamen were voted for the service of the ensuing year.

Nov. 29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, &c.

And to several other bills.

As the ship, Mars, was going out of Liverpool for Jamaica, attended by several gentlemen, clerks, women, and pilots, to the amount of 22 persons, the pilot boat was driven upon Hoyle's bank, where she struck, most of the people took to the punt, but she sinking in the breakers, and it being an ebb tide, was driven on the bank again, when she was relieved, eleven men got into her to fetch the people on shore from the pilot boat, but the tide being against them, eight of the men died at the oar with fatigue, the pilot boat was beaten to pieces, and all persons on board perished, except two pilots and a clerk.

The plague at Constantinople raged so violently, that 1000 persons, daily, fell victims to its ravages.

Dec. 3. The rendezvous lieutenants, waited on the Lord Mayor, to have their warrants, for impressing men within the City of London, backed, but his Lordship refused, alledging the city bounty was intended to prevent such violence.

Dec. 7. A fire broke out at Chumleigh, in Devonshire, and 30 houses were burnt down.

Dec. 8. The sum of 378,752*l.* was granted for the ordinary supply of the navy for 1771, and 423,747*l.* for defraying the charge of buildings, rebuilding, and repairs of ships.

Dec. 11. The Belfast trader was lost in a violent gale of wind, in turning the point of Girvin, when every soul on board perished, and the cargo was lost.

Dec. 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

To continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

For the better supply of marines and seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war.

To amend an act for the general quiet of the subject, against all pretences of concealment.

And several others.

Dec. 19. By the violent storms of wind this and the preceding day, incredible damage was done to the shipping at Liverpool, and all along the sea coast, and more particularly at Yarmouth, where 16 sail were driven on the sands and all on board perished.

A whole range of the east battlement of Westminster-hall gave way, being thoroughly decayed; the stones fell upon Oliver's coffee-house and broke through the ceiling, but no lives were lost.

Lord viscount Weymouth resigned the Seals as Secretary of State for the Southern department, when the earl of Rochford was appointed in his stead, the earl of Sandwich was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern department.

Dec. 22. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

The Land-tax bill, the Mutiny bill.

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For better regulating the marine forces when on shore.

To continue an act for allowing the free importation of salted provisions, from Ireland, and from the American colonies.

And to several local and private bills.

Dec. 23. Died, the right rev. Dr. Mathias Mawson, lord bishop of Ely.

Dec. 25. Dr. Edmund Keene, bishop of Chester, was translated to the see of Ely, in the rooom of Dr. Mawson, deceased.

At Belfast, in Ireland, Mr. Cunningham caused a man to be apprehended who had committed waste on the estate of the earl of Donegal, upwards of 1000 armed ruffians assembled the next day, and set fire to his house, and burnt it, and its valuable furniture of the value of 8000*l.* they also took in custody several merchants of Belfast, as hostages, for the release of the prisoner, who, in order to liberate the hostages, was set at large, a party of the military were sent in pursuit of the delinquents.

Dec. 30. A very hot press took place on the river Thames, no regard was paid to protections, they boarded the Glatton, but the crew made a stout resistance, and got safely on shore, more than 700 hands were impressed.

The late severe gales did more damage to the shipping than was known in the memory of man, 20 sail of colliers were wrecked off Yarmouth, and a government armed vessel with 123 men on board was lost.

Died, this year, Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance to the Bible.

From the abstract of the account for building Blackfriars bridge, it appeared that the total expence of the erection was 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10½*d.* it was completed by Mr. Milne, the architect, in ten years and three quarters, for which his salary as surveyor, architect, measurer, and his clerks was 3762*l.* 10*s.*

The repairs of London bridge amounted to £80,060.

Westminster bridge cost £218,810 and was eleven years in building, and Parliament granted £380,500 for procuring the requisite conveniences, and for the building architect, &c.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1769, TO DECEMBER 11, 1770.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males ...	8761	Males	11210
Females	.8348	Females	11224
In all	17109	In all	22434

Increase in the burials this year 587.
Ditto in the Christenings 395.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7994
Between two and five	2127
Five and ten	926
Ten and twenty	875
Twenty and thirty	1789
Thirty and forty	2178
Forty and fifty	1992
Fifty and sixty	1603
Sixty and seventy	1468
Seventy and eighty	1026
Eighty and ninety	397
Ninety and one hundred	56
A hundred and a hundred and two..	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and seven	1

	£	s.	d.
The gross produce of the duty on hops for one year, ending 5th Jan. 1771, was	101,131	2	7
Total of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1770 -	745,042	8	3
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session	7,794,224	19	8½
Making an excess of	344,182	11	5½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 83..85	149..153	205..219
July. 84	152	219

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 28..38	14..17	12..16
July. 38..47	18..23	16..22

Quartern Loaf 6*d.* and 7*d.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 392.

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Jan. 3. A violent storm of wind, hail, and rain, did considerable damage to the shipping, several ships were driven from their moorings, it was particularly violent on the coast of Devonshire.

Jan. 9. Sir Edward Hawke resigned his situation as first lord of the Admiralty, on account of the bad state of his health.

Jan. 11. From the intensity of the frost the Thames was frozen over at Fulham.

Jan. 12. The right hon. John earl of Sandwich, was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke.

Jan. 14 Died, his grace John Russel duke of Bedford, marquis of Tavistock, &c. he was succeeded by his grandson Francis.

The Royal Academy held their first meeting at the new apartments granted them by his Majesty, in Somerset-house, the duke of Cumberland, and several of the nobility were present.

Jan. 15. A grand new dock was opened at Plymouth, which this day received the Northumberland man of war.

Jan. 17. The fleet at Spithead, at this time, consisted of 26 ships of the line, under the command of admiral Buckle.

Jan. 18. The Orford, man of war, of 74 guns, was docked at Chatham, to have her sheathing filled, when 14,000 superficial feet was filled with nails in one night, 16 tons of nails were used.

Mr. Harris, ambassador at Madrid, recalled, in consequence of that Court not giving satisfaction for the affair at Port Egmont, in Faulkland Island.

Jan. 22. The earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, appointed lord keeper of the privy seal.

The earl of Halifax appointed principal secretary of state for the Northern department, in the room of lord Sandwich.

The Spanish ambassador signed a declaration, disavowing the violence used at Fort Egmont, in Falkland Island, and stipulating to restore every thing in the same order as it was in prior to the reduction, which his Majesty accepted, and notice thereof was sent by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor.

Jan. 23. The hon. Henry Bathurst was created baron Apsley, and appointed lord high chancellor in the room of the hon. Charles Yorke, Edward Thurlow, esq. appointed attorney general, and Alexander Wedderburne, esq. solicitor general.

William de Grey, esq. knighted, and appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

Mr. sergeant Nares, knighted, and appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 25. Lord Grantham appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty.

Jan. 26. The rev. William Markham consecrated bishop of Chester, in the room of Dr. Keene translated to Ely.

Jan. 29. A duel was fought behind Bedford-house between lord Milton and lord Paulett, when the latter was wounded in the abdomen by his antagonists ball.

In the course of last year 3890 ships were cleared from Newcastle, of which 3520 were coastwise, and 370 for foreign parts.

Jan. 31. There were considerable changes amongst the great officers of state, not only in England, but in France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, which seemed to indicate some change in the policy of those States.

Feb. 1. Earl Gower invested with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

At Whitehaven, in consequence of the great rise in the tide, the quays were overflowed, and the water rushed into the market place, and 800 yards up Roper-street, 100 feet of the battlement of the old quay was destroyed, and other damage done to the amount of 9000*l*.

Feb. 5. Lord Mansfield was appointed by patent, Speaker of the House of Lords in the absence of the lord chancellor.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Sir William Stonehouse, bart.
Bedfordshire, Charles Barnett, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Dorrel, esq.
Cumberland, John Spedding, esq.
Cheshire, John Crew, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Christopher Anstey, esq.
Cornwall, John Call, esq.
Devonshire, Richard Doidge, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Newton, esq.
Derbyshire, William Milnes, esq.
Essex, Charles Raymond, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Master, esq.
Hants, E. Goddard, esq.
Hertfordshire, George Prescott, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir C. Hoskins, bart.
Kent, W. D. Masters, esq.
Leicestershire, L. Humphrey, esq.
Lincolnshire, David Field, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Fletcher, esq.
Northumberland, T. C. Bigg, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir W. Wake, bart.
Norfolk, William Smith, esq.
Nottinghamshire, George Dunston, esq.
Oxfordshire, William Draper, esq.

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Rutlandshire, Thomas Bullivant, esq.
Shropshire, Joseph Griffiths, esq.
Somersetshire, Thomas Coward, jun.
Staffordshire, Thomas Hoo, esq.
Suffolk, J. F. Scrivenor, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Kent, esq.
Sussex, William Richardson, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir William Wheeler, bart.
Worcestershire, Edmund Pitts, esq.
Wiltshire, W. L. Jones, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir G. Boynton, bart.

WALES.*

Anglesea, Paul Panton, esq.
Brecknockshire, M. Gwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire, Lewis Gwynne, esq.
Caermarthenshire, V. Horton, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Rice Thomas, esq.
Denbighshire, John Vaughan, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Eyton, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Thomas, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Parry, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Radnorshire, Charles Gore, esq.

Feb. 8. The committee met at Guildhall in order to carry into effect the resolution of the court of Common Council for erecting a statue of the late alderman Beckford in Guildhall, when they agreed with Mr. Moore to erect the same, and to get it finished with all expedition.

Feb. 13. The House of Commons agreed to address his Majesty, with thanks, for having signed the convention with Spain; upon a debate on the subject, an amendment was proposed, but negatived by a large majority.

Feb. 17. The tide of the river Thames rose so high, as to overflow all the marshes about Deptford and Rotherhithe, several cattle were lost.

Feb. 18. General Charles Montague and Ralph Payne, esq. were created knights of the Bath.

Feb. 22. The matters in dispute between England and Spain being finally adjusted, notice was sent to all the coffee-houses about the Royal Exchange, to prevent further applications for protections.

Feb. 28. A linen manufactory in the Isle of Man succeeded beyond expectation, in 1769 they exported 1000 yards, and the next year above 9000 yards, besides what was used in home consumption.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester unanimously elected chancellor of the university of Dublin.

Orders were sent to Chatham by the Lords of the Admiralty to discontinue the fitting out of several ships which had been ordered to be got ready with great expedition.

March 1. The city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for embanking part of the river Thames near Durham yard.

March 4. The earl of Roseberry invested with the order of the Thistle.

A dreadful fire at Constantinople consumed 2500 houses and shops, it raged 15 hours.

March 8. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To continue an act for punishing mutiny and desertion in the American colonies.

For erecting a theatre at Liverpool.

And to several other local and private bills.

March 9. The printers of several newspapers having published the debates in Parliament, contrary to the standing orders of the house, they were ordered to attend the House of Commons, but two of them not complying therewith, a proclamation was issued, and a reward of 50*l.* was offered for the apprehension of John Wheble and R. Thompson, printers of the Gazetteer and the Middlesex Journal.

Wheble was apprehended, in pursuance of the proclamation, and carried before J. Wilkes, esq. the sitting alderman, who finding no accusation against him, but that he was taken in custody in consequence of the proclamation; the alderman immediately discharged him, and bound him over to prosecute the accuser for an assault; Thompson was also taken into custody, and brought before alderman Oliver who immediately discharged him.

Mr. Miller, the printer of the London Evening Post, was taken into custody by a messenger from the House of Commons, but refusing to go, the messenger took him by the arm, upon which Miller gave the messenger in charge to a constable, who carried him to the Mansion-house, and laid a charge of assault before the Lord Mayor, who sat with aldermen Wilkes and Oliver; in the mean time the Sergeant at Arms being apprised of the transaction, came to demand the bodies of the Messenger and Miller, but his Lordshipsaid, that the seizing Miller was illegal, the warrant not being backed by a city magistrate, and therefore he took evidence of the assault, and demanded, and obtained bail from the Messenger to answer the complaint at the sessions.

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March 10. A fire broke out in an apartment adjoining the King's dressing-room at St. James's, which greatly alarmed the Court, it was subdued without doing much damage.

March 13. The printers of the Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, the London, Whitehall, and General Evening Post, and London Packet, were ordered to attend the House of Commons.

March 14. A great fire broke out at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Durham, a widow lady of great fortune at Rochester, which entirely consumed it and the adjoining house, and did great damage to several others; Mrs. Durham perished in the flames, and also a child, and a servant maid.

March 19. The House of Commons issued an order to John Wilkes, esq. to attend the House on the 20th, he wrote to the Speaker, observing, that he was not required to attend "in his place" in the House, and demanded his seat in Parliament to which he had been chosen by a great majority.

The House ordered James Morgan, the clerk to the Lord Mayor, to expunge, at the table of the House, the minutes taken before the Lord Mayor, relative to the Messenger giving security for his appearance at the sessions; and further ordered that no other prosecution, suit or proceeding be carried on for the said pretended assault.

March 20. The right hon. the Lord Mayor, and alderman Oliver, were required by the House of Commons to attend in their places in the House.

March 24. The Lord Mayor and alderman Oliver attended the House of Commons, when a long debate ensued upon their conduct respecting the Messenger of the House, his Lordship being indisposed begged permission to retire, which was granted, and he returned to the City attended by a great concourse of people, who took the horses from his coach and dragged it to the Mansion-house. The House of Commons, about 3 o'clock the next morning finished the debate, when alderman Oliver was ordered to be sent to the Tower.

March 26. The court of Common Council agreed to defray the expence of the table of alderman Oliver, during his commitment in the Tower.

March 27. The Lord Mayor attended in the House of Commons, pursuant to order, the guards were called out to preserve the peace; the House, after long discussion, ordered his Lordship to the Tower for a breach of the privileges of the House; the numbers were, for the committal 202 against it 39. The mob were very riotous, but no particular mischief occurred from the precautions taken to prevent it.

March 28. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments.

To restrain divorced persons from marrying the offending party.

To enable lunatics, entitled to renew leases, their guardians, and committees, to accept of surrenders of old, and to grant new leases, &c.

And to several local and private bills.

March 30. The Danish ambassador received orders to engage 3000 English seamen, with the consent of the British court, several ships were engaged to conduct them to Elsineur.

April 2. The Juno frigate, capt. Scott, and Hound sloop, capt. Burr, with the Florida transport, sailed for Falkland Islands.

A riot happened at Dumfries, in Scotland, on account of the high price of provisions, 1500 of the rioters proceeded to unload a vessel freighted with meal bound for Irvine, the military marched down and fired over the men's heads, but this not having any effect, and the mob assaulting the troops with stones, the latter fired upon them, when one man was killed and several wounded, the mob then dispersed.

April 5. The Lord Mayor was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus to lord chief justice De Greys in Lincoln's-inn Fields, when his Lordship was of opinion, that the Mayor must be recommitted, as the Parliament was not prorogued.

April 8. At the quarter sessions at Guildhall, the grand jury found bills of indictment against W. Witham, messenger to the House of Commons, for assaulting and taking into custody John Miller, printer, and against Edward Twine for assaulting and seizing J. Wheble.

April 9. The society of the Bill of Rights held a large meeting this day, a gratification was ordered for the imprisoned printers, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor; a great altercation took place between John Wilkes and the rev. John Horne, which ended in a motion to dissolve the Society, which was lost only by two votes, in consequence of which the minority immediately struck their names out of the books of the Society.

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April 11. Robert, earl of Holderness, appointed governor to the prince of Wales, Leonard Smelt, esq. sub-governor, Dr. Markham, bishop of Chester, preceptor, and Cyril Jackson, A.M. sub-preceptor.

At the anniversary dinner of the London Hospital, the collection for the benefit of the charity at the Church and at the dinner, including a legacy of 200*l.* amounted to 1653*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

April 12. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For raising a certain sum of money by loans on exchequer bills.

For licensing an additional number of hackney coaches.

For continuing the tolls on London-bridge.

And to several road and enclosure bills.

The bill for embanking the Thames at Durham-yard having passed the Commons, the court of Common Council resolved to petition the House of Lords against its passing into a law.

April 16. A great mob, nearly 2000 in number, assembled in a field near Bethnal-green, and attacked one Clarke, a pattern drawer, who was the principal evidence against the cutter executed some time since, and pelted him with stones, brick bats, &c. till he expired, six or seven of the ringleaders were apprehended.

Died, Sir Edward Clive, one of the judges of the court of King's-bench.

April 18. In the court of Common Pleas the verdict obtained by the right hon. J. Onslow, against the rev. W. Horne, with 400*l.* damages, was set aside.

The City of London was heard by its counsel at the bar of the House of Lords against the embankment of the Thames at Durham-yard.

April 22. The right hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London was brought from the Tower to the Court of Common Pleas, and a solemn argument was held on the subject of his Lordship's commitment by the House of Commons, when the Court determined, that no Court of Justice had any jurisdiction over the House of Commons, and that a power over their own members was vested in them by the very fundamentals of the Constitution, and that his Lordship's act, was not only a contempt of the House, but of the City of London, which was virtually represented in it, his Lordship was therefore remanded back to the Tower, the populace, on his Lordship retiring took the horses from his coach, and dragged it to the Mansion-house amidst loud huzzas.

The Grandby sloop, commanded by Mr. Hay, mate of the Salisbury, was wrecked off the lighthouse rock Halifax, America, when two midshipmen, a pilot, and twelve seamen were drowned; she had on board 3000*l.* in cash and stores, for the navy yard of Halifax.

April 25. The House of Lords, notwithstanding the opposition of the City of London, passed the bill for embanking the Thames at Durham-yard.

The Verelst, East Indiaman, was wrecked off the coast of the Mauritius, the ship and cargo were lost, and 25 persons were drowned in endeavouring to get through a heavy surf on a raft, the preservation of the remainder was owing to the exertions of the French, who rendered every possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers.

April 29. A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Abingdon, in Berkshire, it lifted several persons from their chairs, and the pavement moved.

April 30. Richard Oliver, esq. was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Barons of the Exchequer, when a motion was made for his release from the Tower, but the Barons were of opinion that he ought to be remanded, and he was accordingly.

May 4. At Worcester market hops were sold from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.

May 7. Lord Chatham, by an appeal to the House of Peers, finally obtained a judgment in his favour against the heir at law of Sir William Pynsent.

May 8. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund.

For granting 65,000*l.* to be raised by lottery.

To explain and amend an act of last sessions, for regulating the trials of controverted elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

To prevent the counterfeiting the copper coin of the realm.

For the Durham yard embankment.

The Lastage and Ballast bill.

For incapacitating several electors of New Shoreham.

To prohibit the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets.

For continuing a bounty on the importation of white oak staves and headings, from the American colonies.

For reducing into one act the several laws relating to the keeping and carriage of gunpowder.

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And to several other bills.

His Majesty made a speech from the throne, intimating that satisfaction had been rendered by Spain for the injury received from her, and that France and Spain having laid aside their armaments, had enabled him to reduce the forces both by land and sea. The Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday the 23d of July next.

In consequence of the session of Parliament being terminated, several of the aldermen, and common council, proceeded to the Tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and alderman Oliver to the Mansion-house in the state coach; the cavalcade was attended by an immense concourse of people, who testified their joy on the occasion by continued acclamations, at night the city was illuminated.

June 4. His grace the duke of St. Alban's appointed Register of the High Court of Chancery on the surrender of lord James Beauclerk, now bishop of Hereford.

June 5. This day her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince.

June 6. The judges of the court of King's bench determined the disputes between the College of Physicians and the Licentiates in favour of the College, lord chief justice Mansfield made a very learned and elaborate speech on the occasion.

June 8. Died, the right hon. George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, his Majesty's secretary of state for the Northern department.

June 10. Mr. Rosoman, the proprietor of Sadler's Wells, disposed of his property in that place of entertainment to Mr. King of Drury-lane theatre, viz. three-fourths for 7000*l.* the other fourth had been previously sold to Mr. Arnold.

June 12. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and 57 common-council men, went to St. James's and presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the birth of a prince, they were very graciously received.

The hon. Robert Walpole, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

The earl of Suffolk appointed secretary of state for the Northern department in the room of the earl of Halifax, deceased.

The duke of Grafton appointed keeper of the privy seal, in the room of the earl of Suffolk.

June 13. The dispute between the archbishop of Canterbury, and the Grocer's company, touching the right of presentation to the living of St. Mary-le-bow church, in Cheapside, was decided by the court of Common Pleas in favour of the Grocer's company, viz. his Grace presents twice and the Company the third time.

June 19. His Majesty's second son, the bishop of Osnaburg, was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

Dr. John Egerton, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry translated to the see of Durham, in the room of Dr. Richard Trevor, deceased.

June 22. His serene highness prince Charles Louis Frederick of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived in London from Germany.

June 24. The election for sheriffs of the city of London, came on at Guildhall, when, on a shew of hands, it appeared that aldermen Wilkes and Frederick Bull, esq. were duly elected, but a poll was demanded in favour of aldermen Oliver, Kirkman, and Plumbe.

An address, petition, and remonstrance, was also agreed to be presented to his Majesty, couched in nearly the same terms as the former petitions, and complaining of the same grievances.

June 26. The hon. and rev. Brownlow North, consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Dr. John Egerton, translated to Durham.

June 29. A fire broke out in a paper manufactory at Kingsland road, by which, that building, a chapel adjoining, and several other houses were destroyed.

July 1. The young prince of which her Majesty was lately delivered, was this day christened by the name of Ernest Augustus.

At the final close of the poll for sheriffs of London, the numbers were,

For Alderman Wilkes	2315
Frederick Bull, esq.	2194
Alderman Kirkman, esq.	1949
Alderman Plumbe	1875
Alderman Oliver	245

Upon which the two first were declared duly elected, in the evening the effigy of the rev. John Horne, was publicly burnt by the populace before the Mansion-house: about this time a rancorous paper war was carried on between Wilkes and Horne originating in a private quarrel between them.

July 3. The situation of Marshal of the City of London was sold to Mr. Bollan for 2400*l.*

July 6. Two men named Stroud and Campbell were tried and convicted of the murder of Clark the pattern drawer, and they were executed on the 8th at Bethnal

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green; a soldier who had given evidence against Campbell, had nearly shared the fate of Clark, but by the intrepidity of Alderman Kennett and Rossiter, he was rescued from the mob, one of the most outrageous of whom was seized and committed to Newgate.

July 9. The earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain signified by letter to the Lord Mayor, his Majesty's orders, that no persons, beyond the number allowed by law, would be permitted to present petitions to the throne, except his Lordship, the aldermen, common council, and city officers.

July 10. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, common council, sheriffs, &c. of the city of London, presented an address, petition, and remonstrance to his Majesty, stigmatizing the House of Commons as arbitrary in imprisoning their Chief Magistrate; and reflecting on the passing of the bill for embanking the Thames at Durham yard, and noticing other grievances.

His Majesty replied, that he was always ready to redress any real grievances which the City had to complain of, but he saw, with concern, part of his subjects so far misled, as to renew, in such reprehensible terms, requests with which he had repeatedly declared he could not comply.

July 13. The Endeavour arrived in the Downs with captain Cook from the East Indies; this vessel sailed in August, 1768, with Dr. Solander, Mr. Banks, Mr. Green, and other scientific men, for the South Seas, to observe the transit of Venus, they since made a voyage round the world, and collected a variety of plants and other rare productions; Mr. Green died during the voyage, but Dr. Solander, Mr. Banks, and capt. Cooke were in perfect health.

July 15. The merchants of Dublin, in full Guild assembled, voted the freedom of their corporation to Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor of London, and alderman Wilkes and Oliver, to be presented in silver boxes in testimony of their approbation of the conduct pursued by them in opposing the order of the House of Commons.

July 25. The prince of Wales, the prince bishop of Osnaburg, the duke of Cumberland, the duke of Mecklenburgh, the prince of Brunswick, the earl of Albemarle, the dukes of Marlborough, and Grafton, and earl Gower were installed, with great solemnity knights, of the Garter, at Windsor, in presence of the Sovereign: the grand procession to the cathedral, and the ceremony, took up four hours.

July 30. Died, Thomas Gray, the poet, author of the Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, and other esteemed pieces.

Aug. 10. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, had the honour of a private conference with his Majesty, on the discoveries lately made by them in a voyage round the world.

The court of Session in Edinburgh, on application of the merchants there, ordered the ports to be opened for the free importation of all kinds of grain.

Aug. 14. Lieut. Cook, who sailed round the world with Dr. Solander, and Mr. Banks, was introduced to his Majesty, and presented his journal of the voyage, with maps and charts of different places drawn during the voyage, the King presented him with a captain's commission.

Aug. 17. The bridge at Llangollen, in Denbighshire, broke down, by which accident, two young ladies who were passing at the time, were precipitated into the water and drowned.

His Majesty ordered the names of the earl of Westmeath, and William Pole, esq. M. P. for Queen's county, Ireland, to be struck out of the list of privy councillors of that kingdom, for their conduct in opposing lord Townsend, during the last session of Parliament there.

Aug. 28. His serene highness prince Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left London on his return home.

Aug. 31. Colonel Eyre Coote, major-general in the East Indies, was invested with the military order of the Bath.

Sept. 7. A great storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, happened at Caddicot, in Hertfordshire, which lasted several hours, the adjacent marshes were overflowed by the deluge.

Sept. 14. On Sunday last, 13 lads hired at Bath, a boat to go down the river, on a party of pleasure, and took only one man to manage it, the wind blowing hard, one of the boys, when they arrived opposite the Pill, insisted upon being put on shore, which was complied with, and the rest pursued their way, the wind continuing high, the boat sunk off Posset point, and every soul perished.

Sept. 16. Captain Scott, commander of his Majesty's ship Juno, landed with a party of Marines at Port Egmont to receive possession of Falkland island in his Majesty's name from the Spanish government, upon which Don Francisco de Oduna, a lieutenant of the royal artillery of Spain, being duly authorized, gave up possession of the island, and its dependencies, on which occasion the royal colours were hoisted and the next day the lieutenant and the Spanish troops left the place.

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Sept. 22. Orders were sent overland to the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean with instructions not to suffer any British ships to be stopped or searched on any pretence, either by French, Spaniards, or any other power on the Italian seas.

A powder mill blew up at Moulsey, in Surry, by which accident three young men lost their lives.

Sept. 26. Their Majesties visited Deptford to see the Grafton man of war, of 70 guns, launched, which ceremony took place about three o'clock, an innumerable concourse of people crowded the river in boats, and the fineness of the day added to the interest of the scene; Miss Vernon, one of her Majesty's maids of honour, dislocated her ancle in descending from the side of the Grafton, no other accident occurred.

Two boats were upset between Rotherhithe church, and Cuckold's point, out of one of which four persons were drowned.

Sept. 28. The election for Lord Mayor of the city of London took place this day at Guildhall, upon the shew of hands it appeared that the election had fallen on the present Mayor, and alderman Sawbridge, but a poll was demanded for alderman Bankes and five other candidates.

THE FOLLOWING IS STATED TO BE A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF THE CONCERNS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

	£.
Balance in the treasury after providing for every debt -	220,000
Goods unsold in the warehouses - - -	1,500,000
Cargoes of 18 ships arrived this year, estimated at -	2,300,000
Ditto of 11 ships on their voyage - - -	1,500,000
Total	5,520,000

Oct. 4. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland was married to Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, at her house in Hertford-street, May-fair.

Oct. 5. The poll for Lord Mayor, finally closed, when the total numbers were;—

For Alderman Nash	2199
Sawbridge	1879
Crosby	1795
For Alderman Halifax	846
Townsend	151
Bankes	36

Mr. Alderman Nash was the only candidate who attended the Poll, and he was grossly insulted by the mob on his return from the hustings.

Oct. 7. A dreadful fire broke out at a Cork cutters in Ironmonger-row, Old-street-road, which destroyed, or greatly damaged, 13 houses, one man was killed and several severely wounded by the fall of part of the wall surrounding the church of St. Luke, Old-street.

The court of Chancery had at this time, in trust, property of different suitors to the amount of £5,300,000.

Sept. 8. The violence of the wind did considerable damage to the shipping below London bridge, several lighters broke from their moorings and sunk; and a Gravesend boat going down the river with ten passengers on board, was upset by the violence of the wind and all perished; two vessels laden with corn were lost in the Severn and all the crews were drowned.

The sheriffs made their return to the court of Aldermen, of two gentlemen for their choice to serve the office of Lord Mayor, when the Common Sergeant declared Mr. Alderman Nash duly elected.

The City Solicitor filed informations to disfranchise the Masters and Wardens of the three companies of Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers, who had refused to obey the Lord Mayor's precepts for a Common Hall.

His Majesty presented a donation of 500 guineas to St. George's hospital, and her Majesty a benefaction of 400 guineas to the Lying-in hospital, Brownlow-street.

Oct. 12. A fire broke out at the Guy earl of Warwick public house, in Gray's-inn-lane, which entirely destroyed it, and all the furniture, the master narrowly escaped the flames, and several lodgers jumped out of the windows, one little boy was missing; a party wall fell down upon three firemen, and buried them in the ruins, they were dug out, but greatly bruised.

Oct. 13. At Caton, in Lancashire, happened the greatest inundation in the memory of man, several lives were lost, the single arch bridge at Wennington, was beaten down by the violence of the current, and two men and a boy were killed by falling amongst the ruins.

Oct. 14. The place of Upper City Marshal was sold, before a committee of City Lands, to Mr. Teasdale for 1900*l.*

Oct. 21. Died, Tobias Smollet, author

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of Roderick Random, and other esteemed Novels aged 50.

Oct. 23. Dr. Solander and Mr. Bankes were honoured by another interview with his Majesty at Richmond, when they presented him with a coronet of gold set round with feathers, given them by a chief on the coast of Chili; these gentlemen set out in March next on another voyage.

Great damage was done on the coast of England by the high winds which prevailed at this time, many ships were totally lost and others greatly damaged; and the roads in the northern and western counties were nearly impassable from the floods.

Oct. 21. Mr. Edmund Burke was appointed agent for the province of New York, a place worth 1000*l.* per annum.

Nov. 1. John Eyre, esq. was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing a few quires of paper out of Guildhall, and found guilty on his own plea, and sentenced to be transported, he was said to be worth 30,000*l.* though he committed so petty a theft.

Mr. alderman Townsend suffered his goods to be distrained and sold by the Commissioners of the Land and Window tax, for taxes due from him, alledging that he would pay no assessments, on account of the county of Middlesex not being properly represented.

The Sir Edward Hawke, schooner, of eight guns, was taken by the Spaniards off Carthagena, on the pretence of her being within the limited distance of the shore, the Carysfort, frigate, immediately demanded the schooner, which was delivered up, and returned to Port Royal; Sir George Rodney, as rear admiral of England, insisted on a national satisfaction for the insult, and sent the Achilles, 64 guns, and a frigate to demand it, the governor's answer is not known.

The duke of Cumberland, who had privately married Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, and sister to colonel Luttrell, set off with her to France.

Nov. 5. Died, at Dublin, the celebrated patriot Dr. Lucas, who had obtained a greater degree of popularity than any of his contemporaries.

Nov. 19. The river Tees, in consequence of the incessant rains, swelled to such a degree as to rise upwards of 20 feet higher than its ordinary level, the end of the bridge on the south side of the river was swept away, with several dwelling houses, shops and all their contents, all the workshops, tan yards, &c. on the north side, were also washed away; at Yarum, one half of the town was swept away, and 90 persons were missing; the scene of horror and desolation surpasses description; similar dreadful effects were felt at Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland; in the Isle of Ely many cattle were drowned.

Nov. 20. A proclamation was issued for proroguing the Parliament to Tuesday, the 21st January next.

Dec. 1. The damage done by the great inundations is incalculable, there was not one bridge standing north or south of the Tyne, the whole village of Bywell was almost destroyed, and several families perished; part of one of the churches was washed away. At Ovingham, eight miles below Hexham, the water got into the ferry boat house, the family, ten in number, got into the upper chamber, and continued there till it was two feet deep in water, they broke through a wall into a stable, and remained there till one o'clock in the morning, when the house fell, and they were all swept away by the torrent, out of the whole number of inmates, the boatman and his brother, were the only persons saved. Thirty-four ships were wrecked on Sunderland bar, and many men and boys were drowned; 19 houses were washed away at Briggate, Barnard's Castle.

Dec. 4. The two ships intended for the second voyage of Mr. Bankes were commissioned by the names of the Drake and Rawleigh, and the commands given to captains Cook and Furneaux, they were to sail in March following.

Solway Moss, which lies on the borders of Scotland, ten miles north of Carlisle, began to swell with the inundation, and rose to such a heighth above its level, that it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its course above a mile, carrying with it houses, trees, and every thing else in its way, it covered nearly 600 acres, and lay in different places from two to twenty feet deep, it divided itself into islands of various extent from one to ten feet in thickness, upon which were found hares, moor game, &c., there were 30 villages of five or six houses each, destroyed by it, and a great number of cattle suffocated, it began to move on Saturday, and continued to move for several days; this surprizing phenomenon brought multitudes of people from all parts of the country to view it.

Dec. 7. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland and his new married duchess arrived at his seat in Windsor park from France.

Dec. 8. At Dunwich, in Suffolk, large

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trees were torn up by the roots by the violence of the wind, barns were blown down, houses unroofed, &c. and the sea shore presented the melancholy spectacle of dead bodies being thrown on shore every tide, with the wrecks of ships.

Dec. 10. The Lord Chamberlain apprized the duke of Cumberland, by command of his Majesty, that his royal highnesses presence at Court would be dispensed with, and that it was signified by the like authority, that if any of the servants of the crown visited the duke or duchess of Cumberland, they must not appear at St. James's.

Dec. 13. Robert Gunning, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Dec. 14. Her royal highness the princess of Brunswick arrived at Carlton-house from Brunswick, and on Sunday paid a visit to their Majesties at the Queen's palace.

Dec. 18. Died, Philip Miller, F.R.S. aged 80, he was one of the ablest writers on the science of botany and gardening, as his Gardener's Dictionary and Calendar sufficiently testify.

A pardon passed the great seal for Sir James Stewart, bart. who was concerned in the rebellion of 1745.

Solway moss still continued to move, it had, to this day, covered 900 acres; it stopped the road between Annan and Long Town, and obliged the post to ferry over the Esk, it killed a great many fish in the Esk and Solway frith.

A petition was presented to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge by the under Graduates, praying relief in regard to the subscription to the 39 articles, at taking their bachelors' degrees.

Died, this year, the marquis D'Argens, a sceptical writer of considerable talents.

Died, this year, Claude Hadrian Helvetius, a celebrated philosopher, born at Brussels.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 11, 1770, TO DEC. 10, 1771.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8839	Males	10,921
Females	8233	Females	10,859
	17,072		21,780

Decrease in the burials this year 654.
Decrease in the christenings 37.

Died,	
Under two years of age	7617
Between two and five	1830
Five and ten	818
Ten and twenty	844
Twenty and thirty	1671
Thirty and forty	1245
Forty and fifty	2091
Fifty and sixty	1751
Sixty and seventy	1460
Seventy and eighty	1210
Eighty and ninety	460
Ninety and a hundred	57
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and seven	1

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the national debt	127,497,612	8	2¼
Interest and other charges thereon	4,526,392	8	8
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1771	7,158,779	10	5
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session	7,639,782	17	3¼
Making an excess of	481,003	6	10½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 84	134..148	213
July 87	155	217

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 44*s.* 48*s.*	22*s.* 24*s.*	14*s.* 18*s.*
July 49*s.*	27*s.*	18*s.*

Quartern loaf 7½*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 338.

1772, Jan. 3. James Harris, esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the Court of Prussia.

Three powder mills blew up at Hounslow heath, the concussion extended more than 100 miles; the inhabitants of London and Westminster were greatly alarmed, conceiving it to be an earthquake.

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Jan. 8. The earl of Harcourt set out on his embassy to the court of France.

Jan. 10. The Margaret, Thresher, bound from Newfoundland, struck on the Scilly rocks, and all the crew, except two, perished, one of whom died shortly after coming on shore.

Jan. 14. The French ambassador, the Count de Guignes arrived at his house in Great George-street from France.

Died, his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, uncle to George III.

Died, the right hon. Robert Henley, earl of Northington, late Lord High Chancellor of England.

Jan. 15. The hon. William Hamilton, his Majesty's minister at the court of Naples, and Sir Charles Hotham, were elected and invested with the ensigns of Order of the Bath.

Jan. 17. The corporation of Dublin, in consequence of the public services of Dr. Lucas, granted a pension of 50*l.* a year to his widow and three youngest children.

Jan. 21. This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with a most gracious speech, in which he noticed the arrangement of the dispute with Spain, touching the Falkland Islands, and that he continued to receive assurances of the pacific disposition of the continental powers.

Jan. 24. The court of Common-council presented three cups, one of 200*l.* value and the others of 100*l.* each, to the late Lord Mayor Brass Crosby, esq. and aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for their opposition to the House of Commons, in the affair of the printers.

Jan. 28. There happened in London, between nine and ten in the morning, a remarkable darkness which continued an hour, and dispersed without either snow or rain.

This night the Pantheon in Oxford-street was first opened, to a crowded and brilliant company, consisting of nearly 2000 persons of all descriptions.

An extraordinary revolution happened at Denmark, the reigning Queen, sister of his Majesty George III., was seized in her apartment, and on the 16th sent prisoner to the castle of Cronenburgh, Struensee and Brandt, the court favourites, and several great officers of state were also imprisoned; all power seemed lodged in the hands of the Queen dowager, and her son prince Frederick.

Feb. 6. A petition was presented to the House of Commons by several clergymen of the Church of England, and certain members of the profession in civil law and physic, against subscribing to the 39 articles of religion, but the House rejected it by a large majority, there being for it 71, and against it 217.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1772.

Berkshire, S. Batson, esq.
Bedfordshire, Sir G. Payne.
Buckinghamshire, Sir William Lee.
Cumberland, William Hicks, esq.
Cheshire, Sir H. Mainwaring.
Camb. and Hunt. J. Wadding, esq.
Cornwall, James Vivian, esq.
Devonshire, Charles Hayne, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Smith, esq.
Derbyshire, F. N. C. Mundy.
Essex, Samuel Bosanquet, esq.
Gloucestershire, Edward Waller, esq.
Hants, James Rodney, esq.
Hertfordshire, Samuel Moody, esq.
Herefordshire, John Skypp, esq.
Kent, James Flint, esq.
Leicestershire, J. P. Hungerford, esq.
Lincolnshire, M. Cholmely, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Fydell, esq.
Northumberland, F. Blake, esq.
Northamptonshire, F. Beynon, esq.
Norfolk, John Lombe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, George Neville, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Willats, esq.
Rutlandshire, F. Cheselden, esq.
Shropshire, N. Smyth, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry Rodbard, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir T. Broughton.
Suffolk, N. Acton, esq.
Surrey, Morgan Rice, esq.
Sussex, William Gratwicke, esq.
Warwickshire, John Venour, esq.
Worcestershire, C. W. Meysey, esq.
Wiltshire, H. P. Wyndham, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William St. Quintin.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, William Davis, esq.
Cardiganshire, L. Parry, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Parry, esq.
Denbighshire, P. Davis, esq.
Flintshire, J. E. Moystyn, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Thomas, esq.
Merionethshire, William Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Matthew Jones, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Parry, esq.
Radnorshire, William Whitcombe, esq.

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Feb. 8. Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, died aged 53, she was married 27th April 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales, by whom she had issue ;—

Augusta, born 31 July, 1737, married to the hereditary prince of Brunswick.

George, born May 24, 1738, afterwards king of England.

Edward, duke of York, born March 14, 1739.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 30, 1740.

William, duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 14, 1743.

Henry, duke of Cumberland, born Oct. 27, 1745, married in 1771 to Mrs. Horton.

Louisa, born March 8, 1748.

Frederick, born May 13, 1750.

Caroline, born July 11, 1751, married October 1, 1766 to Christian VII. king of Denmark.

Feb. 11. The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills ;—

To continue and amend an act passed the last session, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c.

To continue, for a further time, the act for the importation of salted provisions from Ireland and the colonies.

And to several private bills.

Feb. 15. Her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, was interred in Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey, with great funeral pomp.

Dr. John Craddock, bishop of Kilmore, consecrated archbishop of Dublin.

Feb. 17. Her serene highness the hereditary princess of Brunswick, set out for Dover to embark for Calais on her return to Brunswick.

The British minister, at the Danish court, colonel Keith, behaved with great intrepidity in the affair of the queen of Denmark ; the senate had given orders for putting her to death without trial, or hearing her defence, declaring her guilty of adultery, and of an attempt to poison her husband ; Mr. Keith protested against any act of violence being offered to the Queen, and in the strongest terms urged her innocence, and the improbability of the accusation, and denounced the vengeance of the British nation against the Senate and people of Denmark, if any act of injustice was committed against the sister of the King his Sovereign.

Feb. 25. Last night a great portion of the rock called Shakspeare's Cliff, at Dover, fell down with a prodigious noise, which was heard several miles, it rendered the road to Folkstone, along the sea, impassable, and from the continual fall of several pieces of chalk, the inhabitants in Snargate-street, left their houses, fearing to be buried by the falling cliff.

Feb. 26. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills ;—

Thd Land-tax bill, the Mutiny bill, and a bill for better regulating the Marine Forces.

Feb. 29. Lieut. Colonel Robert Murray Keith, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary at Copenhagen, invested with the order of the Bath.

March 2. An express arrived at lord Rochford's office, and brought the arret of the French king for payment of all the Canada bills, the property of British subjects.

March 5. Above 2000 of the persons called, Hearts of Stone, attacked the house of Richard Johnson, esq. of Gulldford, in Ireland, who fired several shots into the windows, which were returned by Mr. Johnson, and 23 others, who killed four, and wounded several, Mr. Johnson having consumed all his ammunition escaped by a back way, the rioters, however, pulled down his house and destroyed the furniture, they murdered Mr. Morrell, a dissenting preacher, for advising them to be amenable to the laws and constitution of the country.

March 10. Died, in the 73d year of his age, his serene highness, Frederick, duke of Saxe Gotha, brother to her late royal highness the princess dowager of Wales.

Molineux Shuldham, esq. appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Newfoundland and all the coast of Labrador.

March 18. At the general quarterly court of the proprietors of East India Stock, a dividend of 6¼ per cent. was declared for the last half year.

March 10. In consequence of a message from the Crown, a bill was brought into the House of Peers, for rendering all the descendants of the late King incapable of contracting marriage without the previous consent of the King or his successors on the Throne, signified under the great seal and declared in council, but such descendants being above 25 years of age, on giving the Privy Council 12 months previous notice, may, after the expiration of that term, marry without the Royal assent, unless both Houses of Parliament should, within that time, declare their disapprobation of it ; this bill, which was opposed with great vigour in both Houses, was ultimately passed.

March 21. Sir James Stewart, bart. who had been many years abroad, on account

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of the late rebellion, having received the King's pardon, was presented to his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

March 22. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail happened in London, during divine service, the windows of the Church of St. John, Horslydown, were broke, and the congregation greatly alarmed; Mr. Goodson was struck dead by a flash of lightning in Mr. Whitfield's chapel, in Tottenham-court-road, and the roof of the chapel was partially injured.

March 23. The right hon. lord North, created a knight of the Garter, vacant by the death of the duke of Saxe Gotha.

March 28. The first stone of the new building for the Society of Arts, &c. at the Adelphi, was laid by lord Romney, president; the architects were Robert and James Adam.

The Pretender was married at St. Germains, in France, by proxy, to a princess of Stolberg.

April 1. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For regulating the future marriages of the Royal Family.

For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army in America.

For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia.

To discontinue the inland duty of 1s. per pound on single and black teas, and allowing a drawback on teas exported to Ireland and the plantations.

To allow further time for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by papists, for the relief of Protestant purchasers.

And to several local and private bills.

April 2. The anniversary festival of the London Hospital was held at Merchant Tailors' hall, the collection and donations amounted to 1313*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

April 5. An earthquake happened at Lisbon, which greatly terrified the inhabitants, but did little damage.

A waggon coming from Hertfordshire to Leadenhall-market laden with beef, pork, &c. was seized by the populace, and sold for 3*d.* per pound.

At Colchester, the mob seized a waggon laden with wheat, and sold it for 4*s.* a bushel, and some barley meal, greatly under the market price.

April 8. Mr. Sheriff Bull, presented to the House of Commons, the petition of the City of London, praying that the ports might be opened for the importation of corn on account of the high price of provisions.

April 10. A waggon laden with five carcasses of veal, coming from Sudbury, in Suffolk, to Leadenhall market, was stopped by the populace and sold for 3*d.* per pound.

April 16. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For better preserving his Majesty's dock yards, ships stores, and ammunition.

For more effectually proceeding against persons standing mute on their arraignment for felony or piracy.

And to several local and private bills.

April 20. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, with the governors of the City Hospitals, attended by the children of Christ's Hospital, went in procession to St. Bride's Church, after which the state of the Hospitals was read, from which it appeared, that 3950 patients had been cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's; 7465 from St. Thomas's; 165 from Bethlehem; 355 vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged out of Bridewell; and 129 youths apprenticed by Christ's Hospital.

April 27. The journeymen tailors of the metropolis petitioned the magistrates for an increase of wages, on account of the high price of provisions, it was taken into consideration, and relief granted by increasing their wages 6*d.* a day in ordinary times, and 1*s.* a day in time of public mourning, they were complimented on their legal manner of proceeding instead of seeking redress by rioting.

April 28. Counts Struensee and Brandt, were executed at Copenhagen, the former charged with a criminal conversation with the reigning Queen of Denmark.

By a statement of the receipts and payments of the Foundling Hospital, it appeared, that from March 1741 to Dec. 1771, 16,694 children had been received into the Hospital.

The distress of the poor in all parts of the country was very great, on account of the high price of provisions, the Lord Mayor was insulted by the mob for not lowering the price of bread, and a general disposition seemed to prevail, amongst the lower classes, to compel a sale of the necessaries of life, upon their own terms.

May 6. The claim of Mr. Sinclair, of Ratfer, esq. to the title of earl of Caithness, was heard before the House of Peers, and admitted.

May 8. A bill was brought into the House of Commons, for relief of Protestant Dissenters against subscription to the 39 articles of religion, and was carried without a division, although it occasioned a warm discussion.

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Mr. Charles Irvine received 5000*l.* from Parliament as a reward for a discovery of making salt water fresh.

A fire broke out in Throgmorton-street, and consumed above 20 of the first class of houses there, and also the beautiful hall belonging to the Drapers' Company, it burnt into Pig-street, and destroyed two houses there, and damaged another, in Austin-friars one house was burnt, and several others in a back court, the sufferers sustained great loss, their furniture and stock being nearly all destroyed; Mr. Jeffries had nearly 30,000*l.* in linen burnt; a coachman was killed, and a child perished in the flames, two maid servants were also missing, supposed to have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

A fire also broke out the same day at Crediton in Devonshire, which burnt down 30 houses.

May 11. The theatre at Amsterdam was burnt down, when 31 persons, chiefly ladies and gentlemen of distinction, perished in the flames, eight or nine other houses were burnt down by the same fire.

May 14. At the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection at the Church, rehearsal, and at the hall, amounted to 897*l.* 13*s.*

A duel was fought between Mr. M'Lean, of Gartmore in Scotland, and Mr. Cameron, when the former was killed on the spot; his mother hearing the news was instantly deprived of her senses, and a young lady, to whom Mr. M'Lean was to have been shortly married, was seized with fits and died in three days afterwards.

May 18. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester, arrived in town from Italy, and immediately waited on their Majesties at Kew.

It appeared by a report of a Committee of the House of Commons, that 3,789,192 mackerel were brought last season into Billingsgate market place.

May 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For raising a certain sum by loans on Exchequer bills.

For allowing the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, and rye meal, into this kingdom for a limited time.

For allowing the free importation of rice into this kingdom from any of his Majesty's colonies in America.

For vesting Ely house in the hands of his Majesty.

To regulate the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

To continue an act to prevent the spreading of the contagion among the horned cattle.

And to several local and private bills.

May 22. Gustavus III. was crowned king of Sweden.

Captain M'Bride sailed with two frigates for Denmark, to bring away the unfortunate queen of that country, she is to have 5000*l.* a year from Denmark, and 8000*l.* a year from England, to enable her to keep a court at Zell, in Hanover, to which place she retired.

May 23. Lord William Manners, brother to his grace the duke of Rutland, was thrown from his horse in Vigo-lane, Piccadilly, and pitched on his head, he died in a quarter of an hour.

May 26. His Majesty directed, that for the future the captain lieutenants in the royal regiments of artillery and corps of engineers, shall have rank in the army as well as in their respective corps as captains.

May 29. His Majesty conferred the honour of the Order of the Bath on Sir George Macartney, secretary to his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

June 3. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

For remedying the evils occasioned by the laws against badgers, forestallers, and regrators.

For further encouraging the herring fishery in the Isle of Man.

For more effectually preventing frauds in the revenue of the excise, with respect to tea, soap, low wines, and spirits.

To explain and amend an act relating to the establishment of Lazarets.

To prevent frauds and abuses relating to the trade carrying on between Great Britain and Ireland.

For more effectually preventing frauds in the stamp duties upon vellum and parchment, paper and cards.

To continue and amend an act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

For allowing a drawback on the exportation of tea to Ireland and his Majesty's colonies in America.

And to several other public and private bills.

The House of Commons rejected the amendments made by the Lords to the corn and game bills, on the ground that the Lords had no right to alter a bill by which money was to be levied on the subject.

June 4. This being the King's birth day,

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it was kept in a more splendid manner than had been done since his accession.

June 5. A fire broke out at Mr. Wilkinson's, a cabinet maker, on the south side of St. Paul's church-yard, which entirely destroyed it and two houses adjoining, and greatly injured two others; it also destroyed and damaged several houses in Black Swan-alley.

Sir George Osborne, bart. was elected a knight of the Bath in the room of the late Sir William Stanhope.

June 9. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For rendering the payment of creditors of insolvent debtors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

For repealing several laws against badgers, forestallers, and regrators.

For the better regulation of buildings and party walls within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and other parishes, &c. in the weekly bills of mortality.

And to two private bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech from the Throne, and the Parliament was prorogued to the 11th of August next.

June 10. A meeting of the foreign ambassadors took place at the residence of the Spanish embassy, when a paper was signed and transmitted to the secretaries of state, pledging the faith and honour of the ambassadors to suffer no goods to be brought from abroad under their sanction, except what was for their own immediate use.

June 11. The statue of alderman Beckford, erected in the Guildhall of the City of London, was first opened for public inspection.

June 15. The following noblemen, and gentlemen were installed with great solemnity, knights of the Bath, in Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster-abbey, viz. His royal highness the bishop of Osnaburgh, the earl of Bellamont, lord Clive, Sir W. Draper, Sir Horatio Mann, bart., Sir John Moore, bart. Sir John Lindsay, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Charles Montague, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir William Lynch, Sir Charles Hotham, bart. Sir William Hamilton, Sir Charles Murray Keith, and Sir George Macartney.

The large banking house of Neal, James, Fordyce, and Down, stopped payment; other failures of less importance were the consequence of this; the news was conveyed to Edinburgh, 425 miles distant, within 43 hours.

June 17. Died, the celebrated baron Von Swieten, first physician to the court of Vienna, author of "The Commentaries."

June 22. A great panic prevailed in the metropolis in consequence of the stoppage of a great banking house, and rumours prevailing that many others would follow, the principal merchants met, and, by their timely interference, put a stop to these groundless reports, and revived the trade and national credit of the City.

June 23. The subscription of bachelors of arts at Cambridge, to the 39 articles, was removed, instead of which was substituted the following declaration;—

"I, A. B. declare, that I am *bona fide* a member of the Church of England, as by law established."

June 27. A fire broke out at Mr. Watson's, coach painter in Long-acre, which entirely destroyed that and three others, the flames then spread to Broad-court, burnt down six houses, and much damaged several others.

Several monuments of great antiquity were this year dug out of the ancient city of Herculaneum, particularly several vessels of copper lined with silver, which demonstrates, that the ancients were acquainted with the deleterious effects of the former metal.

His Majesty wrote a letter of thanks to the Pope, for the great regard and attention he had shewn to his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, during his stay at Rome.

July 2. Died, James West, esq. president of the Royal Society, which situation he held several years.

July 5. Mr. Hill, who was lately expelled the University of Oxford, preached a sermon on Hampstead Heath to more than 5000 persons.

July 6. The Treasury board, at the suggestion and request of the cabinet-makers, gave orders for the seizure of a great quantity of contraband goods, lately imported under the sanction of the Venetian Resident, in consequence of which several hundred chairs and sofas, marble tables, and other articles were seized, they were consigned to baron Berlendini, the Venetian resident.

July 8. Dr. Richard Jebb was appointed physician to his Majesty.

July 12. The Venetian ambassador made a formal demand of the goods imported under his auspices, but he was told, that as his Majesty would not suffer any infringement of the laws of Venice by his resident there, so would he not suffer the

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minister of that republic to violate, with impunity, the laws of Great Britain.

July 16. His Majesty's ship Bonetta, arrived express from admiral Montague, with intelligence that he had stationed the Gaspee schooner at Providence, in Rhode Island, to prevent the smuggling actively carried on there; and that 200 armed men, in eight boats, boarded the schooner, wounded the lieutenant, forced all the people out and then burnt her.

July 31. His Majesty was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 11th of August next, should be further prorogued to the 29th of September next.

Aug. 3. At Kirkstal, near Leeds, an affecting incident took place, one Armley and his two sons, viewing some embankments there, the youngest fell into the river, the father jumped in to save him, and the eldest, seeing both in danger, followed to give his aid, they were all three drowned.

The earl of Harcourt arrived in London from his embassy in France.

Aug. 5. The Eagle, captain Green, took fire at Limehouse-hole, and burnt to the water's-edge, in getting her adrift, to prevent other ships taking fire, a sailor was unfortunately killed.

Aug. 6. Some servants thinking to frighten a poor man who lived in a lone house, near Portsmouth, went to his window and made a great noise, which awoke him out of his sleep, he seized a gun loaded with swan shot, and fired at random amongst the persons assembled, a woman was shot dead, and a man so much wounded as to render his recovery doubtful, they were no parties to the frolic.

Aug. 8. Sir Joseph Yorke set out to resume his functions as ambassador to Holland.

Aug 14. The right hon. William earl of Dartmouth, appointed one of his Majesty's secretaries of state.

Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B. appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

Aug. 19. Jacob Benider, minister from the emperor of Morocco, was introduced to his Majesty and delivered a letter from his master.

Aug. 21. The water was so low in the Thames, that persons might have safely waded across from Pepper-alley stairs to the opposite shore.

Aug. 24. Died, the rev. William Borlase, L.L.D. and F.R.S. author of the antiquities of Cornwall, and other esteemed works.

Aug. 26. The Dutch presented a memorial to our government, complaining of the encroachments of the English in Bengal on the trade of the Dutch East India Company in that quarter.

Aug. 31. A dreadful hurricane devastated the island of St. Christopher, scarcely leaving a house, sugar mill, or tree standing, the loss sustained was calculated at half a million of money, a like tempest happened at Dominica, Antigua, St. Croix, and other of the West India Islands, which did immense damage to the houses and sugar plantations, the oldest inhabitant never remembered a storm so violent and destructive.

Sept. 7. An extraordinary rain fell at Inverary in Scotland, the rivers rose to such a height as to carry away every thing along with the current, trees of 100 years growth were torn up by the roots and carried down the stream; all the duke of Argyle's bridges, cascades, &c. at his fine palace in that neighbourhood were destroyed.

Sept. 17. The marriage of his royal highness the duke of Gloucester with lady Waldegrave was first declared at Court.

Sept. 23. The most violent storm of wind and rain, ever remembered, happened at Portsmouth; several houses were unroofed and chimnies thrown down, the shipping did not sustain much damage.

Sept. 25. A dreadful hurricane did great damage to the shipping in the river, and to the houses in the City of London, and the suburbs; several old houses were blown down, and some lives were lost by the falling of chimnies, &c.

Sept. 27. Died, James Brindley, the celebrated engineer and projector of that grand undertaking the duke of Bridgewater's canal.

Oct. 3. The right hon. lord North was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Oct. 6. The poll ended for the election of Lord Mayor, when the numbers were,

Mr. Alderman Wilkes	2301
Townsend	2278
Halifax	2126
Shakespeare	1919
Sir H. Banks	3

The numbers being declared the Sheriffs gave notice, that on Thursday they should make their return.

Oct. 8. The Court of Aldermen met at Guildhall for the sheriffs to make their report of the number on the poll for the election of Lord Mayor, when Messrs.

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Wilkes and Townsend were returned, but a scrutiny was demanded in favour of Messrs. Halifax and Shakespeare.

Oct. 9. The right hon. Simon, earl of Harcourt was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of lord viscount Townsend.

Lord viscount Stormont appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Court of France.

Oct. 13. The statue of his Majesty in the centre of Berkeley-square was first opened.

Oct. 14. The last stone was laid of a tower erected by Henry Hoare, esq. near Sutton, Wilts, in memory of king Alfred, who, on the spot where it stands, raised his standard in 871, to make head against the Danes, and soon after obtained a great victory over them, it is 155 feet high.

At a meeting held at the India House, the following gentlemen were nominated as proper persons to be supervisors of the Company's affairs in India, viz. Lieut. Gen. Monckton, George Cuming, esq. William Devaynes, esq. Peter Lascelles, esq., Daniel Wier, esq., and Edward Wheeler, esq.

Oct. 28. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, made chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Parker, resigned.

James Eyre, esq. recorder of London, appointed a baron of the exchequer, and created a knight.

Oct. 29. The sheriffs made their report to the Court of Aldermen, that the election for Lord Mayor, had fallen on aldermen Wilkes and Townsend, when the Court chose alderman Townsend to serve the office.

Oct. 30. In the county of Monmouth the greatest floods happened that ever were known, the bridges were washed down and cattle carried away by the current, mills and houses were also demolished, but happily no lives were lost.

Nov. 5. A great number of persons went to an exhibition of a puppet shew at Watergate-street, Chester, a quantity of gunpowder had recently been lodged in a cellar below, which, by some means unknown, took fire and blew up the floor, and set the whole room on a blaze, the greater part of the company were thus buried in the ruins, and surrounded by fire from which they could not extricate themselves, this melancholy catastrophe caused the death of 40 persons, who were either burnt to death, or killed by the falling building, sixty-six persons were wounded.

Another accident, of a similar kind happened at Norwich, some persons letting off fire works in the market place, a squib fell into a cellar belonging to an oilman, and communicated to a barrel of oil, which set the whole house in flames, it totally destroyed that house, and eight others, one person was killed by the falling of a wall, and five or six persons were severely wounded.

Nov. 13. The court of common-council of the City of London, determined, that if any future Recorder should accept the office of a Judge in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster; or he appointed to the situation of attorney or solicitor-general to the King, or have a patent of precedency from the crown, he should only receive the ancient salary of Recorder, of 120*l.* a year, for himself and his deputy.

Nov. 17. Mr. sergeant Glynn was chosen Recorder of London, by a majority of one vote, the numbers being, for Mr. Glynn 13, Mr. Bearcroft, 12.

Oct. 22. At the west end of the Isle of Wight, the rock called the Needle, or Lot's Wife, which stood, more than 120 feet above high water mark, was overset and totally disappeared, it had stood ever since the discovery of the island as a signal for mariners.

Nov. 24. Last Saturday a terrible storm of wind and rain visited the city of Londonderry, every house was more or less damaged, chimnies were blown down and the sea coast covered with wrecks, at Lough-foyle 14 dead bodies were cast ashore, and a brig drove ashore at Ballykelly, the loss of ships, sloops, wherries, and boats driven on shore was immense.

Nov. 26. His Majesty went in state to the House, and opened the session by a speech from the Throne.

Nov. 30. The earl of Harcourt arrived at Dublin, and took upon himself the office to which he had been appointed, of lord lieutenant, and governor-general.

Sir John Pringle elected presiden of the Royal Society.

Dec. 1. The court of proprietors of East India stock, appointed 25 persons to inspect the Company's affairs, and report their proceedings, and information to the committee appointed by Parliament.

Dec. 7. Died, Dr. Mark Hildesly, lord bishop of Sodor and Man.

Dec. 8. The hon. Charles James Fox, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Dec. 10. At the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected president

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Dec. 14. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, meal, bread, and biscuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of low wines or spirits from wheat, &c.

For the importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and for salt beef, pork, and butter from the American colonies.

For discontinuing the duties on hogslard, and grease, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and salt provisions from any part of Europe.

Lord viscount Townsend, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, appointed master-general of the ordnance.

Dec. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid by a land tax.

To continue the duties on cyder and perry.

And to several other bills;—

A fire broke out at Mr. Owen's, jeweller, in Fenchurch-street; which entirely consumed it, with the stock and furniture, it also nearly destroyed the house of Mr. Vyner, a chymist, and two back houses.

Dec. 23. A dense fog pervaded the metropolis, so that carriages were obliged to use lights, several lives were lost, and many other accidents happened before it cleared up.

Dec. 24. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

For better regulating the marine forces.

To allow the free importation of rice from America.

To restrain the East India company from appointing supervisors, &c. for a limited time.

And to several others of a local and private nature.

Dec. 29. The court of proprietors of East India stock declared a dividend of 8 per cent. for the last half year.

The toll collected at Blackfriars bridge from September 1770 to 1771, amounted to 4,700*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.*; and from 1771 to 1772 was 5,996*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*

This year commenced the first partition of the kingdom of Poland, one third of which was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

In the course of last year 4653 ships have been cleared at the custom house, Newcastle, of which 4211 were coasters and 452 for foreign parts.

NUMBER OF FELONS IN THE GAOL OF NEWGATE IN 1772.

Committed from London -	327
Middlesex - - - -	1074
Hick's Hall - - - -	51
Westminster - - -	23
Total	1475

THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND CATTLE SOLD AT SMITHFIELD MARKET, FROM 1760 TO 1770 INCLUSIVE.

	Sheep.	Black Cattle.
1760	653,740	98,813
1761	842,080	90,232
1762	842,030	121,175
1763	964,190	90,991
1764	581,440	80,209
1765	547,300	84,702
1766	587,520	78,387
1767	588,730	81,035
1768	655,920	84,855
1769	665,240	85,862
1770	666,650	90,979

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1771, TO DECEMBER 15, 1772.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9172	Males -	13,185
Females -	8744	Females -	12,868
In all	17,916	In all	26,053

Increase in the burials this year 4273.
Increase in the Christenings 844.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	9112
Between two and five	2894
Five and ten	1006
Ten and twenty	1056
Twenty and thirty	2086
Thirty and forty	2307
Forty and fifty	2301
Fifty and sixty	1905
Sixty and seventy	1619
Seventy and eighty	1205
Eighty and ninety	473
Ninety and a hundred	84
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	1

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Total amount of supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1772 - - -	7,186,253	3	0
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament	7,722,593	0	11¼
Making an excess of	536,339	17	11¼
The national debt in Jan. last amounted to - - - -	127,407,619	0	0
Annual interest thereon - - - -	4,526,392	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	87	152	217..219
July	89	151	214..223

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	43s. to 44s.	24s.	16s.
July	52s.	22s.	16s.

Quartern loaf 7½ and 8½.

Number of bankrupts from January to December 1772, inclusive 443.

1773, Jan. 1. The duke of Bridgewater's canal, between Manchester and the river Mersey, was opened, when his grace entertained 600 of the workmen with a roasted ox, and plenty of liquor.

Jan. 3. The Express packet, with the mail for France, sailed from Dover, when off Calais the wind blew full into the harbour, so that the Union packet, with the French mail, could not get out, upon which, the mate, Mr. Pascal, took a boat to meet the express, with an intention of exchanging the mails, but the sea running high, the boat upset on her return, when Mr. Pascal and seven Frenchmen perished in sight of the spectators on the shore.

Jan. 6. The importation of coals into the port of London last year, amounted to 720,000 chaldrons.

Several hundred persons assembled in a riotous manner at Dundee, in Scotland, and carried off 400 sacks of wheat and barley from the pack house there, they also plundered a ship in the harbour of all her stores, and broke open a cellar, and carried away a great quantity of potatoes, which they divided, the riot act was read but had no effect.

Jan. 9. The right hon. Frederick lord North, K. G., the right hon. George Onslow, Jeremiah Dyson, Charles Townsend, and Charles James Fox, esqrs., appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the Exchequer.

Jan. 11. Sir James Gray, K. B. was seized with a fit whilst attending the levee at St. James's, he was taken home and shortly afterwards died.

Jan. 15. At Duff house, the residence of the countess dowager of Fife, was exhibited the first masquerade ever seen in Scotland.

Jan. 18. A ship from Philadelphia to Newry, in Ireland, was driven by a storm near the rocks of St. Elvis, on the coast of Wales, four seamen went to relieve her, but not being able to save the ship, endeavoured to get the crew off, the first and second attempt proved successful, but the third was fatal, a heavy swell turned the boat keel upwards, and all on board perished, to the number of 21, including women and children.

Jan. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to adjournment.

Jan. 20. A dreadful hurricane happened at Glasgow and its neighbourhood, by which many houses were blown down, but providentially no lives were lost.

Jan. 23. Orders were issued at the War office for all officers whose regiments were in Scotland, to join them, in consequence of the insurrection in that kingdom, on account of the high price of provisions.

Jan. 26. Alderman Sawbridge moved in the House of Commons, for a bill to shorten the duration of Parliaments, but it was negatived, by a large majority, 45 for the motion, and 153 against it.

Jan. 27. This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a prince, being her ninth child, viz. six princes and three princesses.

Jan. 29. The two Houses of Parliament, this day, presented congratulatory addresses to his Majesty on the birth of another prince, to which a most gracious answer was returned.

The Lord Mayor gave notice to his household that he should not attend divine service at St. Paul's, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of king Charles; as this had never before been omitted, the singularity of his Lordship's conduct gave rise to much animadversion.

Jan. 30. At Worcester, last year, the quantity of hops weighed, were 25,488 pockets, the price was 4*l*. 14*s*. to 5*l*. 16*s*. per cwt.

The expedition against the Caribbees, in the island of St. Vincent, did not succeed, the native islanders made a resolute

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defence, and still preserve a footing in the mountains.

Feb. 1. The rev. Richard Richmond, D. D. appointed bishop of Sodor and Man, in the room of Mark Hildesley, deceased.

Feb. 2. A duel was fought in Mary-le-bone fields, between lord Townsend and the earl of Bellamont, when the latter received a ball near the groin, which was considered dangerous, the earl fired and missed his lordship.

At Holywell, in Flintshire, fell the greatest quantity of snow in the memory of man, several men, women, and children perished; Moelfamma, a very high mountain in the neighbourhood, threw out a vast quantity of combustible matter, and one side of the mountain was, by a terrible convulsion, rent, leaving a gap in the solid stone of 200 yards; the summit of the rock fell into this vast opening, and the top appeared level.

Feb. 3. A petition signed by 430 of the inhabitants of the city of Bristol, was presented to the House of Commons against the licensing a theatre royal in that city, for which application had been made.

Feb. 4. A convocation was held at Oxford, for taking into consideration the enactment of a new declaration, in lieu of a subscription to the 39 articles of religion, but the House refused its assent to any alteration in the statutes of the University.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Jeremiah Crutchley, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Howard, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Reading, esq.
Cumberland, J. Dixon, esq.
Cheshire, G. Wilbraham, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Sir C. Cope, bart.
Cornwall, William Harris, esq.
Devonshire, T. Hull, esq.
Dorsetshire, H. C. Henley, esq.
Derbyshire, S. Rotherham, esq.
Essex, J. Archer, esq.
Gloucestershire, Joseph Pyrke, esq.
Hants, Sir Richard Worsley, bart.
Hertfordshire, John Dorien, esq.
Herefordshire, U. Price, esq.
Kent, John Farrer, esq.
Lancaster, Thomas Patten, esq.
Leicestershire, W. S. Mason, esq.
Lincolnshire, John Key, esq.
Monmouthshire, M. Lewis, esq.
Northumberland, William Lowes, esq.
Northamptonshire, William Hanbury, esq.
Norfolk, Edward Hass, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. W. Emmerton, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Bush, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Palmer, esq.
Shropshire, John Dodd, esq.
Somersetshire, John H. Smith, esq.
Staffordshire, T. Whitby, esq.
Suffolk, T. Maynard, esq.
Surrey, R. E. Bedford, esq.
Sussex, K. Whateley, esq.
Warwickshire, William Grove, esq.
Worcestershire, John Tristeam, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Poor, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir M. A. Wyville, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, H. Sparrow, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Evans, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Gwyn Vaughan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, R. Griffith, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, John Puleston, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Dawkins, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Wimpe, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Evans, esq.
Radnorshire, R. Holland, esq.

Feb. 5. The Lord Mayor, aldermen and common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty with a dutiful and loyal address, congratulating him upon the birth of another prince, they were graciously received, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on aldermen Halifax, and Watkin Lewes, esq. one of the sheriffs.

George Coleman, esq. manager of Covent Garden theatre, was violently assaulted, and beaten in a severe manner by a clergyman, against whom he exhibited articles of the peace.

A petition was presented by the captains of the navy on half pay, to the House of Commons, for an increase of pay, but it was rejected.

Feb. 12. At an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, it was resolved, by a large majority, to depute a certain number of the directors to wait upon the first lord of the Treasury, to know from him what general plan he would propose for the mutual good of the Company and the public, Lord North declined making any proposition.

Feb. 16. The court of aldermen of the city of London agreed to a motion made by alderman Oliver, that a frequent ap-

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peal to the constitutional part of the people, by short Parliaments, was the undoubted right, and the only means by which they could enjoy or maintain the right of a real representation.

Feb. 17. A great fire broke out in the house of Mr. Collier, and Messrs. Smith, milliners, in Bishopsgate-street, which entirely consumed the same, it was so sudden, and burnt so rapidly, that the master and mistress and six other persons perished in the flames, three persons only of the whole household escaped, but not without bruises; it was occasioned by a fire being left in the kitchen to dry some linen.

His Majesty the king of Sardinia died, having reigned 40 years.

Feb. 22. General James Oughton was elected knight of the Bath, in the room of Sir James Gray, deceased.

Major-general Dalrymple subdued the Caribbee Indians, in the island of St. Vincent, who entirely submitted, and ceded a valuable tract of land to his Majesty.

Feb. 23. A motion was made in the House of Commons to dispense with the subscription to the 39 articles, or any test required of persons at their matriculation in either of the two universities, the debates were warm and long, but the motion was lost by a large majority, there being 64 for it, and 159 against it.

Feb. 24. At a general meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, it was resolved to apply to Parliament for a loan of 1,500,000*l.* for four years at 4 per cent. interest, to be repaid as soon as the Company were able, by instalments of 300,000*l.* each.

Feb. 25. The young prince, of which the Queen was lately delivered, was christened by the name of Augustus Frederick.

Feb. 26. The wind was so high in and near London that damage was sustained by the shipping in the river Thames, to the amount of 50,000*l.*; in this storm the Queen of Naples, captain Proud, was lost, off Newhaven, and the captain, and lord Fortescue's son, a passenger from Naples, were drowned.

Feb. 27. At the Candlemas fair at Thornhill, Scotland, several persons returning from the fair, went into a small boat to pass the river Nith, which was much flooded; in consequence of being too much loaded, it upset, and nine persons perished.

March 1. Two London riders were attacked by two footpads in the road from Lancaster to Manchester, but refusing to be robbed they were shot dead on the spot, the villains were soon afterwards apprehended and committed to Lancaster gaol.

March 3. The city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying the House, in consequence of the high price of provisions, to grant a bounty of 4*s.* per quarter on wheat that should be imported between the 31st of March and the 31st of July next.

An insurrection happened amongst the sailors in the harbour of Glasgow, who insisted on a new regulation of wages, the riot act was read, and before it could be quelled, two women were killed, and one man and woman wounded.

March 5. The common council of London recommended to the electors of the kingdom, to require the candidate that they should vote for, to use his interest to procure an act for abridging the duration of Parliaments.

March 6. Dr. Solander was appointed Librarian to the British Museum, in the room of Dr. Maty, who was appointed principal Librarian.

March 8. The envoy extraordinary from the king of Sardinia, had a private audience of the King, to notify the death of the late king of Sardinia, and deliver his credentials from his successor.

March 10. The council of the Royal Society presented to his Majesty an address of thanks for the Royal patronage and munificence to that Institution, they were graciously received, and the honour of knighthood conferred upon James Burrow, esq. their late president.

March 11. The Livery of London, assembled in Common Hall, resolved to present to the King, another petition for redress of grievances, and a resolution not to vote for any member for the city of London who did not sign an engagement for supporting a bill for an annual, or, if that could not be obtained, a triennial Parliament.

March 15. Dr. Goldsmith's comedy of She Stoops to Conquer, was performed, for the first time, at Covent Garden theatre, to a crowded house, and received with universal approbation.

Dec. 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by Commission, to the following bills;—

To allow further time to persons who omitted to qualify themselves for holding offices.

To enable foreigners to lend money on estates in his Majesty's colonies.

For naturalizing foreign protestants being children of the subjects of Great Britain.

And to several local and private bills.

March 17. The corporation of the city

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of London petitioned the House of Commons against the frequent recurrence of lotteries in time of peace, conceiving that authorized gambling is highly injurious to the commerce of the country.

March 18. At a quarterly court of the Bank of England, the dividend was declared at 5½ per cent. per annum.

March 19. At a convocation of the Clergy a new form of subscription was prepared, to supersede the 39 articles, but it was rejected by a great majority.

March 20. His Majesty was pleased to appoint Sir Basil Keith, knt. to be captain general, and governor general of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawney, bart. deceased.

March 23. The House of Commons proceeded to discuss the affairs of the East India Company, when, after a long debate, lord North offered the following propositions, which were passed without a division:—1st. That, supposing the public should advance a loan to the East India Company, it is the opinion of the House, that the Company's dividend should be restrained to 6 per cent. until the re-payment of the sum advanced.—2nd. That the Company be allowed no more than 7 per cent. until their bond debt be reduced to 1,500,000*l.*; and no more than 8 per cent. before the participation of profits between the public and the Company should take place.

March 24. Died, the right hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, formerly lord lieutenant of Ireland, a great wit and elegant scholar.

March 26. Another address, petition, and remonstrance, from the city of London, was presented to his Majesty, the grievances complained of, were the same as in the former address, viz. the Middlesex election, the imprisonment of the city magistrates, and the erasure of the record of the proceedings against the messenger; to this address, &c. his Majesty replied, That the petition was so void of foundation, and was conceived in such disrespectful terms, that he was convinced the promoters did not think seriously that it could be complied with.

March 31. Lord Bellamont, who was wounded in a duel with lord Townsend, was declared out of danger.

Edward Fleming, esq. of Sibdon castle, near Ludlow, having eaten some spring pottage, said to his daughters, that he believed he was poisoned, the ladies tasted as did an old housekeeper, and all of them were taken ill, Mr. Fleming died in great agony, but the ladies and housekeeper recovered; it is not known who was the perpetrator of this cruel act.

April 1. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For more effectually executing the criminal law.

For preventing abuses in selling shares of ships to foreigners.

For preventing the stealing of turnips, potatoes, &c.

For the preservation of timber trees, woods, shrubs, and plants.

And to several local and private bills.

Mr. Harrison, who had received half the reward of 20,000*l.* for his invention of a watch for ascertaining the longitude, petitioned the House of Commons for the remainder of the premium, it was referred to the board of longitude.

April 5. Disputes arose between the governor of New York and the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts bay, respecting the salaries of the judges of that province.

Lord North laid three propositions before a committee of the whole House of Commons relative to the affairs of the East India Company: 1st. Relative to the territorial acquisitions in India: 2nd. Relative to the participation of the Company's revenue.—Prop. 1. That it is the opinion of this House, it will be more beneficial to the public, and the East India Company, to let the territorial acquisitions remain in the possession of the Company, for a limited time, not exceeding six years, to commence from the agreement between the public and the Company.—Prop. 2. That no participation of revenue shall take place between the public and the Company until after the repayment of the 1,400,000*l.* advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the Company's bond debt to 1,500,000*l.* —Prop. 3rd. That after the payment of the loan advanced to the Company, and the reduction of the bond debt, to the sum specified, three-fourths of the nett surplus revenue of the Company, shall be paid into the exchequer, and the remaining one-fourth shall be set apart as a fund for the discharge of any contingent exigencies the Company may labour under.

April 7. In consequence of a call of the House of Commons, the Sheriff of London and Middlesex replied to the Speaker's letter, stating that they had summoned John Wilkes and John Glynn, esqrs. knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex.

The grand canal from Bingley to Skip-

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ton in Yorkshire, was opened, and two boats laden with coals arrived, which sold at half the usual price.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For cleansing, paving, and lighting, the town of Brighton.

To extend the provisions of an act for the better preservation of timber trees, woods, and underwoods.

For establishing a plate glass manufactory.

For better lighting, paving, and watching the town of Birmingham.

And to several local and private bills.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged	- -	4839
Out patients relieved	- -	3987
Buried this year	- -	391
Remaining under cure	- -	410
Out patients	- - -	240
	Total	9867

ST. THOMAS'S.

Cured and discharged	- -	7310
Buried this year	- -	250
Remaining under cure	-	472
Out patients	- - -	245
	Total	8277

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed	- -	147
Buried last year	- -	13
Remaining in the hospital	-	1054
	Total	1214

BRIDEWELL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved	-	580
Maintained in several trades	-	48
	Total	628

BETHLEM.

Admitted	- - -	231
Cured	- - - -	208
Buried	- - -	28
Remaining under cure	- -	257
	Total	724

April 14. An express was sent off to Portsmouth to prevent the East India ships from sailing till further orders.

April 15. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Guernsey and Jersey, which threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation, no damage of any consequence occurred.

April 20. Mr. Wilkes, in a letter to Sir Fletcher Norton, the Speaker of the House of Commons, claimed his seat in the House as a member duly returned by the electors.

April 22. Sixteen sail of the line were ordered to be victualled and manned with all expedition.

At the anniversary feast of the London Hospital, held at Merchant Tailors' hall, the subscription and donations amounted to 919*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

April 24. A proclamation was issued offering a bounty for seamen and landsmen to enter on board his Majesty's ships of war.

April 26. Mr. Wilkes, in person, went to the House of Commons, and demanded to be sworn, and was refused; a motion was made by Sir George Saville, relative to the rights of election, which was negatived, there being for it 151, against it 201.

Mr. Buckland, son to the late English consul at Nice, went out on a shooting party in that neighbourhood, when being overtaken by a thunder storm, they took shelter in the lanthern at the mouth of the harbour of Villa franca, under which was a barrel of gunpowder, which taking fire by the lightning, every one of the party were destroyed.

April 29. At the anniversary festival of the Magdalen hospital, the collection at the chapel and at the dinner amounted to 1339*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

April 30. A remarkable occurrence took place at the Castle Inn, Salt hill, the hon. Mr. O'Brien, capt. Needham, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Isherwood, Mr. Benwell, Mr. Burcombe, and several other gentlemen, commissioners of the Colnbrook turnpike trust, dined together at the Castle, previous to which several paupers were examined; in about ten days after every one of the company were taken ill, and capt. Needham, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Isherwood, and Mr. Benwell, and Mr. Burwell, died very shortly afterwards, their deaths were attributed to some disease caught from the paupers, but more probably from the use of copper utensils used in cooking the dinner.

The Spaniards had seven ships of the line and several frigates lying in the har-

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bour of Carthagena, and a squadron of the same ready for sea at Ferrol; from this and other preparations there was every appearance of approaching war.

The first stone of the house intended to be built for the use of the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate-street, was laid by their president lord Romney, attended by the governors, and the boys with banners, &c.

The freeholders of Middlesex met at the assembly room, Mile-end, and entered into several strong resolutions, with respect to the Middlesex election, the shortening of Parliaments, and a more full and equal representation of the people.

May 2. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning fell in the neighbourhood of Horstead, which did considerable damage.

May 3. The general court of proprietors of the East India Company petitioned the House of Commons against the adoption of the propositions presented to the House by lord North.

May 8. The seat of Sir John Rouse, bart., Hensham-hall, in the county of Suffolk, was burnt to the ground, the damage was estimated at 30,000*l.*

May 10. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For allowing a drawback on teas exported to America.

To regulate the importation and exportation of corn.

To two navigation bills.

To enable Mr. Cox to dispose of his Museum.

And to several other local and private bills.

The House of Commons on receiving the report of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company, came to the following resolutions:—

1. That all acquisitions, made under the influence of a military force, or by treaty with foreign powers, do, of right, belong to the state.

2. That to appropriate acquisitions so acquired, to private use, is illegal.

3. That great sums of money have been obtained by such means from the sovereign princes of India.

L'Appollon, French man of war, fou - dered off the Land's-end, Cornwall, and all on board perished.

May 14 The court of proprietors of East India stock, by a large majority, agreed that an answer be sent to lord North, declaring their intention to refuse both the loan and the agreement respecting the territorial acquisitions and revenues, rather than accept them upon the whole of the terms proposed.

May 21. The House of Commons passed a resolution, that Robert lord Clive had possessed himself of 234,000*l.* through the influence of the power which he had been entrusted with in India, and in so doing, had abused the powers with which he was entrusted, to the evil example of the servants of the public.

The court of East India Directors appointed a committee to oppose such parts of the bill now pending in Parliament, intituled, "An act for better regulating the affairs of the East India Company," as appeared to them subversive of the chartered rights of the Company, and was afterwards determined to oppose the bill by petition.

May 25. Messrs. Adams, the architects of the Adelphi, petitioned for a bill to enable them to dispose of the Adelphi buildings.

May 26. Lord Clive had the honour of a long conference with his Majesty.

A melancholy accident happened on board the Centaur, man of war, in Portsmouth harbour, the duchess of Portland went to view the shipping, when the Centaur was ordered to be manned, nine men fell from the main yard arm, three of whom were immediately killed and two much wounded.

May 28. At a court of common council for the city of London, petitioned against the bill respecting the affairs of the East India Company, on the ground that it was a dangerous attack on the liberty of the subject, and would prove of fatal consequence to the security of property.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To discontinue frivolous and vexatious suits originating in Wales.

For appointing assay masters in Birmingham and Sheffield.

And to several local and private bills.

The House of Commons agreed to grant 1,400,000*l.* to his Majesty, for the relief of the East India Company.

May 29. The Duchess of Gloucester was brought to bed of a princess.

June 2. The hon. capt. Phipps, and capt. Lutwidge, in the Racehorse, and Carcase, frigates, sailed from the Nore, to attempt to find the North-west passage, they were provided with every sort of scientific implements, and we ℨ accompanied by several gentlemen of eminence.

A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain happened in the metropolis, a watchman at the post office was struck down, and for some time deprived of sight,

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the roofs of two houses, one in Fenchurch-street, and one in Berners-street, were much damaged, and the masts of several ships in the Thames were split.

June 11. The House of Commons agreed to a grant of 8,750*l.* to Mr. John Harrison, as a reward for his new invented time-keeper.

At a numerous meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, it was resolved to petition Parliament against the bill for better regulating the affairs of the East India Company.

June 16. The court of common council of the city of London granted the Recorder 100*l.* per annum, during pleasure, and an additional salary of 200*l.* a year to the Common Sergeant.

Mrs. Gladwin, a lady coming from Bengal, with two young children, and two female black servants, were poisoned on board the vessel (the Osterley) by the two servants, who, after the deaths of the lady and her children, confessed the fact.

June 11. The House of Parliament granted 2000*l.* as a reward to Dr. William's, for a new invented dye of green and yellow for cotton, yarn, and thread.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Brandon, in Norfolk, Mr. Greenacre, a young gentleman of Oxbergh, was struck dead from his horse, which was terribly wounded.

June 21. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills:—

For establishing rules and orders for the future management of the East India Company.

To prevent paper bills of credit from being declared legal payment in America.

To explain and amend the laws for the better preservation of moor game in England.

For the more effectual preservation of the game in Scotland.

For altering the punishment of persons fraudulently marking plate.

To prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors.

To regulate the assize and making of bread.

To amend the laws to prevent the killing or destroying of dogs.

To explain and amend the laws for the better preservation of the game in England.

And to several local and private bills.

June 22. In the House of Lords, thirteen Peers entered a protest against the East India Regulation bill.

His Majesty set off at four o'clock in the morning from Kew to Portsmouth, to review the fleet assembled there, he arrived at eleven o'clock, and after going round the whole fleet in a barge, he dined on board the Barfleur, which he left at six o'clock, and at eight viewed the fortifications, and afterwards supped and slept at the commissioners house. The corporation presented a loyal address to his Majesty, who was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Carter, esq. the mayor.

June 23. A quarterly court of proprietors of East India stock, declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent.

His Majesty approached Spithead, and was saluted by every ship on that station, after dining on board the Barfleur, he went on board the Augusta yacht, and sailed round the fleet.

June 24. His Majesty reviewed the 20th regiment of foot, in the rope walk, and afterwards held a levee at the governor's house; he promoted vice-admiral Pye to the rank of admiral of the blue, and conferred the honour of knights bannerets, on admirals Pye and Spry, and captains Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon.

At a common hall held for the city of London, Messrs. Sayre and Plomer were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, but afterwards Mr. Plomer fined, and William Lee, esq. was chosen in his stead.

June 26. His Majesty returned from his journey to Portsmouth, having previously distributed the following sums:—

	£.
To the artificers, labourers, &c. of the dock yard - - -	1,500
To the crews of the Barfleur and Augusta yacht, and of his Majesty's barge - - -	350
To the poor of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport - -	350

And several smaller gratuities; his Majesty was received at Portsmouth, and during his progress, with the warmest duty and affection by all classes of his subjects.

The princess of which the duchess of Gloucester was lately delivered, was christened Sophia Matilda, the sponsors were the princess Amelia, and the duke and duchess of Cumberland.

By the East India regulation bill, the salary of the governor-general was to be 25,000*l.* per annum: four council 10,000*l.*; chief justice, 8,000*l.*; three other judges each 6000*l.* to be appointed by his Majesty.

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From an account laid before the House of Commons, it appeared, that the number of horses exported from England, from 5th Jan. 1750 to 5th Jan. 1772 was 29,131.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK, ON THE 4TH OF MARCH LAST.

	£.	s.	d.
English proprietors possessing stock of 1000*l.* and upwards, 487.			
Value of stock - -	1,018,393	19	11
Foreign proprietors possessing 1,000*l.* stock, and upwards, 325.			
Value of stock - -	890,940	17	0
Total proprietors of 1000*l.* stock, 812.			
Total value of stock -	1,909,339	16	11
English proprietors possessing 500*l.* stock and upwards, but not amounting to 1000*l.* 1246.			
Value of stock - -	634,464	1	8
Foreign proprietors possessing 500*l.* stock and upwards, but not amounting to 1000*l.* 95.			
Value of stock - -	50,226	0	0
Total proprietors of 500*l.* stock, 1341.			
Total value of stock	684,720	1	8

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Birches, near Buildwas bridge, Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants, it left many large chasms in the land, and removed a barn into one of them, the land was damaged to the amount of 700*l.*

June 28. The House of Assembly in Boston, North America, agreed to a petition and remonstrance to the King, praying that he would remove from their situations Thomas Hutchinson, esq. governor, and the hon. Andrew Oliver, deputy governor of that province.

July 1. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund.

For raising 600,000*l.* by exchequer bills.

For applying 1,400,000*l.* for relief of the East India company.

For preventing the counterfeiting of bank notes.

For preservation of the highways.

For preventing the counterfeiting or diminishing the gold coin.

For regulating the prices of the Spitalfields weavers.

For better cultivating of wastes, &c.

For regulating Lying-in hospitals.

For enabling Messrs. Adams to dispose of the Adelphi buildings by way of chance.

And to several local and private bills.

His Majesty then made a speech to both Houses, in which he noticed the continuance of war between Russia and the Porte, and expressed his pleasure at the relief afforded by the Parliament to the East India company, the Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday, the 7th day of Sept. next.

July 6. His Majesty visited Woolwich and inspected the foundry and the machinery for casting and boring guns, he also reviewed the regiment of artillery, during which an accident happened to col. Broom, whose horse reared and fell backwards upon the colonel, who was greatly bruised, and not expected to survive.

July 8. The cause between lord Sandwich, and the printer of the London Evening Post was tried before lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, it was for a libel, charging his lordship with receiving money for the sale of places under government, the jury gave his lordship a verdict with 2000*l.* damages,

Aug. 2. A fire broke out, opposite the church-yard at Ilminster, in Somersetshire, which burnt four hours, and consumed twenty dwelling-houses.

Aug. 14. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, the church of St. Peter's, Cornhill, was damaged, and the Obelisk in St. George's Fields; a house was rent asunder at Limehouse, the son of Mr. Steelman, of Oxford-street, was struck dead, a man at Islington, and another at Blackwall, were also killed by the electric fluid, much damage was also done at Lowlayton, in Essex.

An extraordinary whirlwind happened at Salisbury Port, Boston, North America, which, though it lasted but a few minutes, did incredible damage, 76 buildings, chiefly dwelling houses, were blown down, two

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of 90 tons burthen, were lifted off the stocks, and though no lives were lost, the master of a vessel was blown out of the rigging and carried 140 feet distance, and fell severely bruised.

Aug. 18. The earl of Northington was invested with the order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the earl of Warwick.

His Majesty has been pleased to declare his pleasure, that the captain lieutenants in the royal regiment of artillery, and corps of engineers, shall take rank in the army, as well as in their respective corps, as captains of foot.

Aug. 19. A violent storm of wind and rain tore up some trees in Cold-bath-fields; the roof of a house was blown off in Shoe-lane; in Dobb's-court, Southwark, a house was blown down, and a woman and two children buried in the ruins; a sailing lighter was upset below bridge, and Mr. Moorsby, of Rotherhithe, and his apprentice were drowned.

The waters were out at Egham, and several stages were detained in consequence of the floods; at Oxford the weather was very tempestuous.

Aug. 22. Died, the right hon. George lord Littleton, who was chancellor of the exchequer in 1755, and held other valuable appointments under the crown, he was also an elegant poet and scholar.

Aug. 23. A riotous and insolent mob paraded through the streets of Dublin, with two figures, representing, as they styled them, capt. Nankin and Miss Calico; the military were called out, but they could not be prevailed upon to disperse, on the contrary, they being armed, fired upon the soldiers, orders were then given the military to fire, when seven rioters were shot dead and twelve others wounded.

Subscriptions to the amount of 12,000*l.* were received towards building the bridge at Richmond, the whole estimate was 25,000*l.*

Aug. 27. A house in Angel-street, Bishopsgate-street, fell down, by which accident, Mr. Seymour, a saddler, his wife, four children, and a maid servant, were buried in the ruins, all except the girl, were dug out without much injury, the girl was suffocated by falling in the common sewer, which gave way at the same time.

An earthquake at Caraccas, in the Brazils, overthrew forty houses and destroyed upwards of 400 persons.

Sept. 30. The Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th of October.

Sept. 16. The Charming Jenny, Chilcot, bound from Dublin to Waterford, was wrecked near Holyhead, when every person on board, except the captain, perished, the whole cargo, except two puncheons of rum and one cask of geneva, was lost; the inhabitants, instead of assisting the unfortunate survivor, plundered what remained of the cargo, and cut off the pockets of the captain's wife, whose body was thrown on shore.

Sept. 17. The duke and duchess of Cumberland, with their suite, set off for Dover to embark for Calais, intending to travel through France and Italy.

Sept. 20. The Carcass, bomb ketch, commanded by captain Lutwich, and the Sea Horse, bomb ketch, commanded by captain Phipps, which went in search of discoveries in the Polar regions, and to endeavour to discover a northern passage to the South seas or the East Indies, arrived on the English coast; it appears the design miscarried, from the impediments of the floating ice, the voyagers not being able to get nearer the Pole than 81 deg. 39 min., no accident occurred during the voyage, and the crews were in good health.

Sept. 23. By advice from New York, the report is confirmed of an insurrection amongst the negroes employed in cutting logwood, in the bay of Honduras, they had killed several white people, and all business was suspended at the bay.

Sept. 24. The ambassador from Tripoli, Ibrahim Aga, had his first private audience of his Majesty, he brought as a present from the Dey of Algiers, six fine Arabian horses and four mares, which he presented to the King.

Sept. 29. The Lord Mayor, and other City officers, and the livery attended at Guildhall, to nominate two persons to be returned to the court of aldermen to be chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when the greatest number of hands were in favour of John Wilkes and Mr. Bull, but a poll was demanded on behalf of aldermen Sawbridge and Oliver.

Sept. 30. The Pope issued a bull for suppressing the order of the Jesuits, that order is now suppressed in France, Spain, Portugal, the Two Sicilies, and Tuscany.

The Mermaid, a collier, trading to Dublin, was wrecked near Whitehaven, when every soul on board perished, except the cabin boy.

The emigration from Scotland and Ireland to America, was very great about this time, in the course of last year 120,000

families emigrated from Ireland, and landed at Philadelphia.

The Lubec, East Indiaman, was wrecked in the bay of Biscay, and four passengers, and ten of the crew were drowned, a very small part of the cargo was saved.

The city of Aberdeen presented the freedom of the corporation to the celebrated Dr. Johnson, a diploma in elegant latin was presented to him by the lord Provost.

The slave ship, Industry, of London, on her passage from Gambia, to the West Indies, was seized by the slaves on board, who put all the whites to death, except two, and carried the ship to Sierra Leone, where they ran her on shore and escaped.

Oct. 6. At the close of the poll for Lord Mayor of the city of London the numbers were,—

For Wilkes	-	1683
Bull	-	1649
Sawbridge	-	1177
Oliver	-	1093

Oct 8. His Majesty, in council, ordered that the Parliament be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 23d day of November next.

The court of aldermen chose Mr. alderman Bull, Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Oct. 9. A bailiff and his follower arrested a Portuguese gentleman, at Rotherhithe, when the latter went to his bureau and brought out a knife and a pistol, locked the door, and compelled the officers to jump out of the window, by which one of the men had his thigh broke, the Portuguese made his escape.

Oct. 15. At Weyhill fair, there were 5000 pockets of hops which sold from 5*l.* 12*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

Oct. 18. A storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage in the river Thames, the steeple of the church of St. John, in Westminster was struck, and several of the stones were displaced. At Abbotsbury it shivered to pieces a Dutch vessel, and killed all the crew, except one man, and at North Crawley, in Bedfordshire, it damaged the church.

The slaves, 230 in number, on board the New Britannia, capt. Deane, rose upon the crew and overpowered them, and setting fire to the powder magazine, blew up the ship and destroyed 300 persons.

Oct. 30. A monument to the memory of general Wolfe, was opened for public inspection in Westminster-abbey.

Nov. 4. George Hay, L.L.D. appointed judge of the high court of Admiralty, in the room of Sir Thomas Salisbury, deceased.

Nov. 15. The ship Kingston, from Jamaica, drove from her anchor in the Downs, and ran foul of a vessel bound for Limerick, and sunk her, when every soul on board perished.

At Oxford, a violent hurricane totally unroofed the beautiful church of All-saints in the High-street, the stone ballustrade was thrown down, and other damage done.

Nov. 17. Died, John Hawkesworth, L.L.D. author of the Adventurer, and other esteemed works.

Nov. 18. Macklin, the player, having given some offence to the town, was saluted by the cries of "No Macklin", by the audience at Covent Garden theatre, to appease the tumult, the manager publicly discharged him from his theatrical engagement.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 23d instant, was further prorogued to the 13th January next.

Nov. 24. Died, Dr. Edward Willes, lord bishop of Bath and Wells.

Nov. 27. This day, came on at Guildhall, the election for a member of Parliament for the city, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceased, the candidates were, alderman Bull the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Roberts, the show of hands was in favour of the alderman, but Mr. Roberts demanded a poll.

Foster Powell, a celebrated pedestrian, set off from London, to walk to York, and back again in six days, a distance of 402 miles, which he performed with apparent ease.

Nov. 30. During the course of this month, the affairs of Ireland engrossed the public attention; the Irish national debt, at the commencement of the present session, amounted to 999,686*l.* 12*s.* and the arrears due from the revenue, was 370,459*l.* and the annual deficiency to answer the annual charge was 138,340*l.* 8*s.*

Nov. 30. The Royal Society held their anniversary meeting when the president, Sir John Pringle, presented the gold medal, called Sir Godfrey Copley's, to the Rev. John Priestley, L.L.D., for his excellent paper on different kinds of air.

Dec. 4. The poll for member of Parliament for the city of London closed, when the numbers were,—

For the Lord Mayor	-	2695
Mr. Roberts	-	2481

The former was consequently duly elected.

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Dec. 6. The foul air in a colliery near the river Weare, in Yorkshire, exploded with a terrible noise, when some boys, and one man, and four horses were destroyed.

The merchants of New York, North America, unanimously agreed to return public thanks to the chaplains of the trading vessels, belonging to that port, who refused to take on board, from the East India company, a quantity of tea, on which a drawback had been allowed in England, and a duty payable on importation in America, substituted by the British Parliament in its stead.

Dec. 17. The Lord Mansfield, was lost at sea, but no lives were lost, a part of the cargo was saved.

Dec. 18. At Boston, in North America, a number of armed men, in the disguise of Mohawk Indians, boarded the East India company's ships in the harbour, and threw the whole of the cargo of teas overboard, amounting to 342 chests.

General Keppel, appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland.

Dec. 27. The town of St. George, in the island of Grenada, was totally consumed by a fire, the loss is estimated at 200,000*l.*

This year died John Cunningham, the poet.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1772, TO DECEMBER 14, 1773.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	8549	Males -	10,839
Females -	8256	Females -	10,817
In all	16,805	In all	21,656

Decrease in the burials this year, 4397.

Ditto in the Christenings, 1111.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6850
Between two and five	1589
Five and ten	655
Ten and twenty	839
Twenty and thirty	1953
Thirty and forty	2325
Forty and fifty	2306
Fifty and sixty	2004
Sixty and seventy	1524
Seventy and eighty	1113
Eighty and ninety	444
Ninety and one hundred	53
A hundred and one	1

	£	s.	d.
Total of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1773 -	6,080,220	19	1
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session	7,539,360	9	10
Making an excess of	559,149	10	9

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 86. .87	141..143	160
July. 87	142	151

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	48*s.*	28*s.*	18*s.*
July.	50*s.*	25*s.*	18*s.*

Quartern Loaf 8*d.* and 8½*d.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive, 554.

1774, Jan. 8 A fire broke out in the Tower, by which six or seven houses were destroyed, and the magazines endangered; a young lady was killed by jumping off the leads of one of the houses, and another had her arm broke, and was terribly burnt.

Jan. 6. The dowager lady Dorothy Montague was burnt to death by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

Jan. 9. Winterslow house, the seat of the hon. Stephen Fox, was burnt to the ground.

At the general quarter sessions for Nottinghamshire, the court imposed a fine of 2000*l.* on that county for not raising their quota of the militia last year.

Jan. 13. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions with a speech from the throne.

A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Carter, at Bell-bar, in Hertfordshire, which entirely consumed the same, with several outhouses, Mr. Carter, his wife, and two children, and a female servant perished in the flames.

Jan. 14. The House of Peers waited upon his Majesty, with an address of thanks for his s eech.

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Jan. 15. The House of Commons presented an address to his Majesty.

Jan. 16. A fire broke out at a carpenter's shop in Wych-street, which burnt it to the ground, and two or three adjoining houses, and damaged several others, the ostler belonging to the Angel Inn in removing the horses, received a kick from one of them which caused his death.

Jan. 17. The Peggy, Stewart, from Liverpool to Dublin, got ashore at Brayhead, in a hard gale of wind, the inhabitants instead of assisting the crew, overpowered them and stripped the vessel, and afterwards broke her up.

Jan. 18. The Queen's birth day, was kept in a very splendid manner.

Jan. 21, The grand seignor of the Turks died, and was succeeded by Abdul Hamet.

Jan. 25. The ship Polly, capt. Ayres, arrived in the river Thames, from Philadelphia, with 600 chests of tea, with which he was chartered by the East India Company for that port, but he was not permitted to land it.

Jan. 27. The House of Commons voted 18,024 men for the land forces, and 638,630*l.* to defray the charge.

The sheriffs of London and Middlesex, sent an order to John Wilkes, esq. to attend in his place in the House of Commons as member for Middlesex, in consequence of the Speaker's letter, requiring the sheriffs to give notice to the members to attend.

Jan. 29. The merits of a petition presented by Dr. Franklin, agent for the province of Massachussets bay, setting forth, that the people of that province had no longer any confidence in their governor, and praying his removal, was discussed in the privy council, the result of which was, the dismissal of the petition, and Dr. Franklin was displaced from the office of deputy postmaster-general for the colonies.

Feb. 8. Died, at Paris, M. de Condamine, F.R.S., celebrated for his voyage to determine the figure of the earth.

A fire broke out at Wagstaff's, a greengrocer, in James's-street, Bedford-row, which instantly destroyed it, and damaged the adjoining houses, a female lodger was burnt to death, and another much wounded by jumping out of a two pair of stairs window.

Feb. 9. A hackney coachman, supposed to be in liquor, drove his coach down the stairs of Irongate into the Thames, when both man and horses were drowned.

Feb. 10. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,—

A bill for granting an aid by a land tax of 3*s.* in the pound.

A bill to continue the duties on malt, cider, perry, &c.

And to the Mutiny bill.

Feb. 11. The House of Commons declared that a letter in the public Advertiser, addressed to Sir Fletcher Norton, knt. Speaker of the House, was a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, and the printer was ordered to attend the House on Monday next.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1774.

Berkshire, John Mayor, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Crawley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, H. T. Gott, esq.
Cumberland, G. E. S. Ponsonby, esq.
Cheshire, William Leche, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Hitch, esq.
Cornwall, John Price, esq.
Devonshire, John Lyne, esq.
Dorsetshire, Harvey Ekins, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir H. Harpur.
Essex, H. L. Collins, esq.
Gloucester, Henry Wyatt, esq.
Hants, John Fleming, esq.
Herefordshire, J. S. Collins, esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir Abraham Hume, bart.
Kent, W. Emmett, esq.
Leicestershire, C. Winstanley, esq.
Lincolnshire, Mich. Newton, esq.
Monmouthshire, James Davis, esq.
Northumberland, Sir W. Loraine.
Northamptonshire, Leo. Burton, esq.
Norfolk, T. S. Chute, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Pocklington, esq.
Oxfordshire, William Nedham, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Walker, esq.
Shropshire, Robert Pigott, esq.
Somersetshire, John O. Goodford, esq.
Staffordshire, Nathaniel Barrett, esq.
Suffolk, Edmund Tyrrell, esq.
Surrey, Thomas James, esq.
Sussex, George Peckham, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Holbeach, esq.
Worcestershire, John Hurtle, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Estcourt, esq.
Yorkshire, Manor Horsefield, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, O. P. Meyrick, esq.
Brecknockshire, Charles Lawrence, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Adams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, T. A. Smith, esq.
Denbighshire, William Jones, esq.

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Flintshire, Owen Wynne, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Edmunds, esq.
Merionethshire, Thomas Powell, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, C. Mathias, esq.
Radnorshire, William Wilkins, esq.

Feb. 14. The printer of the Public Advertiser attended at the bar of the House of Commons, and being asked what reason he could urge in vindication of his conduct in publishing the letter, he replied, that Mr. Horne gave him the letter, which was published in the hurry of business, and threw himself upon the mercy of the House. The printer was committed to the custody of the sergeant at arms, and an order was made for Mr. Horne to attend the House on Wednesday.

Feb. 15. Mr. Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament, but it was negatived.

John Wilkes attended to be sworn, in order to take his seat in the House of Commons, as member for Middlesex, but he was informed that he could not be sworn without a certificate from the clerk of the crown, which he had applied for, but it had been refused, the matter therefore ended.

Feb. 16. Mr. Horne having declined to attend the House, in pursuance of notice to that effect, he was ordered to be taken into custody.

The hon. Charles Fox made a complaint to the House of another letter, signed a South Briton, inserted in the Public Advertiser, and Morning Chronicle, it was voted to be a false, scandalous, and traiterous libel, and the printers were ordered to be prosecuted.

Feb. 17. Mr. Horne was brought, in custody, to the House, and the charge being read, he pleaded not guilty, and there being no other evidence to prove his being the author than Mr. Woodfall, who was deemed incompetent, as being himself in custody, Mr. Horne was the next day discharged on paying his fees.

Feb. 22. Came on in the House of Lords the great question respecting literary property, when it was decided, that authors had no other right than that created by statute 8th Anne, which secures to the authors assigns an exclusive right for 14 years, to revert again to the author, and vest in him for 14 years more.

Feb. 24. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince.

Feb. 25. The House of Commons agreed to a motion made by Sir Edward Astley, for making Mr. Grenville's act, for regulating controverted elections perpetual, it was carried by a large majority, though opposed by the ministers.

Feb. 28. The hon. Charles James Fox, was dismissed from his seat at the treasury board.

Mr. Woodfall was brought to the House of Commons, and discharged on paying his fees, he was committed as printer of the Public Advertiser for a libel on Sir Fletcher Norton, the Speaker, whose conduct on the occasion was marked with great mildness and forbearance.

March 4. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty with an address of congratulation on the birth of a prince, they were graciously received, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon alderman Walter Rawlinson.

The House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the abuses committed in gaols, by detaining persons for their fees; the celebrated John Howard, then sheriff of Bedford, was examined before the committee.

March 7. A message was sent by his Majesty to the House of Peers, recommending to their consideration the late disturbances in America, and particularly the outrage committed by the people of Boston, an address was agreed to in consequence of the message.

March 9. The royal assent was given, by commission, to the following bills;—

For allowing the exportation of corn and grain to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America, and to regulate the importation and exportation of wheat, meal, &c. to Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.

For punishing mutiny and desertion in his Majesty's American dominions.

For regulating the marine forces on shore.

For reducing the duties payable upon gum senega.

For allowing the free importation of salted provisions from Ireland.

For allowing the exportation of biscuit and peas to Newfoundland.

And to several local and private bills.

The heavy rains which fell on this and the three preceding days, raised the waters to a great height in the neighbourhood of London, by which considerable damage was done to the garden ground, and young plantations; two west country barges were carried out of the Thames and left in Battersea-fields.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq. was ap-

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pointed one of the lords of the treasury, in the room of the hon. Charles James Fox.

Miller, the printer of the London Evening Post, was taken in execution at the suit of lord Sandwich, for the damages given against him in a late verdict, and committed to the Fleet.

March 11. From the correspondence read to the House, respecting the affairs of America, it appeared that the people of Boston were totally unmolested, either by the civil or military power at that place, with reference to the violent seizure and destruction of the cargo of tea.

March 13. Orders were issued for the Royal Oak, Egmont, Preston, and Worcester ships of war, to proceed immediately to Boston.

March 16. The House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into the present state of the linen manufactory of Great Britain and Ireland.

March 18. Lord North presented to the House of Commons a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection of the custom house duties from the town of Boston, and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, &c. at the said town or harbour thereof.

March 22. The King was pleased to direct, that within the factory of Fort William at Calcutta, in Bengal, there should be a court of record, to be called "The Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal," to consist of one chief justice and four puisne judges.

March 24. The young prince, of which her Majesty was lately delivered, was christened Adolphus Frederick, the sponsors were the prince of Saxe Gotha, prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, and the princess of Orange.

March 26. Dr. Charles Moss, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Bath and Wells.

March 28. The rev. Mr. Hetherington transferred 20,000*l.* South Sea annuities, to trustees, to pay an annuity of 10*l.* a year each, to fifty poor blind persons.

A scaffold gave way at Deptford, on which several persons were stationed to see the launch of the Cumberland, by which accident a gentleman, two ladies, and three children were precipitated into the water and drowned.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For the immediate removal of officers of customs from Boston, in Massachussets bay.

To make perpetual the acts for regulating controverted elections.

For the pay and clothing of militia.

For the relief of prisoners acquitted of crimes but detained for fees.

To enable his Majesty to grant to general Frazer, the lands and estates of the late lord Lovat.

For the preservation of turnpike roads.

For regulating the length and width of wheel carriages, and for amending and explaining an act of the 13th of Geo. III. for indemnifying persons offending against the said act.

And to several local and private bills.

March 30. Elijah Impey, esq. created a knight on his appointment as chief justice of India.

March 31. The penny post first established in the city of Dublin, and its vicinity.

The chairman of the proprietors of East India stock, at a general court, acquainted them with the taking of Tanjore, and that the nabob of Arcot had agreed to pay to the company 10,000 lack of rupees for their assistance in that enterprise.

April 1. A terrible fire broke out at a village near Bath, and the wind blowing strong, 54 dwelling-houses, 11 barns, 24 stables, one malt-house, two wheat, and one hay stack were entirely consumed; a destructive fire also broke out at the abbey Fore-gate, in Shrewsbury, by which, upwards of fifty dwelling-houses, besides barns, stables, &c. were burnt to the ground.

A committee was appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the several proceedings of the colony of Massachussets-bay, in opposition to the sovereignty of Great Britain.

April 2. Thomas Gage, esq. lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, appointed lieutenant-general and governor-in-chief of the province of Massachussets bay.

April 4. Died, at his chambers, in the Temple, the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith, author of the "Deserted Village," and other admired works.

STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS FOR 1774.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged - -	4361
Out-patients relieved - -	3883
Buried this year - - -	332
Remaining under cure - -	420
Out patients - - -	246
	9192

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ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured - - - -	7331
Buried this year - - -	193
Remaining under cure - -	740
Out-patients - - - -	202
	8468

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed and discharged	139
Buried last year - - -	7
Remaining in the Hospital -	1092
	1238

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	1755
Maintained in several trades -	50
	1805

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted - - - -	212
Cured - - - -	185
Buried - - - -	28
Remaining under cure - -	240
	665

April 8. Sergeant Burland was sworn in one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the room of the late baron Adams, previous to which he received the honour of knighthood.

April 10. A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Longhaugh, Shields, near Newcastle, a man and his wife, sitting by their fire were struck dead, the house was set on fire by the lightning, and a child was burnt to death, and another much scorched, the house was reduced to ashes.

April 13. This being the anniversary feast of the London Hospital, the collection for the use of the Charity amounted to 834*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

April 17. The Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, Strand, was opened by the rev. T. Lindsay, late Vicar of Catteric, in Yorkshire, which he resigned on account of religious scruples.

April 21. Lord North informed the House of Commons, that authentic information had been received, that on the last day of February, the ship, Fortune, had arrived in the port of Boston, with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, and gone on board the ship and destroyed the cargo.

April 24. About noon on Sunday, a powder mill, on Hounslow heath blew up, by which accident two persons were killed, the congregation in Isleworth church imagining from the noise, that the building was falling, precipitately left the church.

April 28. The governors of the Magdalen charity held their anniversary meeting at merchant tailors hall, the collection at the chapel and hall, amounted to 1000*l.*

May 2. The society of antiqaries being desirous to ascertain the state of the body of king Edward I., in consequence of the methods taken to preserve it, by writs issued in the reign of Edward III. and Henry IV. to renew the wax about it, obtained leave to open the large stone sarcophagus, in which it is deposited on the north side of Edward the Confessor's chapel, they found the royal body in perfect preservation, wrapped in two wrappers, one of gold tissue, strongly waxed and quite fresh, the outermost somewhat decayed, the features of the face and the hands were entire, the length of the corpse was six feet two inches, and it does not appear that any renovation of the materials used to preserve the body, had been applied since the reign of Henry IV., the body must have been preserved 350 years in the state in which it was found. Edward I. died in 1307.

The court of King's-bench granted a rule *nisi*, against six gentlemen, to shew cause why an information should not be filed against them for a riotous conspiracy to deprive Mr. Macklin, the comedian of his livelihood, by compelling the manager of Covent-garden theatre to discharge him from his situation as an actor.

May 4. A fire broke out at a music shop in King-street, Covent-garden, which consumed it, and all the furniture, Mrs. Kennedy, and a young lady were found burnt in the ruins, Mr. Kennedy was terribly scorched, and Mr. Younger, the prompter of Covent-garden theatre, with much difficulty saved his life.

May 5. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the subscription in the church, and at merchant tailors hall, amounted to 929*l.* 1*s.*

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For allowing the East India company a further limited time for the disposal of their bohea and singlo teas.

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For allowing the exportation of corn to Hudson's bay.

For preventing abuses in the woollen trade.

And to several other local and private bills.

May 7. The duke and duchess of Cumberland arrived in London from their tour in Italy.

A fire broke out at Mr. Jepson's a haberdasher in Ormond-street, Rotherhithe, Mrs. Jepson, who lay-in, was so alarmed at the fire communicating to the bed curtains, that she expired in a few minutes; another fire broke out at a house in Ratcliffe-highway, which greatly damaged it; a young lady, lodging in the house, jumped out of her room window, and falling on her head was killed on the spot.

May 10. The French king Louis XV. died at Versailles of the small pox in the 64th year of his age, and 59th of his reign, he was succeeded by his grandson Louis XVI.

May 11. A great fire broke out at the workshop of W. Kite, tallow-chandler, at Chatham, which consumed that, and 28 others, there being no water to supply the engines, small beer was furnished from Mr. Best's storehouses as a substitute.

Lieutenant-general George Augustus Elliott, appointed commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

May 15. The Americans, on receiving a copy of the Boston Port bill, had it printed at Boston and New York on mourning paper and cried about the streets as a barbarous, bloody, and inhuman murder.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, it was voted, "That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from Great Britain, and exportations to Great Britain, till the act for blockading the harbour be repealed, the same would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties."

May 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For the more impartial administration of justice in Massachussets bay.

For regulating the civil government there.

To continue an act for establishing certain free ports in Jamaica.

For the future regulating the province of Quebec.

For better regulating of private mad houses.

For better regulating insurances upon lives, and for prohibiting all such insurances, except in cases where the person insuring shall have an interest in the life or death of the person insured.

For securing the lives of prisoners in gaol.

To amend an act for the more effectually preventing frauds and abuses by persons employed in the manufacture of hats, woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures.

And to several local and private bills.

May 25. A boat, with ten passengers, going to Greenwich, was upset, and seven of the passengers drowned.

May 27. George Colman, the dramatic author, sold his share in the patent of Covent-garden theatre, and retired to a private station.

Lord Craven's seat, at Beenham, near Newbury, was consumed by fire.

June 1. The Tripoline ambassador, Ibrahim Aga had an audience of leave of his Majesty.

June 2. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For raising a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills.

For providing quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

For regulating the prices of corn.

For allowing the exportation of rice, from America to the southward of Cape Finisterre.

For regulating the residence of persons elected members to serve in Parliament.

And to several local and private bills.

June 4. H's Majesty's birth-day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings, he entered into the 37th year of his age.

June 11. The court of King's-bench granted an information against five persons for a riotous conspiracy founded, on private and premeditated malice against Charles Macklin, and causing him to be expelled the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, the Court recommended the parties to make recompence to the complainant, without bringing the cause to trial.

June 14. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

The Exchequer loan bill.

The West India loan bill.

To prevent the exportation of utensils used in the cotton manufacture.

The great raisin bill.

The sail cloth bill.

The bill for regulating the driving of cattle.

For regulating the elections for members of Parliament for Scotland.

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To prevent inconveniences by bills of naturalization.

The Thames navigation bill.

And several others.

June 15. The ambassador from Morocco, had an audience of leave, of his Majesty.

June 18. His serene highness prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to her Majesty, arrived at Kew from Hanover on a visit to their Majesties.

The court of common council agreed to address his Majesty, praying him to withhold the royal assent to the bill for the better government of Quebec.

June 22. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, presented their petition and address against the Quebec bill to his Majesty, but the petitioners were informed that his Majesty could not take public notice of the bill till it was presented for his royal assent, no answer could therefore be given to their petition.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For granting his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For redeeming one million of the three per cent. annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

To establish a fund for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

For regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coin.

For supplying the sum granted for the recoinage of the gold coin.

For relief of insolvent debtors and bankrupts in certain cases.

For the future government of Quebec.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, and prorogued the Parliament to the 4th of August next.

June 23. A violent storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage at Lewes, in Sussex, many cattle were struck dead, and some buildings set on fire.

June 25. The rev. Dr. James Yorke, was consecrated bishop of St. David's.

June 25. A storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, several cattle were killed and trees torn up by the roots, it was equally violent at Chatham, in Kent.

June 28. Alderman Plomer and John Hart, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, after a ballot, upon which they got a considerable majority of votes.

June 29. Died, at Little Ealing, the right rev. Dr. Zachery Pearce, lord bishop of Rochester, aged 84.

July 1. Died, Henry Fox, lord Holland, father of the hon. Charles James Fox.

July 3. The prince of Holstein, who had embarked as a volunteer on board a Russian ship, in coming down from the main-top, unfortunately missed his hold, fell into the sea and was drowned.

July 4. The round house of the Kent man of war, stationed at Plymouth, blew up, and by the bursting of the splinters, dreadfully maimed and mutilated nearly 50 of her crew, several having lost their limbs, and others deprived of sight, and some nearly scorched to death, one died of his wounds, the others were sent to the Hospital at Plymouth.

July 8. A dreadful affray, which continued two days, happened between the English and Irish haymakers, at Mill-hill, Hendon, and other places adjacent, by which, several on both sides were dangerously wounded, and in which, three persons were said to be killed; eleven of the principal aggressors were apprehended and committed to Newgate.

July 9. A trial came on at Guildhall, wherein the hon. Charles James Fox was plaintiff, and Williams, a bookseller, of Fleet-street, was defendant, for a letter published in the Morning Post, reflecting on the plaintiff, the jury found a verdict for Mr. Fox.

July 14. Captain Furneaux, of his Majesty's ship Adventure, who sailed in July 1772, in company with capt. Cook, on a voyage of discovery, arrived at Spithead, having penetrated as far towards the South pole as the latitude of 67 deg. 10 min. and circumnavigated the globe, capt. Furneaux brought with him a native of Otaheite.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ESTIMATE OF THE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Exported in the year 1773	13,236,740
Value of imports from foreign countries within the same year	11,832,469
Leaving a balance in favour of Great Britain of	1,394,271
Exported from Great Britain to America on an average of three years	3,370,900
Imported into Great Britain from the colonies, within the same period	3,924,606

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July 17. The man from Otaheite, who came over with capt. Furneaux, was presented to his Majesty, who behaved very kindly to him, and ordered him to be provided for.

July 18. The king of Denmark, to encourage the commerce of his dominions, declared Gluckstadt a free port.

The island of Corsica was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the French.

July 21. Peace was concluded between Turkey and Russia.

July 22. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 4th of August, was further prorogued to Thursday the 15th of September.

July 28. The infant daughter of their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Gloucester was baptized by the name of Caroline Augusta Maria.

July 30. An election for bailiff, for the borough of Southwark, took place, when Mr. Holder was elected by a large majority.

A great number of heavy cannon were shipped from Woolwich for the American colonies.

Aug. 3. Lieut.-general George Howard, and the right hon. John Blaquiere, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, were invested with the ensigns of the order of the Bath.

Aug. 4. A thunder storm, happened in the neighbourhood of London, the lightning struck the mast-head of a fishing smack, and making its way through the bottom immediately sunk the vessel, fortunately no person was on board.

Aug. 8. An alarming storm of thunder and lightning did much damage on the south-east coast of Kent, at Buckland, near Dover, the steeple of the church was damaged, and a house and barn set on fire at Kingston.

Aug. 11. The Royal Captain, East Indiaman, captain Barrow, from China for Balambangan, was lost three days after she sailed from China, the cargo was lost, the crew, except three men, were saved.

Aug. 15. A new council was chosen for the province of Massachussets bay; agreeable to the late act of Parliament, governor Gage had assembled the select men of Boston, and read to them the clause of the act, forbidding town meetings without the special license of the governor, and if they opposed the act, they must be answerable for the consequences.

Aug. 16. His Majesty, on the petition of the merchants, tradesmen, and freeholders of Helston, in Cornwall, was pleased to incorporate the same by the name of "The Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Helston."

Aug. 17. Lord Mansfield, set out for Paris on a private embassy, the purport of his mission not being known, gave rise to various speculations.

Aug. 19. A riotous mob came from Naas to Clare, in the county of Kildare, in Ireland, armed with guns, swords, &c. and wantonly murdered a poor shoemaker of the name of Cooke, and afterwards cut and maimed several other persons indiscriminately, and broke into and robbed several houses, and destroyed the furniture; warrants were issued against upwards of forty of the ringleaders.

Aug. 23. The first stone of a new bridge intended to be built at Richmond, in Surrey, was laid by the honourable Henry Hobart.

Aug. 24. The Mayor and burgesses of Abingdon, in Berkshire, obtained a grant to choose every year two justices of the peace, within their borough and its liberties.

Aug. 26. The Russian squadron in the Archipelago, was overtaken by a violent storm which came on so suddenly, that all the ships were either driven from their anchors or perished in the road; the St. Paul lost 400 men and the vice-admiral, two ships of 50 guns each foundered, and all on board perished, only one ship rode out the storm, the others were driven on shore.

Aug. 27. Two old houses in Mint-street, Southwark, fell down and buried 14 persons in the ruins.

Aug. 29. The contagious distemper, amongst horned cattle, manifested itself in the county of Suffolk, in consequence of which, orders were issued to stop all cattle coming from that county.

Aug. 31. Orders were given for commodore Shuldham's fleet, on the Newfoundland station, to be reinforced with three men of war, which were fitting out for that purpose.

Several Spanish ships of war lay at single anchor in the bay of Cadiz, they had six months provisions on board, and were completely manned, their destination was unknown, but they only waited for sailing orders.

Sept. 5. The Elizabeth, capt. Weeks, bound from Bristol to Cork and Jamaica, struck on a rock, off St. Dunels, on the Welch coast, the ship's company and passengers consisted of 37 persons, eleven only, of whom, were saved; among the passengers lost, were captain Sackville

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Turner, of the 33d regiment, and his lady.

The American colonies appointed deputies to attend a general Congress, which met at Philadelphia this day.

Sept. 7. Tanjore, in the East Indies, taken by assault by the nabob Mahomed Ali Chan, assisted by an English force, after a siege of two months.

Sept. 10. The price of hops at Worcester market, was from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* per hundred weight; at Canterbury, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* in pockets, and 40*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.* in bags.

Sept. 14. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 15th instant, was further prorogued to Tuesday, the 15th of November next.

Sept. 16. Arrived at Portsmouth, his Majesty's ship Endeavour, store ship, having on board the garrison of Falkland's Island, and all the stores which could be shipped; the English colours were left flying, and an inscription engraven on lead, importing that the island belonged to his Britannic Majesty.

Sept. 20. At Haddenham Hibrow, in the Isle of Ely, a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning killed four mares.

The rivers Dee and Don, near Aberdeen, swelled to that degree as to lay all the low grounds under water, by which incredible damage was done to the farmers, many of whom were ruined.

Sept. 21. Died, his holiness Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, elected Pope, 19th May, 1769, when he assumed the name of Clement XIV. he was in his 80th year.

Sept. 22. A cabinet council was held on the critical state of affairs in the American colonies.

Sept. 23. The rev. Dr. Thomas dean of Westminster, promoted to the bishoprick of Rochester, vacant by the death of Dr. Z. Pearce.

Sept. 24. General Gage, stationed the 59th regiment on Boston Neck, and transported four 24 pounders, and eight nine pounders from Castle William, and placed them against the fortifications of the town, to be in readiness against any attack from the Provincials.

The deputies, assembled in Congress, approved of the conduct of the men of Boston, in their opposition to the mother country.

Sept. 25. A powder-mill, at Hounslow-heath, blew up, by which accident one man was killed, his head being blown from his body.

Sept. 26. The freeholders of the county of Middlesex held a meeting at the Mile-end assembly rooms, to consider of two fit and proper persons to serve as members of Parliament for the county at the ensuing election, when sergeant Glywn and John Wilkes, esq. were nearly unanimously approved.

Sept. 30. The Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

The linen trade in Dublin decreased 5,000,000 yards of the invoice value of 350,000*l.* in the year 1772, and by the exports from March 1772 to March 1773, they were supposed to be further decreased one third, so that the exports both of linen and yarn taken together, fell short of 1,100,000*l.* little more than half the amount in the year 1771.

Oct 1. A great tempest of thunder lightning, and rain, did considerable damage to the shipping on the river Thames, blew down nine uninhabited houses, and unroofed several others.

Oct. 3. Writs were directed to the archbishops of Canterbury and York, for the election of members to represent the clergy in convocation.

At a meeting of the livery of London, Frederick Bull, Brass Crosby, John Sawbridge, and George Hayley, were put in nomination to serve as members of Parliament for the city of London, previous to which they signed a paper, promising to vote for short Parliaments, and to get certain grievances redressed; Mr. Oliver and Mr. Baker were also put in nomination, but refused to sign the paper.

Oct. 4. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, lords Mountmorres and Mahon were put in nomination to serve as members of Parliament for the city of Westminster, lord Percy, and lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, afterwards offered themselves as candidates.

Oct. 8. Came on at Guildhall the election for Lord Mayor of the City of London, when the sheriffs declared the state of the poll to be,—

For John Wilkes, esq.	-	1957
Frederick Bull, esq.	-	1923
Sir James Esdaile	-	1474
Alderman Kennet	-	1410

The recorder declared the election to have fallen on John Wilkes, esq. the joy of the populace was so great on this occasion, that they took the horses from his coach, and drew it to the Mansion-house; in the struggle to shew this degrading mark of regard, one man, unfortunately, was killed and another severely wounded.

Oct. 15. At the close o the poll for

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Member of Parliament for the city of London, the numbers were,—

For the Lord Mayor - -	3096
John Sawbridge, esq. -	3456
George Hayley, esq. -	3390
Richard Oliver, esq. - -	3354
William Baker, esq. - -	2802
Brass Crosby, esq. - -	1913
John Roberts, esq. - -	1398

The new Sessions-house in the Old Bailey, was opened for the trial of prisoners.

Oct. 16. Died, insane, aged 24, Robert Fergusson, the Scotch poet.

Oct. 19. The Leeds canal, between Wigan and Liverpool, was first opened with great solemnity.

The artificers in the dock yards were busily engaged in fitting out ships for active service, and great exertions were made for reinforcing the troops in America.

A proclamation was issued forbidding the exportation of gunpowder, arms, or ammunition from any port of Great Britain for six months.

Oct. 20. The election for knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex, came on at Brentford, when the candidates John Wilkes, esq. and sergeant Glynn, were duly elected, there being no opposition.

Oct. 25. The notorious John Rann, otherwise called, Sixteen String Jack, was convicted and sentenced to death for highway robbery.

Oct. 27. At the final close of the poll for members to serve in Parliament for the city of Westminster, the numbers were,—

Earl Percy - -	4094
Lord Clinton - -	4744
Lord Mahon - -	2342
H. Cotes, esq. - -	130

The two first were declared duly elected.

Oct. 28. Died, Dr. John Ewer, lord bishop of Bangor.

Nov. 6. In the new passage between Bristol and Wales, six persons lost their lives by the upsetting of the boat, occasioned by the folly of one of the passengers, who, having lost his hat, suddenly caught hold of the helm, by which the accident happened.

Nov. 9. John Wilkes, esq. was inaugurated Lord Mayor of London, with great solemnity, the number of spectators whom curiosity, or attachment to his Lordship brought together, was estimated at upwards of 200,000.

Nov. 13. A fire broke out at a timber-yard in Tabernacle-row, Moorfields, which consumed it, and a floor-cloth warehouse adjoining.

Nov. 21. Mr. Williams, the bookseller, was brought to the bar of the King's Bench to receive judgment for a libel on the hon. Charles James Fox, when he was fined 100*l.* to pay all costs, and to suffer one months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, to which he was immediately committed.

Nov. 22. Died, the right hon. Robert lord Clive, L.L.D. and F.R.S. his lordship had been twice governor-general of Bengal.

Nov. 25. Mr. Rix was elected town clerk of the city of London, vacant by the death of Sir James Hodges.

A violent storm came on from the eastward, by which more than 40 ships were driven on shore at Yarmouth and adjacent thereto; among others, a Scotch brig, whose fate was singular, she was stranded near Lowstoffe, and the master and ten of the crew took shelter in a cave in the cliff, which suddenly gave way, and overwhelmed the unfortunate tenants, who on being dug out, though warm with life, were crushed beyond hope of recovery.

Nov. 26. Henry and William Woodfall, were brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for publishing a letter in the Public Advertiser, and Morning Chronicle, signed "A South Briton," the Court adjudged them to pay a fine of 200 marks each, and suffer three months imprisonment in the King's Bench.

Died at Bath, Dr. James Johnson, lord bishop of Worcester.

Nov. 30. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and opened the sessions with a speech from the throne, in which he noticed the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience prevalent in the province of Massachussets bay, which had broke out in violence of a criminal nature, which proceedings had been countenanced by the other colonies; that he had taken such measures as were judged proper to carry into execution the laws passed by the last session of Parliament, and that he was determined to withstand every attempt to impair the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of his crown, being assured that he should not fail to receive the assistance and support of both Houses of Parliament. The Commons chose Sir Norton Fletcher as their Speaker.

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Dec. 3. The rev. George Lewes Jones, D D. appointed lord bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland.

Dec. 6. Dr. Brownlow North, late bishop of Litchfield, and Coventry, was translated to the see of Worcester.

Dec. 8. A true bill was found at the Middlesex sessions against the duchess of Kingston, for bigamy, she having married the late duke of Kingston, being then the wife of the hon. Augustus Hervey.

Dec. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected president of the Royal Academy.

Dec. 17. In consequence of the long continued stormy weather, the damage done to the shipping was incredible, 40 sail suffered between the Thames and the Frith, and the whole coast from Newcastle to Berwick, exhibited a dreadful scene of desolation, several dead bodies were thrown on shore, great damage was done at Yarmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Dec. 21. The court of proprietors of East India Stock declared an half yearly dividend of three per cent.

Dec. 22. A copy of the petition from the American Congress to his Majesty was delivered to the King by lord Dartmouth, it contained a statement of American grievances, a solicitation for the removal of evil counsellors, and claimed an exemption for the colonies from taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt bill, and to a bill for the free importation of Indian corn for a limited period.

Both Houses were adjourned to Thursday the 19th of January.

Dec. 28. Dr. Moore, appointed bishop of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Ewer, the late bishop.

Dec. 30. Died, at his apartments in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Paul Whitehead, a gentleman well known and esteemed in the literary world.

Dec. 31. The river Ribble, near Preston, in Lancashire, suddenly stood still, and for three miles in length, there was no water except in deep places, in five hours it came again with a strong current and continued its course as usual, a like phenomenon occurred in the year 1715.

The excise on beer and ale from Jan. 1774, to Jan. 1775, amounted to - -	1,385,420	10	0
The whole of the excise duties amounted to - - -	3,487,129	12	6
The duty on hops for the year 1774, amounted to - -	138,800	0	0

STATE OF THE REVENUE FROM 1600.

In 1600, the last year but one of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the ordinary public revenue amounted to -	600,000
In 1633 the 8th year of Charles I. - - -	800,000
In 1660 the 12th year of Charles II. - - -	1,200,000
In 1686, the 2d year of James II. - - -	1,900,000
In 1714, the 12th year of queen Anne - - -	3,200,000
In 1751 the 25th year of George II. - - -	6,000,000
In 1765 the 6th year of George III. - - -	10,300,000

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 14, 1773, TO DEC. 13, 1774.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males 8711		Males.....10,366	
Females.....8287		Females....10,518	
	16,998		20,884

Decrease in the burials this year 772.
Increase in the christenings 193.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	7742
Between two and five - -	2119
Five and ten - -	826
Ten and twenty - -	712
Twenty and thirty - -	1578
Thirty and forty - -	1721
Forty and fifty - -	1838
Fifty and sixty - -	1630
Sixty and seventy - -	1256
Seventy and eighty - -	974
Eighty and ninety - -	422
Ninety and a hundred - -	53
A hundred - - -	1
A hundred and one - -	1
A hundred and two - -	6
A hundred and three - -	3
A hundred and four - -	1
A hundred and six - -	1

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	£	s.	d.
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session	6,546,138	5	9
Making an excess of	386,447	5	9
Navy - -	1,904,917	4	3
Ordnance - -	271,124	17	7
Army - -	1,549,720	14	8
Deficiencies -	552,457	3	3
Miscellaneous -	60,252	13	1
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1774.....	7,158,779	10	5

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 86	139..140	137..139
July 88..89	142..143	147..150

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 44s. 45s.	24s. 25s.	16s. 17s.
July 50s.	26s. 27s.	18s.

Quartern loaf 7½d. 8d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 333.

1775, Jan. 1. The amount of the sums assessed for the poor's rates, in 1774, was three millions.

In Smithfield 94,000 head of black cattle and 800,000 sheep were sold during the year 1774.

Jan. 4. The earl of Dartmouth, by his Majesty's orders, wrote a circular to the Governors of the American colonies, requiring them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the holding of any more Congresses.

A boat upset in the river Thames, below Cuckbold's point, when five passengers, and the boatman were drowned.

Jan. 9. The Empress of Russia presented her Majesty with some sable skins, the finest ever seen in England.

Jan. 11. His grace the duke of Gordon was elected a knight of the Thistle.

Jan. 17. The Rivals, a play, by Sheridan, was acted for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre, and met with a very indifferent reception.

Jan. 18. Died, John Baskerville, printer of Birmingham, celebrated for the beauty of his types, which he manufactured himself.

Her Majesty's birth day was kept by a numerous and splendid court at St. James's.

The rev. Dr. Hurd, consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and the Rev. Dr. Moore, bishop of Bangor.

Jan. 20. Lord Chatham, after a long absence from the House of Lords, moved an address to his Majesty, for recalling the troops sent to Boston in America, as a first step towards reconciliation with the revolted provinces, but after a long and animated debate, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

Jan. 21. Pugatchef the Russian rebel chief who had a long time caused a rebellion in the extreme parts of Russia, was executed, by his head, hands, and feet being severed from his body.

Jan. 23. An order of Council was issued prohibiting the importation of cattle, horns, hides, hoofs, &c. into Great Britain, or Ireland, from Languedoc and Provence, in consequence of the distemper having spread itself in those provinces.

The American merchants presented a petition to the House, relative to the disturbances in the American colonies.

Jan. 25. Thirty men of war and frigates were put into commission, to cover the coast of America, and to prevent the colonies from being supplied with European goods.

Petitions were presented to the Parliament from Norwich, Bristol, and several manufacturing towns, setting forth the general decay of trade in consequence of the rupture with America.

Jan. 30. Advices received from New York, America, concured in confirming the unanimous disposition of the whole of the Colonies to act upon the measures recommended by Congress.

Feb. 1. A violent storm of wind and rain did great damage to the shipping in the river Thames, and in the neighbourhood of London.

At Portsmouth, the tide rose higher than had ever been known, the island on which the town stands was overflowed, and many hundred head of cattle, and sheep were swept away.

Lord Chatham moved in the House of Lords to bring in a bill for settling the troubles in America, and asserting the supreme legislative authority of Great Britain over the colonies; after very warm and animated debates, it was negatived, the numbers being 32 for it, and 61 against it.

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Feb. 2. Five hundred soldiers in garrison at Dublin marched to the gaol of Newgate, and with sledges and other implements threatened to break open the prison doors if some of their comrades who were there imprisoned were not instantly released, the gaoler knowing resistance to be vain, complied with their request.

Feb. 3. The government of Denmark declared the trade to Bengal free to his subjects on paying a duty of 8 per cent. their East India Company have, in consequence an exclusive privilege.

Feb. 4. Died, the rev. John Ryder, archbishop of Tuam in Ireland.

Feb. 6. The tide rose so high in the river Thames, that the water was more than a foot deep in Westminster Hall.

Feb. 7. The merchants trading to America petitioned the House of Lords on the alarming state of affairs, in America, a similar petition was presented by the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the West India trade.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Bartholomew Price, esq.
Bedfordshire, George Pauncefort, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Norris, esq.
Cumberland, Anthony Benn, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Patten, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. D. Swaine, esq.
Cornwall, Peter Browne, esq.
Devonshire, H. Arthur Fellowes, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Gould, esq.
Derbyshire, Robert Cheyney, esq.
Essex, John Pardoe, esq.
Gloucestershire, Sir George Smith
Hants, Goodyer St. John, esq.
Hertfordshire, Richard Emmott, esq.
Herefordshire, John Freeman, esq.
Kent, Granville Wheeler, esq.
Leicestershire, J. Simpson, esq.
Lincolnshire, J. Nelthorpe, esq.
Monmouthshire, W. Nicholls, esq.
Northumberland, W. Trevillian, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Clarke, esq.
Norfolk, Brigg Price Fountain, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Cornel Launder, esq.
Oxfordshire, Max. Western, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Cooke, esq.
Shropshire, John Kinchant, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir T. Champness, esq.
Staffordshire, John Williamson, esq.
Suffolk, Richard Moore, esq.
Surrey, Isaac Akerman, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Baker, esq.
Warwickshire, Seth Nelson, esq.
Worcestershire, Samuel West, esq.
Wiltshire, Francis Dugdale Astley, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Armitage.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, William Powell, esq.
Cardiganshire, Nathaniel Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, W. R. Howell, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Stodart, esq.
Denbighshire, Richard Parry, esq.
Flintshire, John Davies, esq.
Glamorganshire, Daniel Jones, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Nanney, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Clop. Phrys, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Lort, esq.
Radnorshire, John Griffiths, esq.

Feb. 9. The two Houses of Parliament presented an address to his Majesty, condemning the conduct of the province of Massachussets bay, and the colonies in general, and promising at the hazard of their lives and properties to stand by his Majesty in the maintenance of the just rights of the Crown, and the two Houses of Parliament.

Feb. 10. In consequence of the address Lord North delivered to the House of Commons, a message from his Majesty, acquainting them that additional forces were necessary, and relying upon the House to make such augmentation as circumstances required; accordingly 2000 additional seamen were voted including 400 marines.

The court of common council voted their thanks to lord Chatham, for his conciliatory propositions made to the House of Lords, in reference to the unhappy dispute with the colonies.

The minister brought in a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of Massachussets bay and New Hampshire, the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, &c. and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; this bill created very animated discussions in the House, but was eventually carried by a very large majority in both Houses.

Feb. 13. Lord North proposed in the House of Commons a conciliatory motion with respect to the Colonies, which was passed by a very considerable majority.

Feb. 14. The cardinal John Angelo Braschi, was elected Pope, when he assumed the name of Pius VI.

Feb. 15. The House of Commons voted

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an augmentation of 4883 men to the land forces.

Feb. 17. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid by a land tax.

For better regulating the marine forces on shore.

To explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for prohibiting the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen, linen, and other manufacture.

And to several private bills.

Feb. 24. An indictment prefered by Charles Macklin, the comedian, against Clarke, Aldys, Lee, and Miles, for a riot and conspiracy, made to cause the prosecutor to be dismissed from Covent-garden theatre, was tried in the court of King's-bench, when the jury found Clarke guilty of the riot, and the others of the conspiracy; judgment was deferred till the next term.

Advices were received from Bencoolen, that the Soolooans, an Asiatic nation, had taken the East India company's new established settlement at Ballambangan.

Both Houses of Parliament declared a pamphlet, called "The present crisis with respect to America considered." to be a false, malicious, and dangerous libel, and ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman; they likewise declared a periodical paper called "The Crisis," No. 3, to be a false, malicious, and seditious libel, and ordered it to be burnt by the common hangman, which was carried into effect the following day at the Royal Exchange; the mob were disposed to be riotous upon the occasion, but nothing more occurred than the burning, by the mob, at the same time, the address upon American affairs.

March 10. Robert and Daniel Perreau, twin brothers, the former an apothecary in eminent practice, and the latter living apparently independent, were apprehended on a charge of forgery of a 5000*l.* bond, of Mr. Adair's, in conjunction with Mrs. Rudd, a woman of loose character, who was admitted as King's evidence against them.

March 14. The sheriffs of London presented a petition to the House of Lords against the bill for restraining the commerce of the province of Massachussets bay.

March 15. A similar petition was also presented by the American merchants against the same bill.

Died, the princess Carolina Augusta Maria, youngest daughter of the duke and duchess of Gloucester, aged eight months, she was interred at Windsor.

March 16. The Quakers presented a petition to his Majesty, in favour of the American colonies.

March 17. The rev. Mr. Newnham, one of the minor canons of the cathedral of Bristol, having a desire to measure the depth of Pen Park hole, a remarkable cavern, about four miles from Bristol, advanced to a declivity at the mouth of the hole, but as he was preparing to let down his line, the ground gave way under him, and he was engulphed in the sight of several friends who accompanied him, but who could not render him any assistance; his body, after five weeks fruitless attempts, was found floating on the water at the bottom of the hole, by a man who had the courage to be let down for that purpose.

March 18. A terrible fire broke out at Mr. Hopkin's, hosier, the corner of Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, which entirely consumed the same, and greatly damaged two adjoining houses; Mrs. Hopkins had nearly reached the street door, but recollecting she had left her children, returned, but was unable to get back; she flung herself out from the top of the house, but though she was caught in a blanket, she expired shortly afterwards, the eldest daughter 19 years of age, threw herself into the street and was dreadfully bruised, the youngest daughter and a servant maid fell victims to the flames, and another servant by falling into the street was much injured; all the stock in trade and furniture were destroyed.

March 19. The sailors belonging to the ships lying at Shields and Sunderland, began, in a very riotous manner, to stop all the ships bound for London with coals, by going on board, insulting the captains, and unbending their sails; the Scots Greys and the 31st regiment being called in speedily reduced the rioters.

At Newcastle, a fire happened in a straw loft belonging to Mrs. Bascubee, at the Bull Inn, which communicated with great rapidity to 32 outhouses which were entirely consumed, together with a wheelwright's shop, and a barn full of wheat, and other damage to the value of 3000*l.*

March 22. The East India company were informed officially from the treasury, that they had nothing farther to expect from government, for expences they had incurred in taking the Manillas, and that as the Act which obliges the Company to export, annually, a certain quantity of linen cloth, was near expiring, an application would be made to Parliament to renew it.

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Mr. Edmund Burke made his conciliatory propositions with respect to the revolted colonies, prefaced with a speech of extraordinary eloquence and close reasoning, they were, however, negatived by a large majority.

March 23. A petition was presented to his Majesty by the American merchants, praying him to withhold his assent to the bill for restraining the trade and fisheries of Massachussets bay, &c.

March 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia.

To continue an act for allowing the free importation of Irish salted provisions.

And to several local and private bills.

March 25. His grace the duke of Athol was installed Grand Master of the ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

March 27. A fire broke out at a rope warehouse in Narrow-street, Limehouse, which destroyed 27 houses, and two deal yards, together with all the furniture and vast quantities of pitch, tar, rosin, old junk, &c.

March 30. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For restraining the trade of New England, and the fisheries of that Colony on the banks of Newfoundland.

The Thames navigation, and Oxford canal bills.

And to several local and private bills.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Martinico, and another along the Barbary coast, the first destroyed the fortifications of the island, and the latter those of Oran, besides doing other considerable damage.

March 31. The following flag officers were promoted by his Majesty;—

Sir Thomas Frankland, bart., and the duke of Bolton, to be admirals of the white.

Francis Geary, esq. to be admiral of the blue.

Sir Piercy Brett, knt. James Young, esq. and Sir John Moore, bart. to be vice admirals of the red.

Samuel Greaves, esq., William Parry, esq. and the hon. Augustus Keppel, to be vice admirals of the white.

Sir P. Dennis, Matthew Buckle, esq. and Robert Mann, esq. to be vice-admirals of the blue.

Clark Gayton, esq. John Barker, esq. and Sir Richard Spry, knt. to be rear admirals of the red.

John Montagu, esq. Sir Robert Harland, bart. and James Sayer, esq. to be rear admirals of the red.

Lord viscount Howe to be rear admiral of the white.

The earl Ferrers, H. Pigot, esq. M. Shuldham, esq. Sir J. Knight, and J. Vaughan, esq. to be rear admirals of the white.

John Lloyd, Robert Duff, John Reynolds, esq. Sir H. Palliser, bart. the hon. James Byron, and John earl of Bristol, to be rear admirals of the blue.

April 1. Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, on the resignation of the earl of Bristol.

John Parry, a person of fortune, was executed at Shrewsbury for plundering the wreck of the ship Charming Nancy, off the coast of Anglesey, in 1773.

April 4. The earl of Bristol attended a levee at St. James's, and resigned all the places he held under government.

April 5. A lease for 21 years, of the place of one of the coal meters, of the city of London, was sold at Guildhall, to Mr. Tompkins for 6050*l*.

April 8. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, recommending them to settle Buckingham house upon the Queen, in case she survived his Majesty.

April 10. The city of London presented an address, remonstrance, and petition on the subject of American affairs, justifying the resistance of the colonies, and praying the dismissal of the ministers who advised coercive measures; Mr. Wilkes as Lord Mayor attended officially to present this petition, and he was cautioned not to address his Majesty: the King replied, that it was with the utmost astonishment he found any of his subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition of the colonies, and that having entire confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, he should steadily pursue those measures which they recommended, in support of the constitutional rights of Great Britain.

April 11. General Elliot, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, went to the castle at Dublin, and resigned all his employments.

The French issued orders to all their seaports, prohibiting the taking in of cargoes for the English colonies, informing them who did so, that it would be at their own risk.

April 12. The lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, wrote to the Lord Mayor, informing him, that his Majesty

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would not receive on the throne any address, remonstrance, or petition of the Lord Mayor, and aldermen, but in their corporate capacity.

The earl of Effingham retired from the military service without selling out as usual, urging as a reason, that he would not enforce the measures against America in a military capacity, which he had opposed as a legislator.

April 13. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jersey, Pensylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, and the West India islands.

For appointing commissioners to execute the land tax act.

For vesting part of the garden of Lincoln's-inn, in the accountant general of the Court of Chancery, and for erecting offices thereon.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

To explain and amend an act to prevent frauds in the manufacture of hats, the woollen, and divers other trades.

And to several local and private bills.

April 19. A detachment of 900 men, under the command of lieut. colonel Smith and major Pitcairne, was ordered by general Gage to march to Concord, to seize a quantity of military stores; on their arrival at Lexington, they found the militia of the town embodied, who, being ordered to disperse, and refusing, the detachment fired upon them, and killed eight of the militia, and wounded several, this was the first blood drawn in the unhappy contest between Great Britain and her American colonies: the troops then proceeded to Concord, and destroyed some guns and other carriages, and threw some gunpowder and ball into the river; a skirmish happened at the bridge between the King's troops and the provincials, in which the latter had the advantage.

April 21. Generals Burgoyne and Clinton sailed for Boston on board the Cerberus man of war.

April 24. A commission passed the great seal, appointing rear admiral Duff, governor and commander in chief of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

April 26. The House of Commons resolved itself into a committee to considerof his Majesty's message relative to Buckingham house, when they declared their opinion, that the house now known by the name of the Queen's house, should be settled upon her Majesty in lieu of Somerset house, in case she should survive his Majesty, and that Somerset-house be vested in the Crown for the purpose of erecting and establishing certain public offices.

April 27. At Flamstead Hill, Chatham, Bexley, and parts adjacent, three suns were seen, this phenomenon happened between one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the two mock suns were nearly as luminous as the real one.

Lord North made several motions in the House of Commons, for encouragment of the fisheries at Newfoundland, proposing bounties for the importation of cod, whale oil, &c.

A Dutch galliot was set on fire by lightning off the Land's-end, she was consumed and all on board perished.

The Grenville, East Indiaman, having lord Pigot on board, sailed for Bombay, of which place his lordship was lately appointed governor.

April 28. Twenty-four transports, with troops on board, sailed for Boston, in America.

April 30. A great storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, devastated the midland counties, particularly Northampton and Buckingham, several persons were killed by the lightning, the storm also reached London, but did no particular damage.

May 1. Lord Petre, attended by all the great officers of the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, laid the first stone of Freemason's hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

May 2. A fire broke out at Mr. Coverdale's, biscuit baker, at Wapping-wall, which raged with great violence for several hours, and burnt down twenty houses.

May 4. A mail, with government despatches, arrived from New York, which brought intelligence that some insurgents had assembled in Cumberland county, and committed one of the judges and several of the King's officers to gaol, and threatened all who should presume to carry into effect any of the late Acts of Parliament respecting the Colonies.

The charity children, to the amount of 5000 and upwards, attended divine service, according to ancient custom at St. Pauls, the sermon was preached by Dr. Ogle, dean of Westminster.

May 6. Lieut. general John Irwin, appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

May 9. The tunnel at Norwood-hill, on the line of the canal navigation from Chesterfield to the river Trent was completed, and three vessels sailed through it

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with 300 people on board, the tunnel is 2550 yards long, 12 feet high, and nine feet three inches wide, and 36 yards in the deepest part below the surface of the earth.

May 10. Her Majesty, Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark and Norway, sister to his Majesty, died at Zell of a malignant fever.

Addresses of condolence were presented by the two Houses of Parliament to his Majesty on the death of his sister, the queen of Denmark.

The American congress having met at Philadelphia, came to a resolution to raise an army, and issue a large paper currency on the security of the "United Colonies," the name they adopted and were to be distinguished by in future.

Beaumont Hotham, esq. appointed one of the barons of the exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood.

The case of Macklin against Clarke, Aldus, and others, for a riot and conspiracy, was called on in the court of King's-bench, when a compromise was entered into at the suggestion of the Court, and agreed to, the defendants were to take 100*l.* in tickets for the benefit of Macklin, and a like sum for the benefit of his daughter; lord Mansfield declared the law that the right of hissing and applauding at a theatre was unquestionable, but there was a wide distinction between expressing the natural sensations of the mind, as they arose from what was seen and heard, and executing a preconcerted plan to hiss a performer in a part of acknowledged excellence, and drive him from the theatre, and thereby promote his ruin.

May 11. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection at the rehearsal, and at the church, amounted to 856*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

May 15. Edmund Burke, esq., presented to the House of Commons a representation and remonstrance from the general assembly of New York, but after a warm and interesting debate, it was rejected.

May 17. The forts of Crownpoint and Ticonderoga were taken by a party of Americans under the command of colonels Allen and Easton, without loss on either side.

May 22. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To enable the different Universities to hold in perpetuity the copyright of books given or bequeathed to them for the advancement of learning.

To repeal an act against erecting cottages.

To empower justices of the peace to administer oaths relative to the poor.

And to several local and private bills.

May 23. The shipwrights at Chatham, to the number of 180, refused to work, the secretary of the admiralty went down there to inquire into the nature of their grievances.

May 24. The duchess of Kingston, appeared in the court of King's bench, and entered into a recognizance to answer an indictment for bigamy.

May 25. The linen and carpet manufactories of Mr. Cheap, at Edinburgh, were burnt to the ground, and all the warehouses attached to them, and a considerable quantity of goods therein.

May 26. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For settling Buckingham house on the Queen in lieu of Somerset house.

For redeeming one million of 3 per cent. annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

For granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund for the service of the present year.

For the support of the civil government of Quebec.

For the encouragement of the fisheries carried on from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe.

For giving a public reward for the discovery of a northern passage to the west or southern ocean of America.

To enable the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to serve in Parliament, in the room of such members as shall die during the recess.

And to several local and private bills.

After which, his Majesty put an end to the session, by a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he thanked them for their late mark of attention to the queen, and concurring in the measures taken by Parliament in reference to America, he assured the Houses that he had every reason to expect the continuance of peace with the powers of Europe, the House was then prorogued to the 27th of July next.

May 28. A new ship, the port Morant, Rafles, from Jamaica to London, laden with 600 hogsheads of sugar, and several puncheons of rum, struck on a place called the Hog Styes, in the windward passage, when both ship and cargo were totally

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lost, the crew, and passengers were saved after enduring great hardships.

May 31. One hundred pieces of cannon of a light construction, and ten thousand stand of arms were shipped from the tower for America.

June 1. The earl of Bristol recovered a verdict of 300*l.* damages against the printer of a Morning paper, for a libel inserted in that paper against his lordship.

June 7. Robert and Daniel Perreau received sentence of death for forgery.

June 8. His excellency count de Guignes, the French ambassador, arrived at his house in Great George-street, from France, after obtaining a decree in the Chatelet, against one of his secretaries, who had accused him of gaming in the English funds.

June 12. His most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI. was solemnly crowned in the cathedral church at Rheims.

General Gage issued a proclamation offering a pardon in the King's name to such of the Americans as should lay down their arms, excepting only Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, and that all who did not comply and accept it, should be treated as rebels and traitors.

June 17. The Americans having thrown up some works for the defence of Boston, at a place called Bunker's-hill, were attacked by major-general Howe, and brigadier general Pigot, with 2000 troops, and, after a severe and sanguinary contest, the works were carried, and the Provincials driven out, the loss of the King's troops in killed and wounded amounted to 1054, of whom 226 were killed, of the latter were 19 commissioned officers, and 70 officers were wounded during the contest, Charlestown was set on fire and totally consumed; the loss of the Provincials, as stated by themselves, amounted only to 450 killed, wounded, and missing.

A house in Chiswell-street, building for Mr. Gilbert, fell down, and buried twelve men in the ruins, three of whom were taken up dead, and the others so wounded as to render recovery doubtful.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin was elected one of the Delegates to the continental congress in America.

June 21. The court of proprietors of East India stock, declared the half-yearly dividend to be 3 per cent. from Christmas to Midsummer.

June 23. An entertainment, called a regatta, borrowed from the Venetians, was exhibited on the Thames and at Ranelagh gardens, and being a new amusement in this country, attracted a great assemblage of persons.

June 26. Messrs. Plomer and Hart, sheriffs of London, waited on his Majesty, at St. James's, the former addressed his Majesty, requesting to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the humble address of the City on the throne, his Majesty replied that he would receive it on Friday next, at the levee; Mr. Plomer then said, that the Livery had resolved not to deliver their address, unless his Majesty would receive it on the throne, his Majesty answered, that he was ever ready to receive their addresses and petitions, but he was to judge where.

June 29. His Majesty granted a patent incorporating the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin, for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing orphan children of decayed seamen of his Majesty's navy.

July 2. A grand Spanish armada, which had been some months in preparation, consisting of eight ships of the line, with frigates and bomb vessels, attacked the city of Algiers, and on the 7th miscarried in the attempt.

July 6. The representatives of the United Colonies of America, issued a declaration, signed by John Hancock, their President, setting forth the causes and necessity for their taking up arms.

July 8. The American colonists, by their delegates, sent a long and spirited address to their fellow subjects in Great Britain, stating their grievances and future intentions, it was signed John Hancock, president.

July 10. The royal regiment of artillery quartered at Woolwich, were reviewed by his Majesty on Blackheath.

July 11. Colonel Hugh earl Percy, appointed a major general in America only.

A fire broke out at a soap boilers in Dorchester, which raged with great violence, and before it could be subdued, destroyed nearly 40 dwelling-houses, chiefly belonging to poor people.

July 13. William Beard, esq. appointed a Welch judge.

July 27. Both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday, the 14th September.

July 31. An express arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the arrival of the Endeavour, captain Cooke, at Portsmouth from the South Seas.

Aug. 1. A fire broke out at an auctioneer's in the Old Bailey, which entirely consumed

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the same, and property to the value of 3000*l*.

Aug. 2. A commission passed the great seal, appointing general Gage, commander in chief over all North America.

Aug. 4. Four companies of the royal artillery embarked at Woolwich for America.

Aug. 5. A commission was appointed to try capt. Roche for the alleged murder of capt. Ferguson at the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 7. His grace the duke of Newcastle gave a very splendid regatta, at his seat, Oatlands, Surrey, at which were present, the prince of Wales, and the princess Amelia, and a great many persons of rank and fashion.

Aug. 9. Captain Cooke, lately returned from the South Seas on a voyage of discovery, had the honour of presenting to his Majesty several maps and charts made during the progress of his voyage.

Aug. 13. The widow Campion, keeper of the George Inn, at Wanstead, was found murdered, with a cooper of Limehouse, lying dead by her side with his throat cut, from circumstances that transpired at the coroner's inquest, it appeared that in consequence of her refusal to marry the cooper, he murdered her, and then committed suicide.

The war office issued orders for all officers and subalterns, who were absent on furloughs, to join their regiments immediately.

Aug. 23. A proclamation was issued for suppressing sedition and rebellion, it was read by the heralds at Temple Bar, the Royal Exchange, &c.

An order of council was issued prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coastways of gunpowder, arms, or ammunition, for three months.

The Provincials destroyed the lighthouse on Thatcher's island, in Boston road, with a view to decoy the King's ships by false lights to their destruction.

Aug. 25. A prosecution was commenced by government against the rev. John Horne, for an advertisement signed by him from the Constitutional Society, respecting the American colonies, and all the printers of the papers in which it appeared had notice that ex officio informations had been filed against them.

Aug. 28. Died, George Faulkner, alderman of Dublin, the favorite printer of dean Swift.

Aug. 31. Died, Mr. Foulis, printer to the university of Glasgow, celebrated for his beautiful editions of the Greek and Latin classics.

Sept. 1. The States general have prohibited the exportation of ammunition from any of the united Provinces, to any of the British American colonies.

The Parliament was further prorogued by Proclamation, to Thursday, the 26th day of October.

Sept. 5. A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Windrush, in Gloucestershire, five horses drawing a load of barley were struck dead, the flood which succeeded this storm, laid the low grounds about Oxford under water, which did considerable damage.

Sept. 8. A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in the towns between Bath and Shrewsbury; at Oxford it was also felt, and as far as Swansea, in South Wales, where chimnies were thrown down, and houses cracked by the violence of the shock.

Sept. 11. At St. John's in Newfoundland, a tempest arose which elevated the sea 30 feet, by which 700 boats, and the people belonging to them were totally lost, as were also eleven ships, and the greater part of the crews; on shore several persons were killed, and at Havre de Grace 300 boats were lost.

Sept. 13. The inhabitants of Manchester presented an address to his Majesty, deprecating the rebellion in America, and promising to support with their lives and fortunes such measures as his Majesty should think necessary for the punishment of rebellion, in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

Similar addresses were presented from Lancaster, Leicester, and Liverpool.

Capt. Roche petitioned the judges at the Old Bailey, to take his trial for a supposed murder, for which he had already been tried and honourably acquitted, but there being a special commission ordered for that purpose, his petition could not be admitted.

Sept. 15. The Charming Nancy, from Boston, arrived at Plymouth, with general Gage's lady on board, and 170 sick and wounded soldiers, who could get no relief at Boston, the scarcity of provisions was so great there that general Gage was obliged to supply the people from the King's stores.

Sept. 16. Mrs. Rudd was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey to take her trial for forgery, but pleading that she had been admitted King's evidence against the Perreau's, she was remanded, to take the

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opinion of the judges as to her liability to be tried for the offence charged against her.

A vessel coming up the river Thames staved a boat, in which were three men and a woman, besides the waterman, one man was killed and another mortally wounded.

Sept. 20. A violent storm of thunder and lightning fell at Oxford and Salisbury, which deluged the streets, damaged a house in Holywell-street, and did other mischief.

On the next day another storm happened at Leeds in Yorkshire, when four or five persons were killed by the lightning and several cattle.

Robert Ainslie, esq. was appointed his Majesty's ambassador to the Ottoman court in the room of John Murray, esq. deceased.

Sept. 24. The justices of the peace at their quarter sessions held at Hick's-hall, agreed to address his Majesty, expressive of their readiness to support such measures, as might be necessary to reduce the American colonies to obedience.

Sept. 28. A fire broke out at Mr. Cooksley's, a turner, in Russel-street, Covent-garden, which burnt seven houses, and greatly damaged, several others, Mr. Cooksley's son, and an apprentice perished in the flames.

Sept. 29. Mr. alderman Sawbridge, elected Lord Mayor of London.

Aldermen Hayley and Newnham were sworn in sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Oct. 3. A heavy rain swelled the river Tyne so much, that the water overflowed the east end of the town of Haddington, in Scotland, and threatened the destruction of the town, the people climbed up to the roofs of the houses to escape the deluge, and houses, mills, furniture, and cattle were seen floating together, but no lives were lost.

Oct. 4. His Majesty, the king of Denmark, forbade his subjects giving any assistance to the American colonies, engaged in open war against England.

Oct. 6. A fire broke out at a blockmaker's near Rotherhithe church, which consumed that and a sailmaker's adjoining, and 17 other houses, besides workshops, warehouses, and large quantities of timber.

Oct. 11. The gentlemen, merchants, and traders of the city of London, presented an address, memorial, and petition, to his Majesty, and signed by 1171 names, praying, amongst other things, that hostilities may cease between England and America and that means might be adopted for reconciling the unhappy controversy.

A petition from Bristol was presented by Edmund Burke, esq., to his Majesty, in favour of the Americans.

Oct. 14. A counter petition signed by 941 persons was presented to his Majesty, by the merchants and traders of London, disapproving of the proceedings of the American colonies.

The Livery of London presented an address to his Majesty, signed by 1029 liverymen against the proceedings of the American colonists, and promising their support to maintain the rights of the crown.

Oct. 19. A dreadful storm, accompanied with heavy rain, devastated Leeds in Yorkshire and its neighbourhood, it lasted 36 hours, without intermission, the water inundated the neighbourhood, washing away great quantities of grain and several dwelling houses, and other buildings, cows, horses, sheep, &c. were drowned, and 1000 cart loads of coals were swept away from Ferrybridge; Swellington, Otley, and Calverley bridges were thrown down, and the driver and seven horses belonging to Caves waggon were lost near Wakefield bridge; at Liverpool several small craft were sunk, and 15 vessels were driven on shore, and most of the crews were drowned. Two packets from Parkgate to Dublin, the Nonpareil and Trevor, foundered at sea and all on board perished. At Holyhead five vessels were wrecked within sight of the harbour, and a packet boat bound from thence to Dublin was lost and 36 passengers on board were drowned. The North of Scotland suffered severely by the same storm, which was the severest and most dreadful in its consequences that had been known for several years.

Oct. 20. The fort of Chamblee, in Canada, surrendered by capitulation to the Americans commanded by Major Browne.

Oct. 23. Stephen Sayre, esq. being charged on oath with high treason, was taken into custody, and committed prisoner to the tower.

Oct. 26. Both Houses of Parliament met, when his Majesty opened the session by a speech from the throne, in which he entered fully into the state of affairs in North America, and stating the rebellion was become general, and indicated a purpose of establishing an independent empire, that it was too important to give up colonies which had been planted by the industry, and nursed, and protected by the blood and treasure of the present state, that it be-

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came necessary to put a speedy end to these disorders by the most decisive exertions, and for that purpose his Majesty had encreased his naval establishment, and greatly augmented his land forces, he also noticed that he had received friendly offers of foreign assistance, and that he saw no probability that the measures which might be adopted by Parliament would be interrupted with any disputes with foreign powers.

Oct. 27. The Bedford, a new ship of 74 guns, was launched at Woolwich, this ship was seasoned on a new plan, invented by Humphrey Jackson, esq. F.R.S. and approved by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Oct. 28. Lord Mansfield admitted Mr. Sayre to bail, and he having entered into recognizance, was discharged from the Tower.

Oct. 30. The House of Lords waited upon his Majesty with their address, and were graciously received.

Oct. 31. Sir Peter Parker was appointed commodore, and second in command on the American station.

The House of Commons waited upon his Majesty with an address upon his speech from the throne.

Nov. 1. The town of St. George, in the island of Grenada, was almost entirely consumed by fire.

Nov. 2. St. John's fort in Canada, surrendered to the Americans by capitulation.

Nov. 9. His grace the duke of Grafton resigned the seals of office.

Nov. 10. William earl of Dartmouth, appointed keeper of the privy seal, and Thomas viscount Weymouth, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries for the southern department.

Lord George Sackville Germaine, appointed one of his Majesty's secretaries of state for the American department.

Nov. 12. The town of Montreal in Canada, surrendered, by capitulation, to the Americans under the command of general Montgomery.

Nov. 13. General Gage arrived in London from Boston in America.

Nov. 14. A violent storm arose on the eastern coasts of Great Britain, and the opposite continent, which did immense damage; the Cranbrooke, of London, 500 tons burthen, was wrecked off the Goodwin sands, and the crew, with difficulty, saved.

Nov. 16. The House of Commons rejected Mr. Burke's conciliatory bill by a large majority, there being 105 for it, and 210 against it.

George Colman, esq. was appointed serjeant at arms to his Majesty, and to attend the Speaker of the House of Commons when the Parliament sat.

Nov. 17. A fire broke out at the Blue Bell alehouse, at Swaffham, in Norfolk, which communicated to several adjoining dwellings, it burnt with great rapidity, and nearly 30 houses were consumed, one man was killed in falling from the top of one of the houses.

Nov. 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For continuing a duty on malt, mum, cyder and perry.

And to several private and local bills.

Nov. 22. Died, Sir John Hill, knight of the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa, botanist to the royal garden at Kew, &c.

Nov. 23. Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the revolted provinces during the continuance of the rebellion, for repealing the Boston port bill, and the fishery restraining bills, which were agreed to without a division.

David Roche, esq. was admitted to bail on the charge of the murder of captain Ferguson.

Nov. 30. The Royal Society re-elected Sir John Pringle, bart. their president for the year ensuing.

Dec. 4. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

To enable his Majesty to call out and assemble the militia in all cases of rebellion, in any part of the British dominions.

And to several other bills.

Dec. 5. His Majesty was pleased to incorporate the governor, deputy governor, &c. of Greenwich Hospital into one body politic, by the name of "The Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen, at Greenwich in Kent.

The Norwich stage coach was attacked by seven highwaymen on Epping forest, three of whom were shot dead by the guard, but his ammunition falling, he was shot dead himself, and the remainder of the gang robbed the passengers.

Dec. 9. The assembly of Rhode island passed an act, confiscating the estates of Thomas Hutchinson, late governor of Massachussets bay, Gilbert de Blois, Dr. Moffett and others, to be sold for the use of the public, and the amount applied to the defence of the liberty of America; the cause assigned was, that they were traitors to the liberty of America.

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Dec. 11. Sir Joshua Reynolds was elected president of the Royal Academy for the ensuing year.

Dec. 12. A fire broke out at a house at Exbridge, Exeter, a number of poor persons lodged in the upper part of the house, perished in the flames, ten bodies were found, but the remainder were burnt to ashes, two houses were burnt and several damaged.

Dec. 13. The Abbey, Herbert, from Virginia to Liverpool was wrecked on the Stags, near Kenrull, Ireland, the captain, his mate, and two of the crew only escaped.

Dec. 14. Capt. David Roche was tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, of the murder of capt. Ferguson; at the same session, Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Rudd, concerned in the forgery with the Perreau's was also tried and acquitted.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, Stephen Sayre, esq., in consequence of no bill being preferred against him, moved to have his recognizance discharged which was granted.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To prohibit all trade and intercourse with the North American colonies, now in a state of rebellion.

To encourage adventurers to make a discovery of a northern passage from Europe, by British subjects only, to the Western or Southern ocean of America, and for penetrating to the North pole.

For better regulating the marine forces on shore.

And to several local and private bills.

The Rockingham, transport, was lost about ten miles from Cork, there were three companies of the 32d regiment on board, lieut. Marsh and wife, ensign Sandeman, lieut. Barker's wife, and 90 soldiers, besides the captain and crew, were drowned.

About 40 American prisoners, among them col. Allen, arrived in England, on board the Adamant, they were lodged in Pendennis castle, and liberally treated, they were shortly afterwards sent back to America to be exchanged.

Dec. 25. General Burgoyne arrived in town from Boston, which he left on the 5th instant, the troops at that time were well supplied.

Dec. 26. Sir Peter Parker, in his Majesty's ship, Bristol, sailed from Portsmouth for America, having lord Cornwallis on board.

Dec. 31. The Americans attempted to take Quebec by a coup de main, but were defeated with a loss of 60 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners, among the slain were general Montgomery, captain M'Pherson, two other captains, and three lieutenants, col. Arnold, and several other officers were taken prisoners.

Dec. 31. Sir George Macartney, K.B. appointed captain-general, and governor in chief of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago in America.

Died, Thomas Weston, the celebrated comedian.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1774, TO DECEMBER 12, 1775.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8870	Males -	10,134
Females -	8753	Females -	10,380
In all	17,629	In all	20,514

Decrease in the burials this year 370.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7496
Between two and five	2078
Five and ten	717
Ten and twenty	674
Twenty and thirty	1535
Thirty and forty	1789
Forty and fifty	1894
Fifty and sixty	1589
Sixty and seventy	1291
Seventy and eighty	1035
Eighty and ninety	418
Ninety and a hundred	73
A hundred	1
A hundred and six	1

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1775			
Navy - - -	1,674,059	15	10
Ordnance - - -	260,807	6	10
Army - - -	1,507,001	9	9
Deficiencies - -	607,974	10	7
Miscellaneous - -	166,559	12	9
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament			

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	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax 3s. in the pound	1,500,000	0	0
Malt	750,000	0	0
Sinking Fund, 5th Jan.	11,239	10	0
Ditto 5th April	884,447	3	10
Ditto growing produce	1,904,313	6	1
Exchequer bills renewed	1,250,000	0	0
Profits on a lottery	150,000	0	0
American revenues	15,000	0	0
Gum Seneca	5,000	0	0
French prize money	17,000	0	0
Sale of ceded islands	50,000	0	0
Sundry supplies, consisting of surplus duties, &c.	22,246	9	0
Total	6,559,247	4	11
Surplus of ways and means	1,002,793	6	2

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	87..88	144..146	153..157
July	87..88	141..142	151..152

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 50s.	24s.	17s.
July 46s.	23s..24s.	16s.

Quartern loaf 7¼ and 8¼.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive 396.

1776, Jan. 1. The town of Norfolk, in Virginia, was burnt by the King's troops.

Jan. 3. A proclamation was issued offering bounties for able bodied and ordinary seamen and landsmen, to serve in his Majesty's fleets.

Three hundred German recruits arrived at Dover, under the command of colonel Scheiter.

Jan. 7. A great fall of snow, followed by an intense frost, began in England, and continued a long time, the barometer sunk two or three degrees lower than the great frost in 1739, the river Thames was entirely frozen over at Mortlake: the natural consequence of such severe weather was great distress and privations among the poor all over the country, they were, however, alleviated by the liberal donations of the more wealthy class of the people.

Jan. 8. The river Stour, which runs through Canterbury, was so swelled by heavy rains, that the streets contiguous to the river were one continued torrent, and most of the houses were filled with water to the heighth of four feet, the distress and confusion occasioned by the deluge was considerable.

His Majesty reviewed, on Clapham common, the first and second battalions of foot lately arrived from Gibraltar, after which they were ordered to prepare for embarkation to America.

Jan. 11. The wind blew so hard that the tide ran up the river Thames, at the rate of six miles an hour, several vessels were driven from their moorage by its violence.

Jan. 15. Her royal highness the duchess of Gloucester was safely delivered at Rome of a prince, who was on the 12th of Feb. baptized by the name of Frederick William.

Jan. 16. Lieut. general George Augustus Elliott, appointed governor of Gibralter, in the room of Edward Cornwallis, deceased.

Jan. 17. Robert and Daniel Perreau, twin brothers, were executed at Tyburn for forgery, the concourse of people to witness this execution was immense, they each delivered written declarations asserting their ignorance of the forgery, and attributing their fate to the artifices of Mrs. Rudd.

Jan. 25. The trial of the duchess of Kingston for bigamy, was fixed for the 15th April, before the House of Peers.

Jan. 31. A subscription was entered into for the relief of the British soldiers in America, 1650*l.* was subscribed.

Circular letters were sent to all justices of the peace recommending the enforcement of the act of the 17th of Geo. II. for apprehending and punishing rogues and vagabonds.

Feb. 1. A proclamation was issued by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, laying an embargo on all provisions of whatever kind, except to Great Britain, or the British dominions.

Feb. 2. A gentle thaw succeeded the very severe frost which had continued so long.

Feb. 3. The following flag officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted;—

Sir James Douglas, George lord Edgecumbe, Samuel Graves, William Parry, and the hon. Augustus Kepple, to be vice admirals of the red.

The duke of Cumberland, John Amherst, Sir P. Denis, Matthew Buckle, and Robert Mann, to be vice admirals of the blue.

Clark Gayton to be vice admiral of the white.

John Montagu, Sir R. Harland, and James Sayer, rear admirals of the red.

Lord Howe, earl of Ferrers, H. Pigot, M. Shuldham, to be vice-admirals of the blue.

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John Vaughan, John Lloyd, and Robert Duff, to be rear admirals of the red.

John Reynolds, and Sir H. Palliser, to be rear admirals of the white.

Feb. 6. Sir Theodore S. Janssen resigned his situation as Chamberlain of the City of London, by reason of age and infirmity.

Feb. 8. Sir Robert Ainslie appointed ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, took his leave preparatory to proceeding on his embassy.

Feb. 10. The Lord Chancellor appointed high steward on the approaching trial of the duchess of Kingston.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1776.

Berkshire, Hugh Watts, esq.
Bedfordshire, Christopher Tower, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Robert Campbell, esq.
Cumberland, Roger Williamson, esq.
Cheshire, John Astley, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Richard Reynolds, esq.
Cornwall, John Elliot, esq.
Devonshire, John Baring, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Meech, esq.
Derbyshire, Bache Thornhill, esq.
Essex, Richard French Muilman, esq.
Gloucestershire, Henry Lippincot, esq.
Hants, John Walter, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Harwood, esq.
Herefordshire, James King, esq.
Kent, William Philip Perryn, esq.
Leicestershire, Robert Haymes.
Lincolnshire, Samuel Kerry Thorold, esq.
Monmouthshire, Philip Meakins Hardwick, esq.
Northumberland, John Askew, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir J. Isham, bart.
Norfolk, Nicholas Styleman, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Abel Smith, esq.
Oxfordshire, Oldfield Bowles, esq.
Rutlandshire, Henry Sharpe, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Jeff. Powys, esq.
Somersetshire, Thomas W. Morgan, esq.
Staffordshire, William Tennant, esq.
Suffolk, John Frere, esq.
Surrey, George Ward, esq.
Sussex, Edward Hutchinson, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir Thomas Gooch, bart.
Worcestershire, Josiah Dineley, esq.
Wiltshire, William Northey, esq.
Yorkshire, Giles Earle, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Hughes, esq.
Brecknockshire, Walter Watkins, esq.
Cardiganshire, Edward Vaughan, esq.
Caermarthenshire, W. H. Dyer, esq.
Caernarvonshire, J. Coytmore Pugh, esq.
Denbighshire, John Humberston Cawley, esq.
Flintshire, Robert Foulkes, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Hurst, esq.
Merionethshire, William Williams, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Procter, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Harries, esq.
Radnorshire, Richard Davies, esq.

Feb. 14. Lord North appointed governor of the Turkey company in the room of the late earl of Radnor.

Feb. 16. Lord Weymouth laid before the House of Peers copies of the following treaties;—

With the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel.

With the duke of Brunswick;—and

With the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Feb. 20. This being the day appointed for the choice of Chamberlain for the city of London; alderman Wilkes and alderman Hopkins were put in nomination, when alderman Wilkes having the greatest shew of hands was declared duly elected, but a poll was demanded by the other candidate.

Feb. 21. Count de Guignes, the French ambassador, received letters of recall from his court, and M. Garnier was appointed Chargé des affaires till another ambassador was nominated.

An order of council was issued prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder for a further term of three months.

Feb. 22. Died, Mr. Joseph Collyer, translator of the 'Death of Abel,' the 'Messiah,' &c. from the German, and author of several useful works on geography.

Feb. 27. This day the poll finally closed for Chamberlain of the city of London, when the numbers were;—

Alderman Hopkins	2887
Alderman Wilkes	2710

upon which Mr. Hopkins was declared duly elected.

A mutiny happened among the transports and recruits confined in the Savoy prison, when forty made their escape by breaking through a window next the water side, and getting over the wall, a soldier ordered them to stop, and on their refusal fired, and killed the last man, upon which the rest surrendered.

Lord viscount Pitt, son of the earl of Chatham, resigned his commission as an ensign in the 47th regiment, now at Boston, being determined not to serve in the war

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between the mother country and the colonies.

Feb. 29. Orders were issued to the contractors to have transports in readiness at Stade, on or before the 6th day of March, to take 22,000 Germans on board; and orders were sent to Cork to provision 50 sail, which were to arrive there about the 20th of the same month.

The colony of Antigua presented a magnificent sword set with diamonds, to Sir Ralph Payne, in testimony of their gratitude and approbation of his conduct during his administration of the affairs of that island.

Died, suddenly, Sir John Burland, knt. one of the barons of the court of exchequer.

March 1. A peace was signed between the East India company and the Mahrattas at Loonan, upon terms advantageous to the Company.

March 2. A fire broke out in the warehouse of Cox and Bigg, printers in the Savoy, which destroyed the printing office, the dwelling houses of the partners, and two warehouses filled with books belonging to Mr. Cadell, and Mr. Elmsley of the Strand.

March 4. The House of Commons addressed his Majesty, soliciting that the foreign troops in British pay be clothed with the manufactures of Great Britain, his Majesty promised to use his endeavours to comply with their request.

March 13. Upwards of 200 waggons of a light construction, and several chests of fire arms were shipped in the river Thames for America.

March 14. The thanks of the court of common council were voted to Dr. Richard Price for his "Observations on Civil Liberty," and the freedom of the City in a gold box value 50*l*.

March 17. The troops of his Majesty evacuated Boston.

The Swift, victualling ship, bound for America, took fire off the island of Portland, and burnt to the water's edge, only part of the crew were saved.

March 19. His Majesty reviewed several detachments of the three regiments of foot guards destined for America.

March 20. At a quarterly meeting of the court of proprietors of East India stock, it appeared that the debt due to government, on the 1st instant, was reduced from 1,400,000*l*. to 420,000*l*. and that the affairs of the Company were in other respects in a good situation.

Mr. Wilkes moved in the House of Commons for a more fair and equal representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, but the motion was negatived without a division.

March 21. The duke of Bridgewater's canal, from Runcorn to Manchester, was completed, and the vessels went through it to Manchester the two days following.

March 22. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, and presented an address to his Majesty, praying a speedy termination to the war with America, and hoping that before further means were employed, that the most clear and unambiguous specification of the terms, intended to be granted to the colonies, should precede the operations of his Majesty's armaments. To which address, his Majesty replied, "That he deplored the miseries which the colonies had brought upon themselves by an unjustifiable resistance to the constitutional authority of the kingdom, and that he should be ready, and happy, to alleviate those miseries whenever that authority was established, to obtain which, he would pursue the most proper and effectual means."

March 23. The American Congress issued a proclamation empowering the inhabitants of the colonies to cruise on the ships of their enemies, and regulating the distribution of prize money, &c.

Died, Dr. Robert James, author of the Medical Dictionary, and inventor of the celebrated fever powders known by his name.

March 24. Died, Mr. John Harrison, constructor of the time keeper for discovering the longitude at sea, and for which he received a Parliamentary reward.

March 25. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

To discontinue the duties payable on the importation of tallow, hogslard, and grease for a limited time.

For defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia.

To rectify mistakes in the names of commissioners of land tax.

For better securing a fund belonging to certain persons of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, applicable to charitable uses.

And to several local and private bills.

April 2. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For the better supply of marines and seamen to serve in his Majesty's ships of war and on board merchantmen.

For vesting certain estates, now held in

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trust for the benefit of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, in the commissioners and governors of the said Hospital.

And to several local and private bills.

April 4. The Brunswick troops sailed from Spithead for America, and were followed next day by general Burgoyne and colonel Phillips.

April 5. The House of Commons adjourned to Thursday the 18th instant.

Sir Richard Perryn appointed one of the barons of the exchequer, in the room of Sir John Burland, deceased, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

Died, suddenly, whilst administering the sacrament, by the bursting of a blood vessel, the rev. Mr. Granger, vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, and author of the Biographical History of England, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Patients cured, relieved, buried, and remaining under cure - -	10,155

ST. THOMAS'S.

Ditto ditto - - - - -	7,957

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed - -	142
Buried last year - -	7
Remaining in the hospital -	1132
Total	1281

BRIDEWELL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved -	1084
Maintained in several trades -	33
Total	1117

BETHLEM.

Admitted - - -	187
Cured - - - -	190
Buried - - -	17
Remaining under cure - -	244
Total	638

April 8. Three gentlemen of Merton college, Oxford, having hired a wherry, to divert themselves, the boat upset and two of them, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Bullock, were drowned.

April 9. Lord Stormont, ambassador to the court of France, arrived at St. James's, and had an audience of his Majesty.

April 15. The trial of the duchess of Kingston, for bigamy, began in the House of Peers, and continued several days, she was found Guilty, but claiming the privilege of the peerage, by which she was exempt from capital punishment, she was discharged on paying her fees.

April 25. The Queen was safely delivered of a princess.

April 26. The fleet of transports, with the first division of Hessian troops, under the command of lieut. general Heister, arrived at Spithead, preparatory to their departure for America.

April 28. The governors of the London Lying-in Hospital, held their annual feast, when the collection for the use of the charity, amounted to 564*l.* 4*s.* exclusive of legacies lately received, to the further amount of 677*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

April 29. Mr. Axtell received the sentence of three months imprisonment, for a libel in a pamphlet, called "The Crisis;" and George Allen, and Robert Holloway, were sentenced, the first one month and the latter three months imprisonment for publishing a libellous pamphlet called "The Rat Trap."

April 30. Died, the celebrated Mr. Wortley Montague.

May 1. The governors of the Magdalen charity received at their anniversary dinner 1007*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in aid of the funds of that institution.

May 3. His Majesty, by letters patent, appointed Richard lord viscount Howe, and the hon. William Howe, commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies in North America, Henry Strachey appointed secretary to the said Commission; general Howe was invested with power to grant commissions of every rank.

May 6. The Americans raised the siege of Quebec.

May 7. The society of the Sons of the Clergy collected at their anniversary festival 869*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for the benefit of that institution.

May 8. Sir Robert Murray Keith, took leave of his Majesty preparatory to his setting out on his embassy to Vienna.

May 9. From the accounts of the Society for relief and discharge of prisoners confined for small debts, it appeared that the funds of that institution had restored 3391 debtors to their families.

May 11. Lord Howe sailed from St. Helens for America, on board the Eagle.

May 12. The marquis de Noailles appointed ambassador from his most Christian Majesty to the court of London, in the room of the count de Guignes.

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May 13. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For raising a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills.

For more effectually preventing the stealing or destroying of deer in Great Britain.

For securing a fund belonging to certain persons of the Theatre Royal Covent-garden, applicable to charitable purposes.

And to several local and private bills.

May 15. The American Congress considering the United Colonies as excluded, by the capture acts, from the protection of the crown of Great Britain, recommended the colonies to adopt such form of government as should best conduce to the safety and happiness of America.

May 19. The princess, of which her Majesty was lately delivered, was christened Mary.

May 20. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

To enable his Majesty to raise £1,000,000 for the purposes therein mentioned.

For relief of insolvent debtors and bankrupts in certain cases.

To explain, amend, and reduce into one act, the general laws in being for the preservation of turnpike roads.

For the better encouragement of the whale fishery carried on from Great Britain to Ireland.

For allowing the exportation of a certain quantity of wheat and other articles to the sugar colonies in America, and to the island of St. Helena, and other settlements of the East India company.

And to several local and private bills.

By returns made from the different gaols throughout the kingdom it appears that there are upwards of 8000 persons confined for debt, waiting to take the benefit of the Insolvent act.

May 23. His Majesty went, in his usual state, to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To oblige overseers of the poor in England, in parishes and places not under the provision of former acts, to make returns upon oath relative to the state of their poor.

To alter the mode of punishment of felons sentenced for transportation, to hard labour in England.

And to several private and local bills.

His Majesty then put an end to the sessions by a gracious speech from the throne.

The new hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, called Freemason's Hall, was dedicated with great solemnity. Dr. Dodd preached a sermon upon the occasion.

May 29. A fire broke out at Belton, in Rutlandshire, which entirely destroyed 27 houses, besides barns, outhouses, and granaries.

May 31. A sharp engagement lately happened off the half-moon battery, at Gibraltar, between four Spanish men of war and twelve of the emperor of Morocco's cruisers, in which seven of the latter were made prizes; admiral Mann sent two of his ships to acquaint the commander of the Spanish squadron, that it was contrary to the rules of war, to take any neutral ship under a neutral garrison, and insisting on the Moors being released; this message being peremptorily delivered, brought on an engagement between the Spanish and English ships, and the latter were obliged to retire.

June 4. The king of Portugal issued a decree forbidding his subjects to give any assistance directly or indirectly to the revolted colonies in North America.

June 6. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Gibraltar, both on shore and on board the ships in the harbour, but happily no damage was done.

June 8. His Majesty appointed George duke of Montague to be governor, Richard lord bishop of Litchfield and Coventry preceptor, lieut. colonel George Hotham, sub-governor, and the rev. William Arnold, sub-preceptor to their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, and prince Frederick, bishop of Osnaburg.

The provincials made a bold attempt to surprize the King's troops, at a place called the three rivers in Canada, in which they totally failed, and after sustaining a loss of 300 prisoners, and a great number killed and wounded, the next day they began their retreat from Canada.

General Richard Smith and Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. the late members for Hindon, were brought before the court of King's Bench to receive sentence, having been convicted of bribery at the last election, when judge Aston adjudged them to pay a fine of 1000 marks each (666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) and to suffer six months imprisonment, and General Smith, at the expiration thereof to enter into recognizances of 1000*l.* himself, and two sureties, in 500*l.* each for his good behaviour for three years.

June 10. Mr. David Garrick made his last theatrical appearance at Drury-lane theatre in Don Felix, giving the profits of the performance to the theatrical fund,

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some months previous he had sold his share in the theatre for 35,000*l.* to Dr. Ford, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Linley, and Mr. Sheridan.

June 14. The Coventry waggon, going through Brickhill, in Northamptonshire, was set on fire by the friction of the axle-tree, and three barrels of gunpowder, part of the loading exploded, and blew the contents of the waggon into the air to the damage of 1000*l.*

June 24. A second contest for the office of Chamberlain took place between aldermen Hopkins, and Wilkes, when, at the final close of the poll, the numbers were,

For alderman Hopkins	2869
For alderman Wilkes	1673

alderman Hopkins was consequently duly elected and sworn in.

June 27. Came on in the common pleas before lord chief justice de Grey, an action of damages brought by Stephen Sayre, esq. against William Henry earl of Rochfort, for false imprisonment, and an illegal seizure of his papers, when the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1000*l.* damages, subject to two legal objections to the pleadings, for the consideration of the court.

June 28. Sir Peter Parker made an attack on Sullivan's island, the key to Charlestown, the capital of South Carolina, but he was repulsed, and his ships much damaged, and great loss of men in killed and wounded, amongst the former was the brave capt. Morris, commander of the Bristol man of war, who fought his ship after his arm was amputated, and he had received a ball in his neck, a shot through the body caused his death shortly afterwards.

June 29. A dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Booth's, one of the King's messengers, in Great Maddox-street, which destroyed the same and two adjoining houses, and damaged several others, Mrs. Whitwell, sister to Sir John Griffin, and lady Welderen perished in the flames, Mr. Booth and his family with great difficulty escaped.

A fire broke out in the house of the rev. Mr. Thompson, at Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, occasioned by his reading in bed, and falling asleep with the candle burning, he, unfortunately, was burnt to death.

July 4. The congress of North America issued their famous declaration of independence, and published their articles of confederation and perpetual union between the thirteen United States under the title of "The United States of America."

The statue of his Majesty at New York was taken down on the reading of the declaration of independence.

Lord Bolingbroke brought an action of damages against the printer of the Morning Chronicle for a libel, when the jury only gave his Lordship 20*l.* damages, he laid the damage at 5000*l.*

July 5. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning came on near Ashton-under-line, by which a man with a child in his arms was struck dead, but the child received no injury.

July 6. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of the order of the Bath, on Guy Carleton, esq. governor of Canada.

July 7. General Howe, with the troops under his command, landed at Staten island.

July 10. A riotous mob of weavers assembled at Shepton Mallet, to destroy some machinery erected for the benefit of the manufactory of cloth, they accomplished their object by destroying the obnoxious machine, and doing other considerable damage, the military were called in, who were attacked with stones, and several were wounded, after which, orders were given to fire, and one man was killed and six or seven wounded, the rioters then dispersed.

July 13. Lord Howe, with the fleet and transports under his command, joined the army under general Howe at Staten island, the day following a flag of truce with letters was sent by lord Howe to general Washington, but the letters were refused, on the ground of their not giving the general the title of Excellency; the general's conduct was afterwards approved by the Congress. Their contents, containing the power by which the commissioners were authorized to treat, and the terms upon which they would accept submission, were received by Congress, and circulated through America, but they were universally rejected.

July 22. The first stone of the Observatory on Calton-hill, near Edinburgh, was laid in the presence of the lord provost and magistrates of that city, with great solemnity.

July 24. Sir Basil Keith, governor of Jamaica, issued a proclamation for putting in force martial law, to prevent the spreading of a rebellion of the negroes.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, the 1st day of August, was further prorogued to Thurday the 5th day of September next.

July 30. About ten minutes after ten at night, began one of the greatest eclipses of the moon that had happened for twenty-

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six years past, it was visible to all Europe, Africa, and South America, the weather proving favourable rendered it a grand and awful spectacle, it continued till half-past one in the morning.

July 31. The Zachary Bailey, Hodges, from Jamaica, and the Creighton, transport, were taken by an American privateer the Yankee, the captains of the two vessels and a midshipman were put on board the Yankee, together with eleven seamen, who took an opportunity in an unguarded moment, to seize the chest of arms, and the captain, who, with his crew, submitted, and the Yankee was navigated to England, and the crew confined in Dover castle.

About this time, a pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense," written by the celebrated Thomas Paine, containing virulent observations on England and its government, and stirring up the colonists to assert their independence, was circulated with great avidity in all the revolted provinces.

Aug. 1. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 5th of Sept. next.

The Prince George, Queen, and Sandwich, of 90 guns each, the Bedford, Courageux, Culloden, and Hector, of 74 guns, and the St. Albans, Augusta, Bienfaisant, and Rippon, of 64 guns, were ordered for immediate service.

By the report of the committee directed to enquire into the state of the funds of the city of London, it appeared that the annual income of the Mayor, amounted to 4000*l.* and the probable receipt, from the sale of offices, averaged 531*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* per annum, and for the last ten years, 670*l.* per annum, and that the probable expences attending the mayoralty of the city amounted to 7,000*l.* per annum, it was therefore recommended that in future, the fees arising from the sale of offices should be paid into the chamber of the city, and an allowance of 1000*l.* a year additional be made to the Lord Mayor, in lieu of the said places.

Aug. 2. A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Cuckfield in Sussex, which much damaged the church steeple, and set the church on fire in three places.

Died, Matthew Maty, M.D. principal librarian to the British Museum, and secretary to the Royal Society, a very learned man, and much esteemed amongst the literati.

Aug. 4. A fire broke out at Mr. Wallis's, biscuit baker, in Cinnamon-street, Wapping, which consumed that, and six adjoining houses.

Aug. 5. A melancholy accident happened on board his Majesty's ship Marlborough, capt. Hood, which had arrived at Portsmouth, to be repaired, an explosion of gunpowder took place, which tore up the decks, and killed twelve seamen, three women, and three children, and wounded upwards of fifty, who were taken to the hospital, the accident happened through the negligence of the Gunner, whose yeoman had secreted some powder unknown to the ships' crew.

Aug. 6. A farmer at Evercreech, in Devonshire, was struck dead by lightning, in consequence of standing under a tree for shelter.

Aug. 21. A regatta was exhibited on the river Thames, between Richmond and Kew, in honour of the birth day of the prince of Wales, which ended with a splendid display of fireworks.

Aug. 25. Died, at Edinburgh, the celebrated David Hume, the historian, and metaphysical writer.

Aug. 26. A boat belonging to the Richmond man of war, being too deeply laden, was, by a great swell of the sea, sunk 200 yards from the shore, at Portsmouth, when nine out of eleven of the persons in her were drowned, the surviving two swam to the shore.

Aug. 27. The army under general Howe after he had made on the 18th some further proposals to the Provincials, but without effect, being previously joined by a large body of Hessians, made good their landing on Long Island, and attacked the Provincial army, commanded by general Sullivan and totally routed it, on which they quitted their entrenchments and retreated to New York, generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Udel, and more than 1000 men were made prisoners, the killed and wounded was supposed to be about 2300 men.

Sept. 3. Bartholomew fair was proclaimed with the usual formalities, but the Lord Mayor strictly forbade all interludes, and by the vigilance of the city marshals and their assistants, they were prevented.

Sept. 5. A terrific fire broke out at St. Kitt's, it began in the pasture in the town of Basse terre, and continued till nearly the whole of the town was reduced to ashes, the fire was next day succeeded by a hurricane and heavy rain, which did as much damage to the island as the fire did to the town, seven ships put to sea, three of which foundered, and two were driven on shore.

Sept. 6. The Lord Mayor of London was robbed, near Turnham Green, by a single highwayman, in the presence of his whole retinue.

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Sept. 10. In a violent storm, a sailing boat was upset opposite Dawpool in the port of Chester, by which accident Joseph Wright, a pilot, and two other persons were drowned.

Sept. 12. A fire broke out at the Goat alehouse, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged several others; the mistress of the house jumped out of a window, and was dreadfully bruised, Mr. Tuder, a lodger, being deaf, could not be awakened and therefore perished in the flames, the rest of the inhabitants escaped over the tops of the other houses.

Sept. 15. His Majesty's troops under general Howe, landed at Kepp's bay with an intention of attacking New York, but on approaching that city they found it abandoned by the Provincials, upon which they took possession, after a slight skirmish with the rear of the Provincials, with the loss of six or eight men killed or wounded.

A fire broke out in Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street, which burnt down three houses in front, and damaged several others, two men were killed and another miserably bruised.

Sept. 19. Lord Howe and general Howe circulated a declaration, promising, in his Majesty's name, a revision of all such instructions, as might be construed to lay an improper restraint on the freedom of legislation in the colonies, and to concur on the revisal of such acts as they might think themselves aggrieved by, this had the effect of bringing great numbers to head quarters to make their submission.

Sept. 20. A perfect rainbow was seen at Lower Halston, in Kent, about nine o'clock at night.

A proclamation was issued for the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 31st day of October next.

Sept. 22. Died, Louis Chambaud, author of a French and English dictionary, and several useful elementary works in French and English.

Sept. 23. Lord North, in taking an airing in Bushy park, was thrown from his horse and broke one of his arms, which put a stop for some time to some parliamentary business of importance, his Majesty went in person repeatedly to enquire after his health.

Sept. 26. At a quarterly court of proprietors of East India stock, it appeared that from the 1st of March to the 1st of September, the balance of cash in favour of the Company amounted to £194,374 10*s.* 8*d.* exclusive of goods, investments, bills of exchange, warehouses, &c.

Sept. 28. Aldermen Plumbe and Thomas were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and alderman Halifax, was chosen Lord Mayor.

Sept. 30. A proclamation was issued by general Howe offering a full pardon to all deserters from the British troops in America, who should surrender themselves on or before the 31st of next month.

Oct. 7. Major Balfour, of the Royal Scots regiment, was unfortunately shot by his brother, by the major stepping before his brother's gun whilst in the act of firing.

Oct. 10. The States general prohibited the exportation of warlike stores and ammunition to the British colonies in America, or in British bottoms any where for the space of one year.

Oct. 11. The marquis of Lothian was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of lord Cathcart.

The gaol of Newgate in Dublin was broken into by a set of villains, who assaulted the turnkey and guard, and made their escape to the corn market, where they were joined by a desperate crew of ruffians who marched off in triumph before the military could be assembled.

A fleet fitted out by the Provincials on lake Champlain, was entirely defeated on this day, and on the 13th two of their vessels were taken, and ten burnt or destroyed; on the news of this defeat the Provincials quitted Crane point, having set fire to all the houses and buildings within it, and returned to Ticondoraga.

The General Wolfe, packet, was run down by the Hawke tender, between Liverpool and Dublin, when only twenty persons were saved out of 43 passengers and men.

Oct. 12. Great disputes between the managers of Drury-lane theatre caused the performances to be suspended for several nights.

Oct. 13. Major-general Sir William Howe, created a knight of the Bath, in the room of lord Onslow, deceased.

Oct. 18. The bishop of Ely had a house erected for him, and the future bishops of that see in Dover-street, in lieu of the old palace on Holborn-hill.

The registers and other officers of the court of Chancery, took possession of their new offices in Chancery-lane, and the next day, an elegant bust of the lord chancellor lord Bathurst, executed by Nollekens, was placed up in the principal office.

Lord Mansfield created earl Mansfield

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of Nottingham, with remainder to the heirs male of his father.

Oct. 19. The city of York presented a loyal address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the success of the British troops in America.

Oct. 23. The count de Noailles, ambassador from his most Christian Majesty, arrived in London, and had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Oct. 25. An order of council was issued laying an embargo on all ships laden with provisions (except corn and fish) for foreign parts in any of the ports of Great Britain or Ireland.

Oct. 28. A very hot press took place throughout the kingdom; in the port of London alone 800 men were impressed.

Ten sail of the line were ordered to be manned and equipped for sea immediately.

The empress of Russia agreed to furnish his Majesty with 24,000 of her best troops, to be employed in the next campaign in America.

About a quarter before eleven o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was felt all over the town of Northampton, and in the villages adjacent, it jarred the houses and windows for two or three seconds, a ball of fire was seen at the same time by many persons; a similar shock was felt at Market Harborough, and Loughborough in Leicestershire.

Oct. 29. Sir William Howe defeated the Americans on the White Plains.

Oct. 30. Two proclamations were issued for a public fast to be observed in Great Britain and Ireland, on Friday the 13th of December next.

Oct. 31. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament by a speech from the throne, upon which, both Houses presented loyal and dutiful addresses.

The Continental Congress issued a proclamation proposing to borrow eight millions of dollars, at 4 per cent. interest.

Nov. 1. The court of common council of the city of London, agreed to a resolution to allow 1000*l.* a year more to the salary of the Lord Mayor, in lieu of the sales of offices, except the benefit of the Cocket-office, still to be retained.

Died, Edward Shuter, the celebrated comedian.

Nov. 4. A LIST OF THE SHIPS IN COMMISSION AT THIS TIME.

One	-	-	100 guns
Five	-	-	90
	-	-	84 guns
Seven	-	-	74
Four	-	-	70
Ten	-	-	64

all in readiness to put to sea.

Nov. 8. The House of Commons voted 45,000 seamen, and 10,129 marines for the service of 1776.

Nov. 15. Mr. Dunning moved in the court of King's Bench for an information against two justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, for refusing to compel two persons, being Roman Catholics, to take the oaths, lord Mansfield refused the application, and at the same time expressed his disapprobation of the attempt to revive those penal laws.

Nov. 16 Fort Washington and Fort Lee, the only places on New York island remaining in the hands of the Provincials, surrendered to his Majesty's troops.

Died, Dr. I. Ferguson, lecturer in natural philosophy and astronomy, a self taught philosopher and mathematician

Nov. 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land tax act of 4*s.* in the pound.

Nov. 22. The earl of Buckinghamshire appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Nov. 27. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Sandwich, Canterbury, and all over east Kent, its direction was from South to North, and continued eight seconds, attended with a rumbling noise; it was more sensibly felt at Calais, though no damage was sustained.

Nov. 30. Lord Howe and general Howe issued a proclamation, inviting all ranks of people in the North American colonies to surrender and receive a general pardon, and to testify their obedience to the law by subscribing a declaration to that effect.

Sir Robert Ainslie, the British ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, was received with great magnificence by the Grand Seignior, who expressed his great friendship and respect for his Britannic Majesty, and promised to fulfil all the articles of capitulation between the two States.

Sir John Pringle, bart. was re-elected President of the Royal Society; capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator, was presented with Sir Godfrey Copley's medal for his useful paper on the means of preserving the health of seamen in long voyages.

Dec. 2. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

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For continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces on shore.

And to several local and private bills.

Dec. 6. A cause was tried in the common pleas between his grace the archbishop of Canterbury and the overseers of the parish of Lambeth, touching the right of the archbishop to pay poor's rates, when the jury brought in a verdict for the archbishop, the palace being proved to be extra parochial.

Dec. 8. A detachment of his Majesty's forces under lieut. general Clinton, supported by the fleet under the command of Sir Peter Parker, took possession of Rhode island without opposition.

Dec. 9. Samuel Foote, esq. the dramatic author was tried in the court of King's bench before lord Mansfield, for an assault on his coachman John Sangster, with intent to commit an unnatural crime, but after a long hearing Mr. Foote was honourably acquitted.

Dec. 14. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with devotion by all classes throughout London and Westminster and the country in general.

Dec. 17. A trial came on in the court of King's bench before lord Mansfield, of Messrs. Miller, Wilkie, Randall, and Baldwin, printers of some Morning and Evening papers, for publishing an advertisement from the Constitutional society, signed by the rev. John Horne, respecting the payment of 100*l.* by that society to Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Jury found a verdict against the printers, but sentence postponed.

The earl Percy becoming a peer in his own right by the death of his mother the duchess of Northumberland, the seat in Parliament for the city of Westminster, became vacant, when lord Petersham was nominated a candidate, and duly elected, there being no opposition.

Dec. 21. Dr. William Markham, bishop of Chester, consecrated archbishop of York, in the room of Dr. Robert Drummond, deceased.

Dec. 23. A fire broke out in the great gardens, Bristol, in the house of capt. Clement, it burnt so rapidly, that Mrs. Clement was obliged to throw her four children out of a window, wrapt in blankets, and escaped by throwing herself out after them, the servant maid, and the wife of capt. Clement's mate perished in the flames.

Dec. 26. Three battalions of Hessians posted at Trenton with six field pieces, were attacked by a body of Provincials, and made prisoners to the amount of 700 men and the loss of their field pieces.

The duty on hops for the year 1776 amounted to 125,691 13*s.* 7½*d.*

Dec. 31. The rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus, made bishop of Chester, in the room of Dr. Markham, translated to the see of York.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1775, TO DECEMBER 10, 1776.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	8,859	Males -	9,499
Females -	8,421	Females -	9,549
In all	17,280	In all	19,048

Decrease in the Christenings this year, 51.
Ditto in the burials 1466.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6857
Between two and five	1670
Five and ten	592
Ten and twenty	688
Twenty and thirty	1350
Thirty and forty	1615
Forty and fifty	1893
Fifty and sixty	1673
Sixty and seventy	1325
Seventy and eighty	960
Eighty and ninety	367
Ninety and one hundred	50
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1776;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - - -	3,927,055	19	6
Ordnance - - -	472,827	10	5
Army - - -	3,462,282	3	3
Deficiencies - -	538,920	4	9
Miscellaneous - -	54,070	4	10
Expense and loss by coinage - -	92,421	15	1
Exchequer bills discharged - -	1,250,000	0	0
	9,097,577	17	10

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	£	s.	d.
Ways and Means provided by the same session;—			
Land tax 4s. in the pound	2,000,000	0	0
Malt	750,000	0	0
Surplus in Sinking Fund	17,869	4	11
Ditto April 5th	962,571	16	2
Growing produce ditto	1,837,428	3	10
Gum seneca	2,000	0	0
French prize money	17,000	0	0
Savings in pay office	23,011	7	0
Sale of ceded islands	30,000	0	0
New Exchequer bills	1,500,000	0	0
Surplus of American revenues	2,905	8	2
Sundry Surpluses	11,444	4	3
Total ways and means	7,154,230	4	4
Annuities and lottery at 3 per cent	2,000,000	0	0
	9,154,230	4	4
Surplus of ways and means	56,652	6	6

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 87..90	142..143	163..166
July. 82	137..138	159..164

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 40s.	20s...21s.	16s...17s.
July. 38s.	18s.	16s.

Quartern Loaf 6½d. and 6d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive, 551.

1777, Jan. 3. The half yearly dividend of the East India Company was declared to be three and a half per cent.

Jan. 8. The frost was so intense, that the river Thames was frozen at Kingston, and many persons crossed over.

Jan. 10. Died, Spranger Barry a celebrated tragedian of Covent-garden theatre, his remains were interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

Jan. 13. A duel was fought between Mr. Bate, the editor of the Morning Post, and capt. Stony, in consequence of a paragraph in the said Paper, reflecting upon a lady, to whom the captain paid his addresses, after firing a case of pistols without effect, they fought with swords, and each received a wound, but they were interrupted in the further prosecution of the affair; and the captain, the following Saturday, married the lady in question.

About 40 persons, chiefly hair-dressers, assembled at a house in the borough, to amuse themselves with a masked ball, in imitation of their betters, when, unfortunately, the floor gave way, and one person was killed on the spot, and several others severely bruised.

The ships Savanna le Mer, and the Fame, lying at Bristol quay, were set on fire by some incendiary, but it was extinguished without any considerable damage, a reward of 500*l.* was offered to apprehend the offender.

The city of Bristol agreed to address his Majesty on his late successes in America, which was afterwards presented.

Jan. 16. Mr. Foote conveyed his patent and all his interest in the little theatre in the Haymarket to Mr. George Colman, for an annuity of 1600*l.* a year.

Jan. 19. A dreadful fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Brown, a bookseller in Bristol, by which the warehouses from one side of Bell-lane were entirely consumed, a quantity of combustibles were found on the quay among a number of barrels of oil to which the incendiaries had set fire without effect, the citizens patrolled the streets to endeavour to discover the villains, but did not succeed; his Majesty offered a reward of 1000*l.* and the city of Bristol 500*l.* more for discovery of the offenders.

Jan. 17. An information was filed against the rev. J. Horne, for the advertisement of the Constitutional Society.

Feb. 3. Died, Hugh Kelly, esq. barrister at law, and author of several successful dramatic works.

Feb. 4. A man named James Hill, otherwise John the painter, was brought to Bow-street, from Odiham in Hampshire, suspected of having set on fire his Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth, he refused to answer any questions on the subject, and was committed to the new prison.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1777.

Berkshire, Henry Hall, esq.
Bedfordshire, J. S. W. Reynell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Benjamin Way, esq.
Cumberland, Robert Walters, esq.

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Cheshire, Peter K. Heron, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Christopher Jeaffreson, esq.
Cornwall, Richard Gulley, esq.
Devonshire, George Cross, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Snow, esq.
Derbyshire, J. B. Bradshaw, esq.
Essex, Henry Sperling, esq.
Gloucester. W. Hay, esq.
Hants, A. Williams, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Serancke, esq.
Herefordshire, James Clutton, esq.
Kent, Benjamin Harenc, esq.
Leicestershire, Robert Abney, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Christopher Whichcote, bart.
Monmouthshire, Edmund Probyn, esq.
Northumberland, William Ord, esq.
Northamptonshire, Robert Andrew, esq.
Norfolk, Charles Garneys, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Miesters, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Weyland, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Hotchkin, esq.
Shropshire, Dudley Acland, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir J. Trevelyan
Staffordshire, John Turton, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Sparrow, esq.
Surrey, W. B. Sumner, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Kemp, esq.
Warwickshire, George Townsend, esq.
Worcestershire, S. Netherton, esq.
Wiltshire, Joseph Coleborne, esq.
Yorkshire, Bacon Frank, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Rice Thomas, esq.
Brecknockshire, T. H. Gwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire, D. E. Lewis, esq.
Caermarthenshire, David Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Hugh Griffith, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Foulkes, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Allen, esq.
Glamorganshire, David Thomas, esq.
Merionethshire, John Vaughan, esq.
Montgomeryshire, J. D. King, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Nicholas Roch, esq.
Radnorshire, William Powell, esq.

Feb. 6. Lord North obtained leave to bring in a bill in the House of Commons for securing and detaining all persons charged or suspected of high treason in North America or on the high seas, or for piracy.

Feb. 12. The publishers of the advertisement of the Constitutional Society were brought up to receive judgment, when they were fined 100*l.* and discharged.

Feb. 14. The common-council of London agreed to petition the House of Commons against the bill, to empower his Majesty to seize and confine persons charged with treason, &c.

Feb. 15. By advices received from Sir Peter Parker, it appeared that nothing material had happened since the taking of Rhode island, the continental fleet remained in Providence River, and that several privateers had been taken by his Majesty's ships.

Feb. 22. The rev. Dr. Dodd, was tried at the Old Bailey for forging a bond for 4200*l.* in the name of the earl of Chesterfield, when, after a trial of seven hours, the jury found the doctor guilty.

Feb. 24. Died, his most faithful Majesty the king of Portugal.

The ship Phœnix, from London to Gainsborough, was set on fire, by accident, which communicating to 29 barrels of gunpowder blew the vessel to pieces, the crew escaped before the explosion took place.

Died, Sir Samuel Prine, a learned sergeant at law, aged 76.

March 3. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To enable his Majesty to detain persons suspected of treason in America.

To enable the Admiralty to grant letters of marque against the Americans.

For regulating the affairs of the East India company.

To defray the charge of pay and cloathing of the militia.

And to several private and local bills.

March 4. The right hon. Henry Dundas, lord advocate of Scotland, and Andrew Stuart, esq. were appointed keepers of his Majesty's signet in Scotland.

March 6. James Hill, alias John the painter, was tried at the assizes at Winchester, for setting fire to his Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, he was found guilty, and afterwards hung on a gallows 60 feet high, and then in chains; by his confession it appeared, that he was the incendiary who set fire to the vessels in Bristol quay, he asserted that he was encourged to these acts by Silas Deane, one of the American Congress.

John Peter le Maitre, a Frenchman, was tried for robbing the British Museum of several valuable medals and coins, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years hard labour on the Thames.

March 8. One hundred riflemen were ordered to embark from Chatham, to reinforce general Howe's army.

Captain Murray of the Levant took an

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American cruiser mounting 18 guns, Benjamin Hill commander, having 100 men on board, she struck without firing a gun.

March 15. The Hellespont, capt. Lister, brought advice that the transports, with 2700 troops on board, had safely landed on Rhode Island.

March 17. An express arrived at the East India House, with intelligence that Madras was in a state of confusion, lord Pigot, who had been appointed governor, with orders to put the deposed Rajah of Tanjore in possession of his dominions, had, in attempting to carry his instructions into effect, been seized, suspended, and carried up the country, and that colonel Stratton was appointed governor in his stead.

March 26. The chevalier Pinto, envoy extraordinary from the court of Portugal, had an audience of his Majesty to announce the death of the king of Portugal, and the succession of Mary the present queen.

March 27. His Majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For preventing frauds in combing wool.

For preventing frauds in the measurement of coals.

For exempting from toll cattle going to water.

And to several local and private bills.

A freeman and liveryman of the city of London being impressed, alderman Bull wrote to the secretary of the admiralty requesting his discharge, to which the secretary replied, that his being a freeman and liveryman of London, did not exempt him from impressment, this answer occasioned a court of common council to be called, and it was resolved to claim the man's discharge as a matter of right.

March 31. Died, the right rev. Dr. Terrick, lord bishop of London.

April 3. Lord Mansfield granted a writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring from the Nore John Millachip, a freeman and liveryman of London, who had been impressed into his Majesty's sea service.

April 4. The young marquis de la Fayette hired a frigate at his own expense, and provided every thing necessary for a voyage to America with two officers of his acquaintance.

Flaxley Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, the seat of Thomas Crawley Bovey, esq. was burnt to the ground with all the furniture, the abbey was founded by Roger, second earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I.

April 9. Lord North presented a message from his Majesty, acquainting the House of Commons, that debts had been incurred in his Majesty's household to the amount of 600,000*l.* and trusting in the loyalty and affection of the House to enable him to discharge the same, and to make some further provision for the better support of the household, and the honour and dignity of the crown.

A great fire happened at Wheaton Aston, in Staffordshire, which, in a few hours, consumed 19 dwelling-houses, and 16 outhouses.

April 10. His serene highness prince George of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to the Queen, arrived in London on a visit to their Majesties.

April 11. The court of proprietors of the East India Company, came to the following resolutions, (amongst others)

That lord Pigot be restored to the full exercise of his powers.

That Claud Rosseau and others, be reinstated as members of the council.

That George Stratton, Henry Brookes, Sir R. Fletcher, and others, have violently subverted the government by military force.

That lord Pigot's proceedings appear, in some instances, to have been reprehensible.

A fire broke out in Llanelwell, in Radnorshire, which destroyed every house in that village.

April 15. Robert Lowth, D.D. lord bishop of Oxford, promoted to the see of London, vacant by the death of Dr. Terrick.

April 17. Died, Mr. Henry Woodward, of Covent Garden theatre, a performer unrivalled in a particular caste of characters.

April 23. A ballast lighter working on the Essex coast was driven over the river to Woolwich by the high wind, when 14 of the convicts rose upon the keepers, wounded one of them severely, and made their escape, a naval officer meeting them at Greenwich, persuaded six of them to return to their duty, the other six got clear off.

April 25. By letters from admiral Young it appeared, that since the last account in March, his squadron had taken 27 American vessels, and retaken seven which had been captured.

April 26. Millachip, who was lately brought from the Nore by Habeas Corpus, proceeding down the river in his lighter, was boarded by a press gang and carried on board a man of war, the committee sat yesterday afternoon, and came to the resolution of applying for another

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Habeas Corpus, and to bring actions against the regulating captain for detaining him.

April 29. Mr. Wilkes made his annual motion for expunging from the journals of the House of Commons, the resolutions relative to his expulsion, when the numbers were, for the motion 140, against it 84.

April 30. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For improving the navigation of the Thames from London bridge to Staines.

To enable the city of London to purchase the tolls of the river Thames westward of London.

And to several other local and private bills.

May 1. The duke of Manchester was elected and installed Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons.

The Lion, armed ship, lieutenant Walter Young commander, sailed from Scotland, for the purpose of discovering a North west passage to the Southern ocean, Mr. Lany, an eminent mathematician, accompanied him.

The collection at the anniversary meeting of the governors, &c. of the Magdalen charity amounted to 724*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The thanks of the common council of London were voted to Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, for promoting the act for more effectually improving the navigation of the river Thames.

May 2. The prince of Orange packet boat, capt. Storer, from Harwich to Helvoet, was taken by an American privateer, but she was afterwards released, and the crew of the privateer confined in prison by order of the court of France.

May 7. His Majesty went this day in his usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting to his Majesty 100,000*l.* per annum, above the sum of 800,000*l.* granted to his Majesty for support of his household, and the maintenance of his civil government.

And to several local and private bills.

At a general court of the proprietors of East India stock, it was determined, by ballot, to recall lord Pigot, and the council at Madras, the numbers were, for the recall 414, against it, 317.

May 9. The right hon. Sir John Irwine appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

May 11. Died, under confinement at the Garden House, Fort St. George, lord Pigot, late governor general of Madras.

May 12. The court of King's bench decided that musical compositions were the copyright of the composer the same as other literary property.

May 15. The rev. John Butler, consecrated bishop of Oxford, in the room of Dr. Lowth.

May 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To prevent frauds by the venders of tea.

For allowing a drawback on tea exported to Ireland.

For registering the grants of life annuities, and for better protection of infants against such grants.

To prohibit for a further limited time the importation of foreign wrought silks and velvets.

To secure to engravers the property in their works.

To extend the provisions of an act for negotiating promissory notes and inland bills of exchange.

For allowing certain quantities of wheat to be exported to the West Indies.

And to several local and private bills.

May 19. The duke and duchess of Cumberland arrived at Calais from Dover.

The Foudroyant, captain Jervis, captured the schooner Finch, John Adams, master, bound to Boston, with arms and clothing for the rebel army.

Francis Cobb and James Baker, gentlemen, were licensed to hold a public market in the town of Margate in the county of Kent.

May 21. The House of Commons met pursuant to adjournment, when a message was delivered from his Majesty, desiring that a provision might be made for the extraordinaries of the American rebellion, and for the gold coinage.

May 22. The Mercer, capt. Dowse, bound from Philadelphia for Bourdeaux, arrived at Whitehaven, being taken by the crew, who rose and confined the captain, and navigated the vessel to England.

May 30. Lord Chatham made a motion in the House of Peers for an address to his Majesty requesting that effectual measures might be adopted for putting an end to the hostilities with America, but it was negatived by a large majority.

June 2. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

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For raising a sum by loans on exchequer bills.

To prevent the clandestine practice of unshipping goods from on board East India ships.

For securing the duties on soap and rum imported from the colonies.

For allowing the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the West India Islands.

For settling the hours of labour, and the terms of taking apprentices in the hat manufactory.

To allow the calico printers and dyers to employ journeymen who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the said trade.

For better preservation of the game in Scotland.

For a better supply of marines and seamen for manning the royal navy.

And to several local and private bills.

June 4. The grand canal from Leeds to Liverpool was opened into the river Aire at the former place, amidst an immense concourse of persons assembled to witness the ceremony.

June 6. His Majesty went in his customary state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For granting a certain sum out of the sinking fund for the service of the present year.

For raising money by annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

For granting a duty on male servants.

For granting certain duties on auctioneers.

For promoting the residence of the parochial clergy.

For allowing costs to constables, &c. attending the quarter sessions.

And to several bills of a local and private nature.

His Majesty then made a most gracious speech from the throne, and prorogued the Parliament to the 21st of July next.

Captain Kirke had an action brought against him by the City Solicitor, for illegally impressing a city waterman.

June 11. The Pallas, John, and Jane, transports, arrived at Spithead, with Hessian troops.

At the opening of a new Methodist meeting-house, at Calne, in Lancashire, just as Mr. Wesley entered the pulpit one of the galleries gave way, by which accident eight or ten persons had their limbs broken, and more than 40 were much bruised, and some mortally.

The earl of Carlisle was appointed treasurer of his Majesty's household.

June 13. A petition was presented by the city of London to his Majesty in favour of Dr. Dodd, one to the Queen by the Magdalen charity; and another by lord Percy signed by upwards of 20,000 inhabitants of Westminster.

June 18. The general court of proprietors of East India stock, declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the half year ending at Midsummer.

June 19. His excellency the Neapolitan ambassador, was robbed in his carriage in Grosvenor-square, by four foot pads, the thieves took his money and a gold watch, but offered no further violence.

June 24. Admiral Gayton, on the Jamaica station, took, at different times, 124 sail of American vessels.

The election for Chamberlain for the city of London came on, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Wilkes, being candidates, who being severally put in nomination, the sheriffs declared the shew of hands to be in favour of Mr. Hopkins, but the friends of Mr. Wilkes demanded a poll, at the close of which the numbers stood;—

For Mr. Hopkins	-	2132
Mr. Wilkes		1228

In consequence of which the former was declared duly elected.

June 25. A crazy woman broke the window of his Majesty's coach, on his going to the Haymarket theatre, she was seized and secured.

A new alliance between the court of France and the Swiss Cantons was ratified this day.

A remonstrance was sent to the court of France, and to the Hague, respecting the assistance afforded by those powers to the Americans, and signifying that the ships found trading with them would be made prizes.

June 27. The rev. Dr. Dodd was executed at Tyburn for forgery, pursuant to his sentence, he underwent the punishment with great fortitude.

July 1. A cause of an extraordinary nature was tried before lord Mansfield, which involved a question as to the sex of the chevalier D'Eon formerly ambassador from the court of France to England, the witnesses who were foreigners, swore positively, that the Chevalier was a female, in consequence of which a verdict for 700*l.* was given, for the plaintiff, being the amount of a wager laid upon the subject. [This action was supported and the verdict obtained by gross perjury, as it appeared many years afterwards upon the death of

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the Chevalier, that he was of the male sex. Ed.]

July 4. This day came on the trial of the rev. John Horne, for a libel, in charging, in an advertisement in one of the public papers, the King's troops with murdering the loyal subjects of America at Lexington, the jury, after a long hearing from the attorney general and the defendant, who acted as his own council, brought in a verdict of guilty.

July 5. Ticonderoga taken by general Burgoyne, the rear of the American army defeated with great loss, retired to Saratoga.

July 12. The American privateers having made several captures on the Irish and Scotch coasts, the merchants and inhabitants of Greenock and Glasgow, fitted out four armed vessels for the protection of their trade.

July 18. His Majesty in council ordered that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 21st of this month, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 18th of September next.

July 30. The Pallas transport ran foul of a victualler in Plymouth harbour, by which accident the latter was sunk, and the captain and 14 marines were drowned.

JULY 31. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE SHIPS NOW IN COMMISSION, WHICH ARE FULLY MANNED AND READY FOR SEA.

	1 of	-	100 guns
	6 of	-	90
	3 of	-	80
	20 of	-	74
	2 of	-	70
	17 of	-	64
	3 of	-	60
	52 of the line		
Cruizers, Frigates, &c.	210		
Total	262		

Aug. 12. The new bridge over the Esk, between Musselburgh and Freharrow, was finished, it is 300 feet long.

Aug. 15. A dreadful inundation happened at Holmfrith, near Huddersfield in Yorkshire, occasioned by the bursting of a cloud on an adjacent hill, several lives were lost, and the damage was stated to be upwards of 10,000*l.*

Aug. 18. Sir Geo. Collier, in his Majesty's ship, Rainbow, fell in with the American squadron, consisting of the Hancock, Boston, and Fox frigates, when after a chase of 39 hours he captured the Hancock of 32 guns, Sir George during the chase, was joined by the Flora frigate which capture the Fox, the Boston escaped.

Aug. 19. A dangerous riot happened in Newgate, several of the prisoners broke the windows and iron casements, and threw them into the quadrangle, but by the spirited exertions of the keeper, Mr. Akerman, and by the advice and remonstrances of the Lord Mayor, the rioters were appeased.

Sept. 8. A beautiful white marble statue of Mrs. Catherine Macauley was placed by Dr. Thomas Wilson, the rector of the parish, in the chancel of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrooke, London.

Sept. 11. General Sir William Howe, defeated the American army under general Washington, at Brandywine Creek, the loss on the part of the Americans was 300 killed, 100 wounded, and 400 prisoners, eight pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military stores were taken.

April 12. His Majesty in council further prorogued the Parliament to Thursday the 30th day of October next.

Sept. 16. The right hon. the earl of Harcourt, was found dead, in a well in his park at Newnham, in Oxfordshire, with his head downwards, it was supposed that the accident occurred by endeavouring to save a favorite dog which had fallen in and was found standing at his lordship's feet.

Sept. 17. The hon. Mr. Hawke, son of lord Hawke, was killed by his horse running him against the shafts of a chaise, which penetrated his body and caused his instant death.

Sept. 19. A severe but indecisive action took place at Stillwater, between the British under general Burgoyne and the American army.

Sept. 23. A fire happened at Aldburn in Wiltshire, which entirely destroyed 60 dwelling houses, besides outhouses, barns, and stables, the damage was upwards of 10,000*l.* beyond the amount of the property insured.

Sept. 26. Lord Cornwallis entered Philadelphia, and the American Congress removed to Lancaster.

Sept. 29. Sir James Esdaile was chosen Lord Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

Oct. 3. The Americans defeated at Ger-

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man's town by general Burgoyne's army.

Oct. 4. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 20th Nov.

Oct. 6. The captains of East Indiamen were ordered to take their full complement of men, with liberty to receive an additional number at the outports, they were to mount 26 guns each, to defend themselves against any attacks of the American privateers.

Oct. 17. General Burgoyne and the whole of his army, amounting to 5752 men, surrendered to the American general Gage.

Oct. 21. Died, at Dover, on his way to Paris, Samuel Foote, esq. the celebrated dramatic author and mimic.

Thomas, earl of Effingham, was appointed deputy earl Marshal of England.

Oct. 23. The creditors of Mr. Wilkes, presented a petition to the court of common council, praying a discharge of such of that gentleman's debts as were incurred during his mayoralty, but the petition was rejected.

Oct. 24. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester, his duchess, and family, arrived at Gloucester-house from Italy, though having been seriously indisposed, he appeared much better than was expected.

The total estimate of charges for pulling down the old and erecting the new gaol of Newgate amounted to 50,000*l.*

Oct. 27. A violent storm of wind did considerable damage, on the river Thames, and on all the sea coasts, 30 sail of ships were stranded between Yarmouth and Harwich.

Nov. 3. The Queen was safely delivered of a princess.

Nov. 7. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of a princess.

Nov. 10. A duel was fought at New York between capt. Pennington of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and capt. Tollemache, husband of lady Bridget Tollemache, when the latter was killed on the spot, and capt. Pennington dangerously wounded.

Nov. 13. The new bridge at Richmond in Surrey, was opened to the public.

Nov. 18. Died, William Bowyer, an eminent printer, much distinguished for his classical and critical learning.

Nov. 19. A motion was made in the court of common council, for allowing John Wilkes, esq. 500*l.* during the pleasure of the court, as a reward for his patriotic services, when the same was negatived, there being for the motion, four alderman, and 69 commoners, and against it, 12 aldermen, and 96 commoners, a strong indication of the declining popularity of that gentleman; a further motion was made, that it was the opinion of that court that the granting any annuity to John Wilkes, esq. or paying any of his debts out of the funds of the City was an improper application thereof, and a dangerous precedent, which motion was carried in the affirmative.

Nov. 20. The King went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne.

Nov. 24. The rev. John Horne appeared at the bar of the court of King's-bench to receive sentence for publishing a libel charging the King's troops with murdering the Americans at Lexington, when he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, to pay a fine of 200*l.* and find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each.

Nov. 26. The House of Commons voted 60,000 seamen, including marines, for the service of the year 1778, and 263 ships of war.

Dec. 1. John Skynner, esq. was appointed lord chief baron of the exchequer, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood.

Dec. 10. The towns of Liverpool and Manchester entered into subscription to furnish a regiment of soldiers each to act against the Americans.

Dec. 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

A bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act.

For granting a duty on malt.

For granting his Majesty an aid by a land tax.

And to several local and private bills.

Both Houses of Parliament were adjourned to the 20th of January next.

Dec. 12. Died, the celebrated physician, Dr. Haller, at Berne, in Switzerland, aged 70.

Died, this year, Claude P. I. de Crebillon, a French writer of great celebrity, and son of Crebillon, the dramatic author.

Dec. 13. The grand duchess of Russia was delivered of a prince at Petersburgh, afterwards christened by the name of Alexander.

Dec. 16. The statue of Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, erected by the rector, in the

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chancel of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was ordered to be taken down by the vestry of that parish.

Dec. 24. Subscriptions were entered into for relieving the distress of the American prisoners confined in the different gaols of this kingdom.

Dec. 27. Died, Dr. Frederick Keppel, bishop of Exeter.

RETURNS MADE RESPECTING THE POOR OF ENGLAND AND WALES TO PARLIAMENT, FROM EASTER 1775 TO EASTER 1776.

MONEY RAISED.

	£	s.	d.
England - -	1,679,585	0	0
Wales - -	40,731	14	7
	1,720,316	14	7

MONEY EXPENDED ON THE POOR.

England -	1,523,163	12	7
Wales -	33,640	13	8
	1,556,804	6	3

COUNTY RATES.

England - -	131,387	18	11
Wales - -	6,268	11	9
	137,656	10	8

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 10, 1776, TO DEC. 16, 1777.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	9338	Males	11,768
Females	8962	Females	11,566
	18,300		23,334

Increase in the burials this year 4286.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	8889
Between two and five - -	2609
Five and ten - -	982
Ten and twenty - -	823
Twenty and thirty - -	1540
Thirty and forty - -	1894
Forty and fifty - -	1993
Fifty and sixty - - -	1710
Sixty and seventy - -	1360
Seventy and eighty - -	1096
Eighty and ninety - -	377
Ninety and a hundred - -	48
A hundred and one - -	1
A hundred and four - -	2
A hundred and five - -	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1777;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	4,210,305	2	10
Army -	3,773,592	17	10½
Ordnance - -	592,817	17	0
Miscellaneous -	144,598	12	5
For payment of Exchequer bills -	3,618,340	9	6½
Deficiencies -	555,888	0	6¼
	12,895,543	0	2
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session	12,952,534	12	8¾
Making a surplus of	56,991	12	6¾

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 80	136	169
July 76	132	158

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 40*s.*	18*s.*	15*s.* 16*s.*
July 44*s.* 45*s.*	24*s.*	16*s.*

Quartern loaf 6½*d.* 7*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 525.

1778, Jan. 1. In the course of last year was imported into London, from Newcastle and Sunderland, 692,093 chaldrons of coals; and of Scotch coal cinders 705 chaldrons; and during the last year 4792 ships cleared at the custom house, viz. 4390 coastwise, and 402 for foreign parts.

Jan. 2. His Majesty, on getting out of his sedan at St. James's, was attacked by a woman, who attempted to lay hold on him, but he avoided her, she said her name was Queen Beck, but it proved she was a lunatic, she was sent to Tothill-fields prison for further enquiry.

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Jan. 3. His Majesty's ship, Bedford captured the Nancy and Hannah, brig, from Virginia, laden with tobacco.

Jan. 6. Dr. John Ross consecrated bishop of Exeter. in the room of Dr. F. Keppel, deceased.

Jan. 7. At a meeting of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, it was unanimously agreed to pull down Hicks's-hall, and rebuild a sessions-house on the same spot.

Jan. 10. The subscriptions entered into for the relief of the American prisoners in England amounted to 3815*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* the number of prisoners confined in the various gaols of the kingdom, were 924.

Died, at Upsal, the celebrated naturalist Charles Linneus, aged 71.

Jan. 14. From the accounts of the society instituted for relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, it appeared that 218 debtors had been discharged since the 30th Sept. last, who had 113 wives, and 382 children.

Subscriptions were opened at Bristol, Birmingham, Coventry, Halifax, and other towns, for raising soldiers and sailors for the service of the country.

Jan. 15. Nootka Sound, and the Sandwich islands discovered by captain Cooke.

Jan. 16. The city of London opened a subscription for raising soldiers and sailors for the service of the country.

An address was presented by the city of Glasgow, recommending vigorous measures, and offering to raise a regiment to be employed against the Americans.

The justices of the peace, grand jury, and freeholders of Middlesex, opened a subscription to raise men within the Tower hamlets to serve against America.

The Racehorse, schooner, captured the Guest, privateer, by boarding, she mounted 16 carriage guns, and 16 swivels, and had a complement of 100 men, and was commissioned by the American congress.

The independence of the American colonies acknowledged by the court of France.

Jan. 17. The prices of provisions in Newgate market, were as under ;—

	per stone	per stone.
Beef -	2*s.* 4*d.* to	2*s.* 10*d.*
Mutton -	2*s.* 2*d.* to	2*s.* 8*d.*
Veal -	2*s.* 10*d.* to	3*s.* 6*d.*
Pork -	2*s.* 8*d.* to	3*s.* 4*d.*

Butter 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lump.
Eggs 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per hundred.
Fowls 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Jan. 20. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to adjournment.

Jan. 23 A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed in England on the 27th February, and in Scotland on the 26th Feb.

Jan. 24. A monument to the memory of the late Dr. Goldsmith, was erected in the Poet's Corner, Westminster-abbey.

Jan. 31. Two West Indiamen, the Clarendon, and Hanover Planter, having been captured by an American privateer and carried into Nantz, were formally demanded by the British government and delivered up.

Feb. 4. Lord Abingdon moved in the House of Lords, that it is the opinion of the House, "That granting any aid by subscription towards the raising of troops without the authority of Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and the letter of the law," but it was negatived by a large majority.

Feb. 6. The court of France concluded a treaty of defensive alliance with the American colonies, avowing its end to be the effectual maintaining of the liberty, sovereignty, and independence, of the thirteen United States of America, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Clement Saxton, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Beecher, esq.
Buckinghamshire, George Shergoold, esq.
Cumberland, John Briscoe, esq.
Cheshire, William Tatton, jun. esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Christopher Potter, esq.
Cornwall, John Stackhouse, esq.
Devonshire, Humphry Hall, esq.
Dorsetshire, William Trenchard, esq.
Derbyshire, Francis Hurt, jun. esq.
Essex, William Lushington, esq.
Gloucestershire, Edward Sampson, esq.
Hants, Michael Scott, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Blackmore, esq.
Herefordshire, John Caldecott, esq.
Kent, John Ward, esq.
Leicestershire, William Hurst, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir James Thorold, bart.
Monmouthshire, Charles Price, esq.
Northumberland, Thomas Carr, esq.
Northamptonshire, John P. Clarke, esq.
Norfolk, Sir Henry Peyton, bart.
Nottinghamshire, William Bilbie, esq.
Oxfordshire, C. B. Massingberd, esq.
Rutlandshire, George Godfrey, esq.
Shropshire, Robert Corbett, esq.
Somersetshire, Thomas Horner, esq.
Staffordshire, John Swinfen, esq.
Suffolk, Reginald Rabbet, esq.

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Surrey, Lewin Smith, esq.
Sussex, Colville Bridger, esq.
Warwickshire, C. B. Adderley, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Whitcombe, esq.
Wiltshire, William Beach, esq.
Yorkshire, John S. Morett, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Owen Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, Walter Wilkins, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Bowen, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Richard le Davids, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Rowlands, esq.
Denbighshire, John Foulkes, esq.
Flintshire, Richard H. Waring, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Lucas, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Henry Shales, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Williams, esq.
Radnorshire, Harford Jones, esq.

Feb. 15. The quantity of gold coin brought in for the purpose of being recoined, amounted to £15,563,393, and the expense of the recoinage was estimated at 700,000*l.*

Feb. 19. Lord North presented a conciliatory bill with reference to the dispute with the American colonies, enabling his Majesty to appoint commissioners to treat with the colonies in rebellion, and giving the commissioners full power to treat of all matters whatever; to suspend, *pro tempore*, all the acts since the year 1763, and to declare a cessation of arms as soon as they shall land; to grant pardons to whomsoever they should think proper, and to appoint governors, &c.

Feb. 20. Died, William Havard, a dramatic author, and many years an actor at the Drury-lane theatre.

March 1. Died, Sir Richard Aston, knt. one of the judges of the court of King's-bench.

March 5. Died, Dr. Arne, the celebrated musical composer.

The duke of Grafton gave the first intimation in the House of Lords of the treaty concluded between the French and Americans.

March 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

To allow the exportation of a certain quantity of corn, peas, and biscuits to Newfoundland for a limited time.

For the benefit of captors of prizes from the enemy.

To enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners with sufficient powers to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the disturbances in the American colonies.

To declare the intentions of the Parliament of Great Britain concerning the exercise of imposing taxes on the American colonies.

To repeal an act that imposed a duty on tea exported from Great Britain into any of the American colonies.

To repeal an act for regulating the government of Massachussets bay.

To punish mutiny and desertion.

To apply the sum granted for the pay and clothing of the militia.

And to several local and private bills.

March 13. The Corporation of the city of London presented an address to his Majesty, deprecating the American war, and the manner in which it was carried on, and hoping that nothing might stand in the way of conciliatory arrangements with the colonies, to which address his Majesty replied, "That he could not think that the zeal of his subjects, and the bravery of his fleets and armies could be unwisely applied, when the object was to maintain the constitutional subordination of several parts of his dominions, but that he would give all the efficacy in his power to those measures which the legislature should adopt for the purpose of restoring peace, affection, and confidence between the mother country and her colonies.

March 17. The Chargé des Affaires for France, M. Beranger, notified to the States General the determination of France to acknowledge the United American colonies as independent States.

March 20. The French ambassador left London on his return to France, pursuant to orders from his court.

March 21. Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, deputies from the United States of America, were presented to the French king at the court of Versailles by the count de Vergennes, the minister for foreign affairs.

March 22. A general embargo was laid on all shipping in the ports of France.

March 23. The militia was ordered to be called out and embodied.

March 27. Orders were given to stop all French ships in the river Thames, and in all the seaports of the kingdom.

Lord Stormont arrived at his hotel in Suffolk-street, from Paris, he waited upon his Majesty and had a private audience, after which a cabinet council was held.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills:—

For raising the sum of six millions by annuities.

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For establishing a lottery.

To prevent the forging of acceptances, bills of exchange, &c.

For allowing costs to constables, &c. on complaints determined before justices of the peace out of sessions.

And to several local and private bills.

March 28. A free pardon was offered in the Gazette to all deserters from his Majesty's land forces, who should surrender themselves before the 11th of May next.

March 30. A proclamation was issued recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states.

April 1. The Oxford canal, from Coventry, was finished to Banbury, when several vessels navigated it with coals, which sold at 1*s.* per cwt.

April 3. Their royal highnesses, the duke and duchess of Cumberland, arrived in London from Germany.

April 4. The number of prizes taken by the ships belonging to vice admiral Gayton's squadron up to the 15th January last, amounted to 219.

April 7. On a motion made by the duke of Richmond, in the House of Lords, relative to the necessity of admitting the independence of America, lord Chatham, though in a very ill state of health, rose with great energy to oppose the dismemberment of the empire, he was replied to by the duke, when, attempting to rise again, his Lordship fell back in a fit, and was carried out of the House; an immediate adjournment took place.

April 8. A message was delivered to both Houses of Parliament from his Majesty, requesting to be enabled to settle annuities on his children, the prince Frederick bishop of Osnaburgh, prince William Henry, prince Edward, prince Ernest Augustus, prince Augustus Frederick, prince Adolphus Frederick, and the princesses Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Augusta Sophia, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, and for the support of prince William Frederick, and the princess Sophia Matilda, the son and daughter of the duke of Gloucester; the annuities proposed were 60,000*l.* a year to the six princes, 30,000*l.* a year to the five princesses, 8,000*l.* a year to prince William Frederick, and 4,000*l.* a year to the princess Sophia Matilda; a bill was passed to enable his Majesty to make the above settlements.

April 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, did great mischief to the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, a windmill was struck at Holloway Head, and much injured.

April 13. The earl of Carlisle, lord viscount Howe, Sir William Howe, knt. William Eden, esq. and George Johnstone, esq. were appointed his Majesty's commissioners, to treat, consult, and agree, upon the means of quieting the disorders in the colonies, plantations, and provinces of North America.

A squadron from Toulon of 12 sail of the line and six frigates, and 14 store ships, with 6,000 troops on board, sailed for the East Indies, they were provided with every implement necessary for a siege.

April 16. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;

To enable his Majesty to make provision for the younger branches of the Royal Family by granting them annuities.

For laying a tax on all inhabited houses.

For laying additional duties on French and other wines imported into this kingdom.

For laying a tax on servants residing in Scotland.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

April 20. Vice admiral Gayton arrived from Jamaica, he was succeeded by Sir Peter Parker.

April 21. The Trident sailed from St. Helena with the commissioners appointed to treat with America.

April 23. The town of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, was alarmed by a visit from an American privateer, who landed in the night and set fire to one of the sloops in the harbour, with a design to burn the town, but the flames were speedily extinguished, it appeared, by one of the crew left behind, that it was the Ranger, capt. Paul Jones, commander. The same privateer afterwards landed some men on the coast of Scotland, and pillaged the house of lord Selkirk near Kircudbright, of plate, money, and jewels, of great value.

April 24. Admirals Keppel, Palliser, and Hyde Parker, arrived at Portsmouth, on which their flags were hoisted on board the prince George, and Ocean of 90 guns each, and Royal Oak of 64 guns.

April 25. His Majesty visited the dock yard at Chatham, and inspected the works, he reviewed the first regiment of Royals and held a levee at the commissioners house.

April 30. The American Congress undertook not to molest any of the West India Islands provided they preserved a perfect neutrality in the dispute between England and the colonies.

This day was held, at Merchant Tailor's hall, the anniversary feast of the London

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Hospital, when the collection for the use of that charity amounted to 700*l.* 6*s.*

May 1. The Roman Catholic peers and commons of Great Britain, presented a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty which was most graciously received.

May 2. The King and Queen arrived at Portsmouth to review the fleet, they were received by all ranks with every demonstration of joy.

May 5. Lord North delivered to the House of Commons a message from his Majesty, desiring a vote of credit for one million, which, after much debate was agreed to.

May 8. The House of Lords heard counsel on the writ of error between the rev. John Horne appellant, and the King respondent, when the sentence passed upon the appellant by the court of King's bench was affirmed.

May 9. A trial of the pyx of all the monies coined in the Tower since Midsummer 1774, was made at Westminster, before the Lords of the privy council; when the gold monies amounting to 16,000,000*l.* sterling, were reported to be agreeable to the standard kept in the exchequer; it appeared on enquiry that twenty millions and a half of guineas and half guineas had been coined since the beginning of 1772.

Their Majesties returned to the Queen's palace from their excursion to Portsmouth.

May 11. Died, the right hon. the earl of Chatham, his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and his debts were paid by the nation, and 4,000*l.* a year settled upon the earldom of Chatham.

May 12. Three young gentlemen of Westminster school, were amusing themselves on the river Thames with a small boat, a sudden squall upset it opposite Vauxhall, when two of them, a son of Sir Charles Whitworth, and Mr. Fenton were drowned, and the other, Dr. Warren's son, with difficulty saved.

May 14. At the anniversary feast of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection amounted to 1,100*l.*

The freedom of the city of London was voted to Sir Fletcher Norton, for his remarkable speech to his Majesty on granting the supplies.

May 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To raise a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills.

To indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for holding certain offices.

To allow a further term for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers.

To continue and revive several expiring laws.

To repeal such part of an act as relates to the manner of discharging bonds given on the exportation of goods to foreign parts.

To amend an act for relief of the poor, so far as it relates to the apprenticing of parish children.

To enable the city of London to raise money for completing the gaol of Newgate.

And to several local and private bills.

May 20. A message was presented from his Majesty by lord North to the House of Commons on the address of that House, for granting an annuity of 4,000*l.* a year, to the heirs of the body of the late earl of Chatham, the same was referred to a committee of the whole House.

Francis Buller, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of King's bench.

May 22. The House of Commons agreed to a resolution, that 4,000*l.* a year be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to make a permanent settlement on the present lord Chatham, and the descendants of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham, to whom the earldom shall descend.

The common council of the city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the remains of the late earl of Chatham be deposited in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London.

May 24. The city of Philadelphia was evacuated by the King's troops, who were removed to New York.

May 28. The royal assent was given, by commission, to the following bills;—

For the relief of Roman Catholics from the operation of an act of King William III.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum on a vote of credit for 1778.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For raising a certain sum by loans on exchequer bills.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

To prevent the clandestine conveyance of sugars from the American colonies.

For more easy and speedy recruiting his Majesty's land forces.

To continue an act for punishing convicts by hard labour.

To enable the trustees for different turnpikes to carry into execution such acts as relate to the tolls for horses, &c. employed by officers and soldiers on duty.

To apply the sum granted for the pay and clothing of the militia.

For allowing the exportation of certain

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goods directly from Ireland to any of the British plantations in America, or any of British settlements on the coast of Africa.

To allow the free importation of cotton yarn manufactured in Ireland, into any of the British ports.

For relief of Protestant purchasers of forfeited estates in Ireland.

And to several local and private bills.

May 30. Died, Mons. Voltaire, at the house of the marquis de Vilette, at Paris.

June 1. A large American privateer landed at Foggyton, near Bamff, on the North of Scotland, and plundered the house of Messrs. Gordon, carrying off plate and other portable effects to a considerable amount.

June 3. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and put an end to the sessions of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne, and the Parliament was then prorogued to Tuesday the 14th day of July.

Edward Thurlow, esq. late attorney-general, was created a peer by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Ashfield, and afterwards promoted to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of earl Bathurst, resigned.

June 4 The earl of Suffolk and Rochford, and lord viscount Weymouth, were elected knights of the garter, vacant by the death of the duke of Kingston, lord Albemarle, and lord Chesterfield.

June 6. The rev. Mr. Ramsden appointed master of the Charter-house, in the room of the late Dr. Salter.

June 8. Admiral Keppel sailed from St. Helens with the Victory of 100 guns, four ships of 90 guns, eleven of 74 guns, five of 64 guns, and several frigates, in the whole 27 sail.

June 9. The remains of the late right hon. the earl of Chatham were interred with extraordinary funeral solemnity in Westminster abbey, the hon. William Pitt was chief mourner.

June 10. Alexander Wedderburne, esq. was appointed attorney general, and James Wallace, esq. solicitor general.

June 11. An American privateer appeared in the bay of Aberdeen and fired a broadside, by which 16 men were killed and wounded. the fire was returned, and the privateer finding the town prepared, departed, after having killed and wounded between 30 and 40 men.

June 17. The American congress, after several debates upon the subject of the conciliatory proposition offered by the British commissioners, returned an answer by their president, in which they observe, that the acts of Parliament and other papers, supposed the people of the United States to be subject to the crown of Great Britain, which could not be admitted; that they were ready to enter into a treaty of peace and commerce, not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the king of Great Britain should demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose, the only proof of which would be the explicit acknowledgment of their independence, and the withdrawing of his fleets and armies.

June 18. The city of Philadelphia was evacuated by the King's troops, who crossed the Delaware without loss or interruption; they were overtaken by the American army at a place called Freehold, a partial action took place, in which the British sustained a trifling loss, they reached Sandy Hook, on the last day of June.

June 25. A detachment from the garrison of Rhode Island, under the command of lieut. colonel Campbell, destroyed 125 boats collected by the Americans for the invasion of that island.

June 28. Messrs. Harris and Sheridan purchased the opera house for 22,000*l.*

July 1. Mr. Wilkes having again opposed the election of Mr. Hopkins as chamberlain of London, the numbers at the close of the poll were,—

For Benjamin Hopkins, esq. -	1216
For John Wilkes, esq. - -	287

the former was therefore declared duly elected.

July 2. Died, the celebrated Jean Jacques Rousseau, at Dammartin, in France.

July 8. The Jamaica fleet, of 100 sail, arrived safely at Spithead.

The Brest fleet, consisting of 32 ships of the line and 15 frigates, put to sea; the count D'Orvilliers, commander in chief, the count de Duchaffault second, and the duke de Chartres third.

July 10. The fleet under the command of admiral Keppel sailed from Spithead.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th instant was further prorogued to the first day of Sept. next.

July 12. A dreadful thunder storm happened in London, and its neighbourhood, accompanied with heavy rain, which beat down the corn in many places.

July 17. The marquis d'Almedovar, the Spanish ambassador, had a private audience of his Majesty and delivered his credentials.

July 20. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning devastated London, and its vicinity; a man and six horses were killed

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near Islington, four cows were killed by one flash; the shipping in the river suffered severely.

July 27. An action took place between the English fleet consisting of 30 sail of the line, and the French 32 sail of the line, the former commanded by admiral Keppel and the latter by count D'Orvilliers, the result was wholly indecisive, neither party having lost a single ship.

Aug. 1. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Saddlewood, in the parish of Hawksbury, six oxen ploughing in a team in Tresham-field, were suddenly struck dead, and the boy driving them was much injured.

Aug. 3. Sir Henry Clinton appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in America, from Nova Scotia to West Florida.

Aug. 5. Mr. Thomas Linley, the celebrated performer on the violin, and eldest son of Mr. Linley, one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre, fell out of a boat into a lake belonging to the duke of Ancaster, at Grimsthorp, in Lincolnshire, and was drowned.

Aug. 6. Monuments in Westminster-abbey, were erected to the memories of Spencer and Gray the poets.

Aug. 11. A commission empowering the lords of the admiralty to issue letters of marque passed the great seal.

Aug. 13. The theatre at Birmingham was totally destroyed by fire, all the scenery and wardrobe were burnt, it was supposed to have been done maliciously.

Aug. 14. His excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, gave the royal assent to a bill for relief of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland professing the Romish religion.

A great fire broke out at a farmer's at Walthambury farm, which totally destroyed the house, and all the barns, stables, and other outhouses, waggons, carts, and two horses, and the produce of 150 acres of unthrashed corn.

Aug. 17. The duke of York, packet boat, with the Lisbon mail on board, was captured by a French privateer.

Sept. 5. A general embargo was laid on all shipping in the ports of Jamaica, and the next day martial law proclaimed, in consequence of which, upwards of 100 Frenchmen were confined, and several vessels belonging to that nation seized and confiscated.

Sept. 7. Fifty-seven American prisoners broke out of Faton prison, near Gosport, and made their escape.

Sept. 8. The island of Dominica captured by the French, under the command of the marquis de Bouille.

Sept. 22. The grand dock at Hull, said to be the largest in England, was opened for the reception of ships.

Sept. 25. Alderman Plumbe was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 27. A violent gale of wind at N.E. forced a great many ships on the eastern coast of Ireland on shore, exhibiting a melancholy picture of distress.

Sept. 28. Their Majesties, attended by a small retinue, set out from Buckingham-house in order to view the camp at Winchester, &c.

Sept. 29. The election of Lord Mayor of London took place, when aldermen Plumbe and Kennett were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, they chose the former.

The La Modeste, a French East Indiaman, of 1000 tons burthen, richly laden, was taken by the Porcupine sloop of 28 guns.

An insurrection happened among the convicts at Woolwich, of which, the commander having previous notice, put the only place from whence they could escape in a proper state of defence, shortly afterwards 150 of them began the attack, but were soon put to flight, two of the principal rioters were shot dead, and seven desperately wounded.

Oct. 1. The Tartar and Alexander privateers, captured and brought into Kingston roads, the Farme a rich French East Indiaman.

Oct. 4. Two Liverpool privateers took the Gaston, French East Indiaman; she had a French general and his whole property on board.

Oct. 15. A deputation from a number of respectable citizens of Dublin, who associated to form a complete independent battalion of infantry, to be called "The Dublin Volunteers," waited on the duke of Leinster, to request the honour of his accepting the command, as colonel, of the said battalion, which his grace readily consented to do.

Oct. 17. Pondicherry taken by the English, and the French power in the West Indies entirely annihilated.

Oct. 20. Their Majesties after reviewing the troops on Warley common, returned to Buckingham palace.

His Majesty's ship Jupiter of 50 guns, capt. Reynolds, and the Medea of 28 guns, capt. J. Montague, attacked a Frenh 80 gun ship off cape Finisterre, the Medea was disabled by a broadside from the Frenchman, when the Jupiter gallantly maintained the fight, notwithstanding the inferiority of force, and succeeded in beating off the French ship, which escaped to Ferrol

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with the loss of her captain, and 200 men.

Oct. 22. It was computed that upwards of 40 sail of French West Indiamen, had been taken since the commencement of the war, the value of which was estimated at 600,000*l*.

Nov. 1. Dr. Carpenter, titular archbishop of Dublin, at the head of 70 of his clergy, and several hundred of the Roman Catholic laity, attended at the court of King's bench, in Dublin, and took the oaths prescribed by the late act for relief of the Roman Catholics in Ireland.

Nov. 3. Their Majesties set out from Montreal, the seat of lord Amherst, attended by their suites for Coxheath; on their arrival at the camp, they were received with a royal salute, and proceeding along the front of the line placed themselves in the centre, and saw the whole line march by in grand divisions, the King expressed himself pleased at the state and discipline of the several regiments; he remained till the evening, and slept at Leeds castle, the seat of the hon. Mr. Fairfax.

Nov. 5. Lord viscount Howe, attended his Majesty at the levee, at St. James's for the first time since his arrival from America, he was graciously received.

Nov. 9. Samuel Plumbe, esq. was sworn in, with the usual solemnities, Lord Mayor of London.

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, surrendered to his Majesty's arms, under the command of Major Wemys.

The Carnatic, French East Indiaman, captured by the Mentor, privateer, the ship and cargo valued at half a million sterling.

Nov. 17. A duel was fought near Bath, between the count du Barre, and count Rice, in which the former was killed and the latter severely wounded.

Nov. 19. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was moved, that the thanks of the court be given to Sir James Esdaile, late Lord Mayor, but after very warm debates the motion was rejected.

Nov. 25. The court of aldermen voted their thanks to Sir James Esdaile, the late Lord Mayor, for the impartial discharge of the duties of his high office during his Mayoralty.

Nov. 26. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions by a speech from the throne, wherein he alluded to the unprovoked violation of the faith of treaties by the French, by their clandestinely supplying the Americans with arms, and entering into formal engagements with them, and invading his Majesty's dominions in America and the West Indies; that he had not neglected to take proper measures for disappointing the designs of his enemies; and regretting that the conciliatory measures proposed by Parliament had not the desired effect; he did not doubt by the vigour of their councils, and the bravery of his forces by sea and land, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of his crown.

Both Houses of Parliament presented addresses to his Majesty on his speech.

Nov. 27. The Jupiter, man of war, of 50 guns, had a severe engagement with a French 64 gun ship, which she beat off, leaving her in a shattered condition.

Nov. 30. Joseph Banks, esq. was elected president of the Royal Society, in the room of Sir John Pringle, who resigned.

Dec. 1. A great fire broke out in Pope's-head alley, which destroyed 15 large houses, and greatly damaged nine others, the aunt and maid servant of a gentleman resident in one of them, perished in the flames.

The Lyon, man of war, from Martinico to Brest, was lost off the harbour in a hard gale of wind and all the crew perished, together, with three families, and all their effects; passengers from Martinico.

Dec. 8. By a violent storm, great damage was done to the shipping in the river Thames, several of which were driven from their moorings, and many houses were blown down.

Dec. 9. Sir Edward Hughes was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Bath.

Dec. 11. Mr. Luttrell moved in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty, to order a court martial on the conduct of Sir Hugh Palliser, but the motion was rejected; at the same time, admiral Keppel acquainted the House, that he had received notice to prepare for trial at a court martial, on a charge exhibited against him by admiral Palliser.

Lord Barrington resigned his situation as secretary at war.

Dec. 13. Sir Hugh Palliser, on Wednesday last, exhibited an accusation at the Admiralty against admiral Keppel for neglect, incapacity, &c., upon which he is to be tried by a court martial.

Dec. 16. His Majesty went in the customary state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For allowing an aid by a land tax of 4*s*. in the pound.

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To enable his Majesty to detain persons suspected of high treason in America.

For laying a duty on malt, &c.

Dec. 18. A fire broke out in Queen's college, Oxford, which entirely consumed the left wing, except the walls.

Dec. 19. The Roebuck, man of war, having lords Cornwallis and Carlisle on board, arrived at Plymouth.

Dec. 23. The town of Savannah, the capital of the province of Georgia, taken by the British troops, who defeated the American general Howe, the whole province was shortly afterwards reduced to submission to the British government.

Count D'Estaign defeated by general Meadows, and the island of St. Lucia, taken by the troops under his command.

Dec. 24. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For authorizing the lords of the Admiralty to hold courts martial on shore.

For the more speedy condemnation of prizes.

For enlarging the time for allowing a drawback on calicoes.

And to several private and local bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to the 20th January, and the House of Commons to the 14th of January.

Dec. 30. Mons. de la Touche Treville, sailed from Brest with seven ships of the line, and seven frigates, and between 40 and 50 merchantmen.

The right hon. Charles Jenkinson appointed secretary of war in the room of lord Barrington.

The duke of Northumberland appointed master of the horse to his Majesty, in the room of the duke of Ancaster, deceased.

Dec. 31. Count Walderen, the Dutch envoy, had frequent conferences with his Majesty's ministers, to endeavour to adjust the differences which have arisen respecting the capture of the Dutch ships.

The marquis de la Fayette being incensed at some expressions in the declaration of the commissioners appointed for treating with America, sent a challenge to the earl of Carlisle for the insult offered to his nation.

Died, this year, Peter Annett, a celebrated deistical writer

Died, Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, a celebrated musical composer.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1777, TO DECEMBER 15, 1778.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8793	Males -	10,235
Females -	8507	Females -	10,164
In all	17,300	In all	20,399

Decrease in the burials this year 2045.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7355
Between two and five	1994
Five and ten	789
Ten and twenty	702
Twenty and thirty	1381
Thirty and forty	1743
Forty and fifty	1956
Fifty and sixty	1616
Sixty and seventy	1416
Seventy and eighty	995
Eighty and ninety	398
Ninety and a hundred	42
A hundred	1
A hundred and a hundred and one	1
A hundred and a hundred and seven	1

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1778			
Navy - - -	5,001,895	16	0
Army - - -	4,410,876	17	5½
Ordnance - -	683,399	16	6
Miscellaneous - -	295,142	7	9
Paying exchequer bills, &c. - - -	2,980,000	0	0
Militia, &c. - - -	485,789	18	6
Deficiencies of grants -	490,493	2	7½
Total supplies	14,347,597	18	10
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies granted for the year 1778 - - -	14,378,567	18	7½
Surplus of Ways and Means - - -	33,069	19	9½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	70..71	119..120	157..158
July	63..64	114..115	136

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. Barley per qr. Oats per qr.
Jan. 44*s*...46*s*. 21*s*...22*s*. 17*s*.
July 42*s*. 20*s*. 16*s*...17*s*.
Quartern loaf 7*d*. and 7½*d*.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive 683.

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1779, Jan. 1. One of the most violent gales of wind which had happened within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, desolated the metropolis and its neighbourhood, the accidents and damages sustained were numerous and universal, almost every public and private building in London sustained more or less injury; a stack of chimnies fell through the roof of the Queen's palace, Buckingham-house, into the bed room of three of the princes, but fortunately no disaster occurred, though it was miraculous that they were not killed in their beds. At Oxford, Norwich, Cambridge, and almost every town in the kingdom, the storm raged with equal violence, and at the sea coasts the loss in shipping was immense, the York, East Indiaman, ran ashore in Margate roads, and from various accounts, it appears that more than 300 vessels were lost, and great part of their crews perished.

The Russel, man of war, on Monday last, off Bury head, ran foul of the London, East Indiaman, and stove in her bow, and in half an hour afterwards she went down, when only 50 persons were saved out of 160; what adds further to the calamity, a man of war's boat, with several hands, at the risk of their own lives, picked up ten or eleven of the crew of the London, and in endeavouring to save more the boat was sucked down by the sinking of the Indiaman and all perished.

A French East Indiaman, prize to a Liverpool privateer, was wrecked on the coast of Wales, when 36 persons perished.

Jan. 2. A terrible fire broke out at Greenwich Hospital, which raged with great fury, the chapel, one of the most beautiful in the kingdom, the dome of the south east quarter of the building, and great part of the dining room were entirely consumed, and the wards of the King, Queen, prince of Wales, duke of York, and Anson, were burnt down, and two or three others considerably damaged.

Jan. 7. This being the day appointed for the trial of admiral Keppel, at Portsmouth, admiral Pye as president of the court-martial hoisted his flag on board the Britannia.

Jan. 8. The towns of Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Dumferline, Kilmarnock, Sterling, &c. entered into strong resolutions, to oppose to the utmost any relaxations of the laws against the Roman Catholics.

Jan. 11. The Fortune, armed ship, which had been sent out on discoveries in the North seas arrived at Portsmouth.

Jan. 12. A fire broke out in the Parliament coffee-house, Old Palace-yard, which entirely consumed the same, and much endangered both Houses of Parliament.

Jan. 15. Advices were received of the loss of the Colebrooke, East Indiaman, which was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope, ten sailors were drowned.

Jan. 20. Died, at his house in the Adelphi-terrace, David Garrick, esq. in the 62d year of his age, one of the greatest actors that ever adorned the British stage, and of considerable eminence as a dramatic author.

Jan. 26. On Saturday last, a man was discovered, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, on the wall of the dock yard at Plymouth, near the hemp-house, the watchman fired at him, but he escaped, he left behind him a pint bottle of gunpowder, some matches, and a dark lanthorn, a clear indication of his intention to set fire to the yard; though search was made, and several men examined, no clue was discovered to find out the incendiary.

Feb. 1. The remains of the late David Garrick were interred in Westminster-abbey, with great funeral pomp.

Feb. 3. A riotous mob assembled in Edinburgh, and burnt down a house intended for a Popish chapel, and all the furniture in it; they then proceeded to the houses of known Roman Catholics, and broke the windows; they assembled again in the evening with the avowed intention of destroying the house of professor Robertson, whom they imagined was an advocate for the Catholic bill, but a party of dragoons arriving, their intentions were frustrated, they at length dispersed, on being assured by the magistrates, that all thoughts of bringing in the bill were laid aside.

Feb. 5. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For more speedy and expeditious recruiting of the land forces and marines.

For allowing the importation of fine Italian organzined thrown silk, for a limited time.

For better regulating the marine forces on shore.

And to several local and private bills.

James Harris, esq. minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburgh invested with the order of the Bath.

Feb. 9. Died, Dr. W. Boyce, organist, composer, and master of the band to his Majesty, he was succeeded by Mr. Stanley.

Feb. 10. This day being appointed for a general fast and humiliation, the same was observed with great decorum in London and Westminster.

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Feb. 11. The court martial on admiral Keppel having been four days investigating the charges of misconduct and incapacity exhibited against him by admiral Palliser, honourably acquitted him of the whole of the charges.

Feb. 12. The cities of London and Westminster were very generally illuminated in consequence of the acquittal of admiral Keppel.

The freedom of the city of London was voted to admiral Keppel for his naval services.

Feb. 14. The celebrated captain Cooke, the circumnavigator, killed at Owhyee, one of the group of islands newly discovered by him, in an affray with a numerous and tumultuous body of the natives.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1779.

Berkshire, Richard Smith, esq.
Bedfordshire, Sir Rowland Alston
Buckinghamshire, J. C. Pollard, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. William Fellows, esq.
Cheshire, J. B. Jodrell, esq.
Cumberland, William Hasell, esq.
Cornwall, T. Vyvyan, jun. esq.
Devonshire, R. L. Newcombe, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Goodden, esq.
Derbyshire, E. S. Sitwell, esq.
Essex, William Godfrey, esq.
Gloucestershire, James Dutton, esq.
Hants, Charles Coles, esq.
Hertfordshire, Richard Baker, esq.
Herefordshire, John Salway, esq.
Kent, William Slade, esq.
Leicestershire, Charles Morris, esq.
Lincolnshire, J. Maddison, esq.
Monmouthshire, W. A. Williams, esq.
Northumberland, Daniel Craster, esq.
Northamptonshire, R. Parker, esq.
Norfolk, J. B. Petre, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Dennison, esq.
Oxfordshire, Edward Witts, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Freer, jun. esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Eyton, esq.
Somersetshire, Samuel Baker, esq.
Staffordshire, E. W. Oakover, esq.
Suffolk, J. Sheppard, esq.
Surrey, James Bourdieu, esq.
Sussex, John Harrison, esq.
Warwickshire, S. Aylworth, esq.
Worcestershire, J. Forster, esq.
Wiltshire, R. Cooper, jun. esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Duncombe, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Peacock, esq.
Brecknockshire, Charles Vaughan, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Pryce, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Evan Protheroe, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Jeffrey Prendergast, esq.
Denbighshire, John Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, John Wynne, esq.
Glamorganshire, B. Greenwood, esq.
Merionethshire, H. A. Corbet, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Robert Corbet, esq.
Pembrokeshire, David Griffith, esq.
Radnorshire, J. Field, esq.

Feb. 16. The remains of Dr. Boyce, late master of his Majesty's band of music, were interred in the cathedral of St. Paul's, with much funeral solemnity.

Both Houses of Parliament voted thanks to admiral Keppel.

Feb. 17. Sir Hugh Palliser resigned his seat as a member of Parliament, and as a lord of the Admiralty, and other appointments, to the amount of 4000*l.* a-year.

Feb. 20. A deputation of aldermen and common councilmen waited upon admiral Keppel with the freedom of the city, after which the Admiral and the deputation proceeded to the London tavern to dinner, the mob took the horses from the Admiral's carriage and dragged it to the tavern, at night there was a general illumination.

Feb. 22. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, was appointed by the American Congress, minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, from the United States of America.

Feb. 23. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince.

March 7. Died, the right hon. the earl of Suffolk, secretary of state for the Northern department.

March 8. Admiral Hughes sailed from St. Helens with the East and West India fleets under his convoy, he had one 74, five 64 gun ships, and one sloop under his command.

March 13. The House of Commons resolved that the prohibitory act against the growth of tobacco in Ireland be repealed, and that tobacco the produce of Ireland be imported into Great Britain.

March 14. The town of Honiton, in Devonshire, was set on fire, supposed wilfully, and more than 14 houses destroyed.

March 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For raising a certain sum by annuities, and by a lottery.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For the better government of his Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces at sea.

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For the better supply of marines and seamen to serve in his Majesty's navy.

For better regulation of mad houses.

For raising a fund for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy in Scotland.

And to several local and private bills.

March 17. A great fire broke out at a ship chandlers, in Wapping, which consumed about 100 houses besides warehouses, and other out-buildings, and an immense quantity of pitch, tar, masts, &c. some vessels were likewise burnt, and several small craft damaged, five men were killed by the falling of one of the houses.

March 19. The French minister of marine, M. Sartine, gave orders that the discovery ships, commanded by captain Cooke, should not be molested on their return to Europe by any French vessel, but be treated as a neutral or allied power.

Sir Charles Hardy was appointed commander in chief of the grand fleet, in the room of admiral Keppel; lord Shuldham was appointed second in command, and the hon. admiral Digby third.

At a meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, it was resolved to make full restitution to the Roman Catholics, for the damage sustained by them, by the conduct of the riotous mob assembled in that city.

March 23. The young prince, of whom the Queen was lately delivered, was this day christened Octavius.

The beautiful seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, at Halencourt, was totally destroyed by fire, very little of the furniture was saved.

The Arethusa, frigate, was wrecked on the rocks near Ushant, in pursuit of the enemy, the crew were saved, and treated by the French with great humanity.

March 30. The University of Oxford petitioned the House of Commons against the bill for the relief of Protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters.

Count Rice was tried for the murder of viscount du Barré, in a duel, and honourably acquitted.

April 1. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For allowing the importation of certain goods sold to foreigners in British built ships.

For laying additional duties on certain goods under the inspection of the commissioners of excise and customs.

For better regulating the white herring fishery.

For better encouraging the Irish linen manufactory.

For better regulating lottery office keepers.

And to several local and private bills.

Died, Dr. John Langhorne, an ingenious divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

April 7. As Miss Reay was coming out of Covent-garden theatre, in order to take a coach, accompanied by two friends, between whom she walked, a man stepped up to her, and without any previous address, put a pistol to her head and shot her instantly dead, and then fired another at himself which did not prove effectual; he proved to be the rev. Mr. Hackman, and the cause of the unhappy affair was a violent love which he had conceived for the lady but which was not returned by her; she was living with lord Sandwich, by whom she had nine children, the connexion had subsisted between them upwards of 17 years.

Dr. Thomas Thurlow promoted to the bishoprick of Lincoln in the room of Dr. Green, deceased.

April 8. Captain Bruce, after three ineffectual attempts to commit suicide, at length succeeded by cutting his throat with a penknife, the cause could not be discovered, as he had lately married a very amiable lady, and was possessed of an ample fortune.

April 12. A court martial was held on board the Sandwich, man of war, at Portsmouth, for the trial of Sir Hugh Palliser for neglect of duty.

April 16. The rev. Mr. Hackman was tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of Miss Reay, when the jury without going out of court returned a verdict of guilty, and he was executed on the Monday following.

Died, the rev. J. Ash, L.L.D. an eminent dissenting minister, and author of the English grammar, and other esteemed works.

April 20. The election for a member of Parliament for the city of Westminster came on, when lord Malden, son to the earl of Essex, was chosen without opposition, in the room of lord Petersham, now earl of Harrington.

April 23. A violent wind, at noon, tore off the copper covering of the new buildings in Lincoln's-inn, the noise occasioned by it greatly alarmed the inhabitants, who suspected the building was falling.

May 5. An expedition, under the command of Sir George Collier, and major general Mathew, took possession of the towns of Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Suffolk, burned and captured several vessels in the river Elizabeth, in Virginia, and destroyed an immense quantity of stores and pro-

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visions destined for the army of general Washington.

May 8. Eleven French prisoners made their escape from the prison of Winchester, by cutting a hole through the foundation of the building.

May 18. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For the further relief of Protestant dissenting ministers and schoolmasters.

To repeal so much of several acts of Parliament as prohibited the growth and produce of tobacco in Ireland, and to permit the importation thereof, and the growth and produce of that kingdom into Great Britain.

For granting a bounty upon the importation into Great Britain of hemp of the growth of Ireland, for a limited time.

For better securing the duties on starch.

For granting a drawback of the duties imposed by an act of the last session of Parliament upon all foreign wines exported from Great Britain to any British colony in America, or to any British settlement in the East Indies.

And to several local and private bills.

May 19. Sir Robert Gunning, Sir J. A. Oughton, Sir John Blaquiere, Sir George Howard, Sir John Irvine, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir William Gordon, Sir William Howe, Sir James Harris, Sir Hector Munro, Sir Guy Carlton, Sir Edward Hughes, and the earl of Antrim, were installed knights of the Bath; in the evening, the knights installed gave a grand ball at the King's theatre, in the Haymarket, at which upwards of 1000 of the nobility and gentry were present.

May 28. Sir John Lockhart Ross, hoisted his flag on board the Britannia, at Portsmouth, he went out fourth in command in the grand fleet.

May 30. Two strong works on Hudson's river called Verplanks and Stoney point, were occupied by the British troops, under the command of general Vaughan, and the naval armament by Sir George Collier.

May 31. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

To prevent frauds by private distillers.

To prevent frauds and abuses in the payment of wages to persons employed in the bone and thread lace manufactory.

For granting certain duties on licenses to be taken out by persons letting to hire horses for travelling post.

For taking off the duty upon the salt used in curing pilchards.

For discontinuing the duties on cotton wool, the growth and produce of the British colonies in America.

For allowing the importation of goods from Asia and Africa.

To continue the act for the punishment by hard labour of offenders who shall be liable to transportation.

And to several local and private bills.

June 1. The court of common council petitioned the House of Lords against the house tax, and the King to withhold the royal assent, but both petitions were disregarded.

Died, William Kenrick, L.L.D. a well known literary character.

June 2. The number of empty houses in the city of London, appeared by an inquest taken in the several wards, to be 1104, the rental of which amounted to 26,375*l.*

June 7. Died, William Warburton, D.D. lord bishop of Gloucester, a prelate celebrated for the profundity of his learning and great critical acumen.

June 12. The princess Daschaw countess of Woronzow, presented to the University of Edinburgh a series of medals, illustrative of the history of Russia and its sovereigns, they were deposited in the library of the University.

June 13. The rev. John Horne applied to the society of the Inner Temple, to be admitted a Barrister, but was refused on the ground of his being a clergyman in full orders.

June 14. His royal highness prince William Henry, third son of his Majesty, set off for Portsmouth to go on board admiral Digby's ship, in the grand fleet going out on a cruise, the Prince went out as a midshipman in the Prince George.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission to the following bills;—

To augment the salaries of the judges.

For granting an additional duty on vellum, parchment, and paper.

To amend the act for laying a tax on auctions and sales.

For vesting in the East India company, for a limited time, certain territorial acquisitions in India, &c.

For imposing a duty on houses and servants.

For raising 1,500,000*l.* by loans, and 1,000,000*l.* by exchequer bills.

And to several local and private bills.

June 17. Lord Weymouth, principal secretary of state for the Southern department, presented a message from his Majesty to the House of Lords, stating, that the king of Spain had withdrawn his ambassador from the country, and that his

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Majesty had, in consequence, recalled his ambassador from Madrid; and noticing the uniform and sincere conduct of his Majesty towards the court of Spain, he saw, with surprize, the pretended cause upon which the declaration by the court of Spain was grounded, not any complaint of which had before been made by his Catholic Majesty, and relying upon his faithful commons to enable him to withstand and defeat the unjust and dangerous enterprises of his enemies.

Both Houses of Parliament addressed his Majesty upon the subject of the message.

The island of St. Vincent taken by the French without resistance.

June 20. The American general, Lincoln, repulsed, with great loss, in an attack on a detachment under lieutenant colonel Maitland at Stoneferry.

June 21. The Spanish ambassador, the marquis D'Almodovar, embarked at Dover for Calais, on his return to Spain, by order of his court.

June 23. At a general court of the East India company, it was determined to raise 6000 men for the public service, and fit out three ships of war, of 74 guns each, as a present to government.

June 29. Died, at his house at Knightsbridge, aged 83, his grace John duke of Rutland, marquis of Granby.

July 2. The Ferrol squadron joined the Brest squadron, making a total of sixty ships of the line, besides frigates, &c.

Gibraltar was invested both by land and sea by the combined forces of France and Spain.

July 3. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the following bills;—

For removing certain difficulties with respect to the more speedy and effectual manning of the navy.

For augmenting the militia.

And to one private bill.

His Majesty then put an end to the session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.

July 4. Grenada taken by a French squadron under count D'Estagne, and La Motte Piquet; lord Macartney, the governor, and the garrison surrendered at discretion.

July 6. A partial naval action took place between the fleets under the command of count D'Estaign and lord Byron, who came to relieve the island of Grenada, which had already surrendered to the French, the French fleet, though superior in number, avoided a general engagement, and made no further attempt on the British West India islands.

July 9. A proclamation was issued, requiring all civil and military officers, in case of invasion, to cause all horses, oxen, cattle, and provisions, to be driven from the sea coast to places of security, that the same might not fall into the hands of enemy.

July 14. The son of lord Grey was shot through the body in endeavouring, at the head of a party of sailors, to recover some deserters from a Guernsey privateer; another officer, who accompanied him, was almost cut to pieces.

July 15. The American general Wayne, attacked the fort of Stoney Point and carried it at the point of the bayonet, making the garrison prisoners, but he abandoned it after destroying the works.

July 22. A fire broke out in the victualling office at Plymouth, which did considerable damage to the building.

July 25. The Wolstduyn, Dutch East Indiaman, struck on a rock near Flushing, and was totally lost; she had 110 men on board, exclusive of passengers, several ofthem English, who had been put on shore out of the Osterley East Indiaman, when she was taken. The captain and 70 men were picked up floating on the wreck by fishing boats.

A British detachment having established a post on the river Penobscot, a considerable naval force was entrusted to the commandof commodoreSaltonstell to dispossess them, the attack was made and continued a fortnight, when Sir George Collier, being sent to the relief of the place, the Americans abandoned their works, and ran their ships up the river, and being pursued, they set fire to their fleet amounting to 17 armed vessels, and more than 20 transports.

July 29. Lord Onslow was appointed treasurer of the King's household, in the room of the earl of Carlisle, appointed lord Steward.

A treaty was lately concluded between Great Britain and the emperor of Morocco.

The honourable James Yorke consecrated bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Warburton, deceased.

John Warren, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's.

July 30. Orders were issued by the Admiralty to permit no foreigners of any description to visit the dock yards on any pretence.

July 31. The Leeward island fleet of 130 sail arrived safely at their destined ports.

Aug. 5. Both Houses of Parliament met, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 16th of September.

Aug. 7. The Jamaica fleet, of 125 sail, arrived safely in the Channel.

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Aug. 10. A dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, several thousand inhabitants had their dwellings destroyed, and it was supposed many lives were lost, the country for four miles from the crater was covered with the lava ejected from the burning mountain.

Aug. 16. Subscriptions were very generally entered into by the cities and towns in England for supporting his Majesty's government in its naval and military operations; in Middlesex and Westminster the sum subscribed in a short time amounted to 20,000*l.*

Aug. 20. His grace the duke of Northumberland, accompanied by the justices of the peace, and a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, laid the first stone of the intended new sessions-house to be built on the site of Hicks's hall, on Clerkenwell-green.

Aug. 28. An account arrived from Kingston, in Jamaica, of the burning of his Majesty's ship Glasgow, it was occasioned by the carelessness of the steward in going down for rum with a lighted candle, the master of the vessel was so dreadfully burnt that he died the next morning, no other lives were lost.

Aug. 30. Sir William Draper, K.B. set off for Portsmouth, to take upon him the command of the garrison of Minorca.

Prince William Henry appointed a post captain in the navy.

Sept. 4. The count D'Estaigne's squadron of 24 ships of the line and 14 frigates, dispersed by a heavy gale of wind off Charlestown.

Sept. 7. The French fortress of Mahie, in the East Indies, surrendered to the Company's troops, there was not a French flag flying in all India.

Sept. 11. The last arch of the new bridge at Newcastle was finished, and exhibited a specimen of workmanship which did great credit to the architect and builders.

Sept. 16. A dreadful fire broke out at a workshop in Wright's timber yard, Aldersgate-street, and burned with incredible fury for an hour, by which the premises and a great quantity of timber were destroyed.

Sept. 18. The Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of October next.

Sept. 28. Aldermen Wright and Pugh, were sworn in sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year, and Brackly Kennet, esq. was elected Mayor.

The celebrated Houghton collection of paintings was purchased by the empress of Russia, and shipped at the port of Lynn, for Russia.

The number of prisoners of war in Great Britain, according to the latest returns, amounted to 12,000, viz. 2200 American, 600 Spanish, and the remainder French.

Died, John Glynn, esq. sergeant at law, and recorder of London, and member of Parliament for Middlesex, he was one of the most celebrated lawyers of his time.

Died, John Armstrong, M.D. not less celebrated as a physician of eminence, than a poet of no ordinary talents.

Oct. 5. It was resolved in the court of common council for the city of London, that 600*l.* a year should be the salary of the recorder, to be elected in the room of serjeant J. Glynn.

Oct. 8. A serious mutiny happened among the Western Fencibles, at Edinburgh, occasioned by lord Frederick Campbell having purchased purses, part of the highland dress, in London, and charged each man 3*s.* 6*d.* for his purse, his lordship told them they should only pay 1*s.* for each purse, but this did not satisfy them, and they still continued mutinous, and refused to wear cartouch boxes; a regiment of dragoons being sent for, reduced them to order, and the ringleaders were severely flogged.

Oct. 9. During the last week several mobs assembled in Manchester, and its neighbourhood, and destroyed and burnt the engines and buildings erected at great expense by Mr. Arkwright; 2000 and upwards attacked a large building near Chaley, from whence they were repulsed, with the loss of two killed and eight wounded; they assembled again in larger numbers, and destroyed several machines for spinning cotton; three companies of the York militia, some young recruits, and 300 of the respectable housekeepers, succeeded in putting a stop to further outrages.

Oct. 12. The candidates for the recordership of the city of London were Mr. Adair and Mr. Howarth, when the former was elected by a majority of one, there being 13 aldermen for the former and 12 for the latter.

Oct. 19. A violent storm happened at Dunwich, in Suffolk, which did considerable damage to the shipping on the coast, several dead bodies floated on shore, and pieces of wreck were thrown on the sands; on shore the damage was very great, a house was blown down, which killed a man, his wife, and their children.

The pension list of Ireland, from Lady-

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day 1775 to Lady-day 1777, amounted to 208,944*l.* and for 1777 to 1779 to 119,962*l.* a saving of 88,981*l.* The public debt of Ireland to Lady-day 1779 amounted to 1,062,507*l.*

Oct. 21. Fort Omoa taken by escalade by capt. Dalrymple.

Oct. 23. The Laboratory, at Woolwich, blew up by accident, but no lives were lost.

Oct. 28. The court of directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, voted a piece of plate, of the value of 100 guineas, to capt. Pearson, of the Serapis, for his good conduct and bravery in protecting the Baltic fleet under his care, in an engagement with capt. Paul Jones; and another, of 50 guineas value, to capt. Piercy, of the Countess of Scarborough, upon the like occasion.

Thomas Wood, esq. was elected member of Parliament for the county of Middlesex, in the room of sergeant Glynne, deceased.

Oct. 29. Sir Joseph Yorke, ambassador to the States General, presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, requesting that the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough, two vessels taken by Paul Jones, a rebel subject, and carried into a Dutch port, might be stopped and delivered up. The States General declined interfering in the matter.

Oct. 31. A fire broke out in a warehouse of Judd and Co. hop merchants, at the foot of London-bridge, which communicated to the water works, and in less than an hour reduced them to a level with the river.

Nov. 5. The Dart, privateer, brought into Dartmouth harbour, the N. S. del Piedada, a Spanish prize, 700 tons burthen, having 142,117 silver dollars, 38,949 gold dubloons, 31 ingots of silver, and other valuable property to the amount of 100,000*l.*

Nov. 15. A daring and desperate mob, of nearly 6000 of the lower class assembled before the Parliament House in Dublin, insulting many of the members, crying out for a free trade, &c., they stopped the Speaker, and swore the members to support a short money bill, they were proceeding to greater outrages, when the lawyers corps appeared amongst them unarmed, and succeeded in allaying the ferment; they, however, vented their rage on the house of the attorney general Scott; a proclamation was afterwards issued offering a reward for apprehending the rioters.

Nov. 20. The Valentine, East Indiaman, and a French East Indiaman, from the Mauritius, ran a-ground on the Shark sand, near Guernsey, the crew and part of the cargo saved.

Nov. 22. A common hall was held at Guildhall, in the city of London, for the purpose of electing a Chamberlain in the room of Benjamin Hopkins, deceased, the candidates were alderman Wilkes, and Mr. James, when a poll being demanded, at the final close the numbers were;—

For alderman Wilkes - -	2332
Mr. James - - -	370

upon which alderman Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The printer of the General Advertiser was ordered up before the court of King's bench, to receive judgment for publishing a seditious hand bill on the acquittal of admiral Keppel, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* and to be imprisoned in Newgate for 12 months.

Nov. 25. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and made a speech from the throne, in which he stated that they were called upon by every principle of duty, and consideration of interest, to exert their best efforts in defence of the country, attacked by an unjust and unprovoked war; that the designs of invasion had been frustrated, but we were still menaced with great armaments, but trusted that we should be well prepared to resist every attack; he alluded to the state of Ireland, and the benefits and advantages recommended to be extended to that kingdom; and concluded with a resolution to conduct the war with vigour, in order to bring the enemies of the country to listen to equitable terms of accommodation.

Addresses were presented by both Houses of Parliament to his Majesty, upon occasion of his speech.

Wills, earl of Hillsborough, appointed secretary of state for the Southern department, in the room of the earl of Suffolk, deceased.

David, lord Stormont, appointed secretary of state for the Northern department in the room of lord Weymouth, resigned.

Nov. 29. A duel was fought between the hon. Charles James Fox, and Mr. Adair, in consequence of some expressions in a debate in the House of Commons used by the former, which the latter construed into a personal reflection on himself, the parties met, when Mr. Fox was slightly wounded, and he then declared that he meant no personal reflection on his antagonist.

Dec. 8. Mr. Jenkinson, the secretary at

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war, moved in the House of Commons, that 197,000 men be raised for the ensuing year, and which was agreed to without a division.

Dec. 9. Commodore Jervis sailed on a secret expedition, having one 80 gun ship, one of 74 guns, and four other vessels under his command.

Dec. 10. At the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected their president.

Dec. 11. The committee appointed by the common council of London went in procession to the house of admiral Keppel, and presented him with the freedom of the city, in a box of heart of oak.

Dec. 12. A court of common council was held at Guildhall last week, to reconsider the order of the committee appointed to consider what marks of respect should be paid to the memory of the late earl of Chatham, when it was agreed to erect a statue of his lordship in the Guildhall, to be executed by Bacon.

Dec. 13. An order of council was issued for the observance of a general fast throughout England and Wales, on Friday the 4th of February next, and in Scotland on the 3d of February.

Dec. 14. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For raising an aid by a land tax of 4*s.* in the pound.

The American Habeas Corpus bill, the annual Malt bill, and the Italian Silk bill.

Dec. 20. Messrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer, and Mackay, were tried at the court of King's bench, for the arrest and imprisonment of lord Pigot, when governor of of Madras, when the jury found all the defendants guilty.

Dec. 23. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For granting a free trade to Ireland.

For preventing the clandestine conveyance of sugar, &c. from America into Great Britain.

And to several private and local bills.

The House of Peers then adjourned to the 27th day of January, and the House of Commons to the 24th of January.

A LIST OF SHIPS CLEARED OUTWARDS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, NEWCASTLE, FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS;—

	Coastwise	Foreign,	Total
1777 -	4410	403 -	4813
1778 -	4140	285 -	4425
1779 -	3670	230 -	3900

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 15, 1778, TO DECEMBER 14, 1779.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	8,640	Males -	10,208
Females -	8,129	Females -	10,212
In all	16,769	In all	20,420

Increase in the burials this year, 21.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7261
Between two and five	2100
Five and ten	703
Ten and twenty	692
Twenty and thirty	1392
Thirty and forty	1635
Forty and fifty	2002
Fifty and sixty	1680
Sixty and seventy	1427
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	413
Ninety and one hundred	69
A hundred	4
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and three	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1779;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - - -	4,589,069	6	1
Army - - -	5,913,081	9	5
Ordnance - - -	917,374	8	9
Miscellaneous -	164,013	13	2
Loans discharged -	3,490,000	0	0
Deficiencies - -	656,175	7	11¾
Total supplies	15,729,714	5	4¾
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies for the year 1779 -	15,729,915	4	1¾
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	260	18	9

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 60	107..110	180..142
July 59	108..109	138

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PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 37s...40s.	20s...21s.	10s.
July 37s.	20s...21s.	15s...16s.

Quartern Loaf 6½d. and 6d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive, 544.

1780, Jan. 4. A deputation from the Protestant Association, assembled under the auspices of lord George Gordon, waited upon lord North, to request his lordship to present a petition from their society to Parliament, and to support the same against a law which had already received the royal assent, for the relief of his Majesty's Popish subjects in certain cases, which his lordship refused.

Jan. 8. Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, with the fleet under his command, captured 22 sail of Spanish merchant ships, bound from Bilboa to Cadiz, under convoy of the Giopuscoano of 64 guns and five frigates, the whole of which also were taken.

Jan. 10. A dreadful fire happened in Great Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, which consumed three houses, and greatly damaged two others, six persons were burnt to death, and several rushed naked into the streets to save their lives.

Jan. 16. Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, with the fleet under his command, attacked the Spanish fleet of eleven sail of the line, commanded by Don Juan Langara, off cape St. Vincent, and captured one 80 and four 70 gun ships, and destroyed two others, the Spanish admiral was taken prisoner.

Jan. 20. It was estimated that the stock of the East India company was of the value of £3,200,000
Bonds and other debts.....1,800,000

Total 5,000,000

The debt due from government 4,200,000
Their property in India valued at..... 13,000,000
Present value of their effects in England..... 2,800,000

£20,000,000

If the company should be dissolved and the charter annihilated, the proprietors would divide 400*l.* for every 100*l.* stock, after paying their bond and other debts, besides deducting their capital.

Jan. 21. A proclamation was issued setting forth, that in future, all foreign ships taken, carrying to, and assisting the enemies of Great Britain with warlike stores or goods of any kind, would be deemed legal prizes, and the said ships would be sold, with their cargoes, for the benefit of the captors.

Feb. 1. A party of 50 smugglers, attacked the supervisor, and nine dragoons of the fourth regiment, as they were conveying some casks of contraband Geneva from Whitstable to Canterbury, they fired and killed two of the soldiers and wounded two others.

A fire broke out in the cabin of the Haywood transport, of 500 tons burthen, lying at Deptford, which burnt her to the water's edge.

Feb. 2. The inhabitants of Westminster assembled in Westminster Hall, and agreed to petition Parliament, praying a controul over the shameful waste of the public money. At this meeting Mr. Fox was proposed as a candidate to represent the city of Westminster at the next general election.

Feb. 4. This being the day appointed for a general fast and humiliation, the same was very decorously observed.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1780.

Berkshire, John Grant, esq.
Bedfordshire, W. T. Astell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Isaac Eales, esq.
Cumberland, H. Aglionby, esq.
Cheshire, Samuel Barrow, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. T. R. Hall, esq.
Cornwall, F. Gregor, esq.
Devonshire, Thomas Winsloe, esq.
Dorsetshire, Peter Beckford, esq.
Derbyshire, N. B. Gresley, esq.
Essex, H. H. Pelley, esq.
Gloucester, Sir O. Paul, bart.
Hants, T. South, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Hunter, esq.
Herefordshire, Bell Lloyd, esq.
Kent, Robert Burrow, esq.
Leicestershire, Thomas Babington, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir C. Buck.
Monmouthshire, T. Hooper, esq.
Northumberland, A. R. Bowes, esq.
Northamptonshire, B. Kidney, esq.
Norfolk, Sir T. B. Proctor, bart.
Nottinghamshire, C. V. Dashwood, esq.
Oxfordshire, Robert Langford, esq.
Rutlandshire, N. Cheselden, esq.
Shropshire, Edward Horne, esq.
Somersetshire, Edward Elton, esq.
Staffordshire, R. Floyer, esq.

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Suffolk; Samuel Rush, esq.
Surrey, Charles Eyre, esq.
Sussex, Sir I. Bridger.
Warwickshire, Henry Wise, esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Amphlett, esq.
Wiltshire, P. C. Methuen, esq.
Yorkshire, William Bethell, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Holland Griffith, esq.
Brecknockshire, Philip Williams, esq.
Cardiganshire, Henry Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Thomas Howell, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, William Thomas, esq.
Flintshire, David Roberts, esq.
Glamorganshire, Peter Birt, esq.
Merionethshire, David Roberts, esq.
Montgomeryshire, R. H. Vaughan, esq.
Pembrokeshire, James Lloyd, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Cooke, esq.

Feb. 10. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, and a petition to the House of Commons agreed to, praying redress of grievances.

Messrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer, and Mackay, were brought up to the court of King's-bench to receive sentence, on being found guilty of removing lord Pigot from the presidency of Madras, and imprisoning him nine months, which was alledged to be the cause of his death; they were sentenced to pay 1000*l.* fine each to the King, which they did immediately, and were discharged.

Feb. 11. Mr. Burke in a luminous speech, introduced his celebrated bill for better regulating his Majesty's civil establishment, and of certain public offices, for the limitation of pensions, and the suppression of sundry useless, expensive, and inconvenient places.

Feb. 14. Died, Sir William Blackstone, knt. one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas, and author of the Commentaries on the Laws of England, &c.

Feb. 18. Orders of council were issued to prohibit the exportation of copper for three months, from the 23d instant, and for continuing the prohibition of gunpowder, saltpetre, arms, or ammunition.

Feb. 26. The Empress of Russia issued a manifesto, maintaining the principle that "Free bottoms make free goods," the application of which, was the authorizing neutral states to carry on without interruption their usual commerce with belligerent powers, except in contraband goods.

Feb. 29. Petitions for redress of grievances were this month presented by the counties of Middlesex, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Dorset, Wilts, Gloucester, Cumberland, Essex, Bedford, Somerset, Hants, and by the corporations of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Nottingham.

The House of Commons voted thanks to admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, for his signal and important services to his country.

March 5. The Stamford waggon took fire three miles beyond Hertford, and was wholly consumed with all its contents, except one barrel of porter; the damage estimated at above 1000*l.*

Died, Dr. Isaac Schomberg, a learned and able physician.

March 6. The court of common council voted their thanks to admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney for his late gallant action against the Spaniards, and also the freedom of the city in a gold box, value 100*l.*

March 14. Two young females were taken out of the new river, dead, and locked in each others arms, they were tambour workers, and had great personal friends; their suicide was the consequence of religious phrensy.

March 17. His Majesty settled a pension of 400*l.* a year on lady Blackstone, widow of the late judge Sir William Blackstone.

March 18. A fire broke out at the house of the duke of Northumberland, at Charing Cross, which burnt several hours; it burnt from the east end to the west, and totally destroyed the roof and first and second floors.

March 19. A fire broke out at an oil shop in Princes-street Oxford-street, which not only burnt the house, furniture, and stock, but a lodger in endeavouring to save his children was buried in the ruins, and a woman jumping out of a window, fell on a lamp post and was killed.

March 21. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;

For raising a certain sum by annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

To regulate county elections.

For securing the lawful trade of the East India company, and to prevent British subjects from trading under foreign commissions, and for other regulations of trade.

For the payment and clothing of the militia.

For better supplying his Majesty's navy with mariners, &c.

For enforcing an act which prohibits the carrying gold coin to Ireland, &c.

And to several local and private bills.

Sir J. Yorke, his Majesty's ambassador

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at the Hague, presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses, complaining of their non fulfilment of the treaties between the two countries, and requiring their definitive answer in three weeks as to their future intentions.

March 22. In consequence of some angry words in the House of Commons which passed between lord Shelburne and Mr. Fullarton, a duel was fought in Hyde Park, when lord Shelburne was wounded by a pistol ball in the groin, his Lordship after his wound refused to fire his pistol, upon which the affair ended.

April 4. The House of Commons met pursuant to their last adjournment.

April 7. The House of Lords met for the first time since the Easter recess.

April 16. A dreadful fire broke out at Drayton, near Abingdon, Berks, which, in consequence of the westerly wind, raged on both sides the road, and destroyed 43 houses and several barns and out-houses, with the ricks near them.

April 17. Admiral Rodney attacked the French fleet, consisting of 23 sail of the line and eight frigates, under M. de Guichen, near Martinique, the action was indecisive, but the French bore away for Guadaloupe.

A proclamation was issued placing the subjects of the States General upon the footing of other neutral nations not privileged by treaty, in consequence of the Dutch refusing the succours to England stipulated by treaty.

April 25. Mr. Wilmot, a justice of the peace, was sentenced by the court of King's-bench to pay a fine of 100*l.* for imprisoning a fellowship porter of the city of London, under the act for impressing seamen for his Majesty's service; the prosecution was instituted by the city of London.

April 28. A rule was obtained in the court of King's-bench, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the rev. Henry Bate, the editor and one of the proprietors of the Morning Post, for a libel on the duke of Richmond, charging him with high treason.

April 30. A fire broke out at Horsly-down, near Dock-head, which destroyed upwards of 20 houses and warehouses; several ships on the river were burnt, and five people perished in the flames.

May 1. Petitions were presented against the new malt tax bill, signed by 18,000 inhabitants of Devonshire, and 700 inhabitants of Halifax.

May 2. The Ranger privateer was struck by a flash of lightning, which shivered the masts, and killed a boy between decks.

May 4. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For imposing additional duties upon wines and vinegar.

For imposing additional duties on advertisements, and receipts for legacies.

For allowing a bounty on the exportation of British corn and grain in ships of any kingdom in amity with his Majesty.

For repealing the duties on pot and pearl ashes, wood and weed ashes, imported, and for granting other duties.

And to several local and private bills.

May 6. A petition was presented to his Majesty from 600 whites and a great number of Gentoos, stating in a forcible manner the hardships the inhabitants had suffered since the introduction of the English laws amongst them, and praying relief.

May 12. The Americans were defeated, and Charlestown surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton, and several French and American ships in the harbour; the prisoners captured were 5618, exclusive of nearly 1000 seamen.

May 26. The royal assent was given, by commission, to the malt bill, recruiting bill, the Plymouth dock bill, and to several other local and private bills.

The gross proceeds of the tolls of Blackfriars bridge, from Michaelmas 1775 to Michaelmas 1779, amounted to 26,307*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* the loss upon bad gold, silver, and copper amounted to 2058*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; and the salaries to tollmen, watchmen, and other incidental expenses, amounted to 3816*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*

June 1. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the city of Oxford, which struck the house of Mr. Meredith, a cutler, and greatly damaged it, the servant maid was struck down and slightly wounded; several metal utensils were melted.

June 2. Lord George Gordon, accompanied with upwards of 30,000 people, paraded the streets of London, with a petition against the bill for relief of the Roman Catholics, to be presented to the House of Commons; they insulted several of the members, compelling them to put blue cockades in their hats, and cry "No Popery," and enforced an oath to vote against the obnoxious act; they tried to force the doors of the House; lord Mansfield had his carriage broken, and narrowly escaped with life, and several other peers and members of the House of Commons were grossly maltreated; a party of foot guards arrived, and Justice Addington ad-

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dressed the mob, promising that he would order the soldiers away if they would act peaceably. The petition was presented, signed by 120,000 names, as it was said, but the House rejected it by an immense majority, there being only six for it, and 192 against it. Soon afterwards the House adjourned, and the mob dispersed, but collected in a body, and nearly destroyed the Roman Catholic chapels in Duke-street Lincoln's-inn-fields, and in Warwick-street Golden-square.

Charles Howard earl of Surrey, who afterwards succeeded to the title of duke of Norfolk, heretofore a Roman Catholic peer, renounced the errors of the church of Rome before the archbishop of Canterbury.

June 4. The mob assembled again, and attacked the chapels and houses of the catholics in Moor-fields, burning the furniture in the streets.

June 5. The rioters burnt the catholic chapels in Virginia-street, Wapping, and Nightingale-lane, and stripped the houses of Mr. Rainsforth in Clare Market, and Mr. Maberly of Little Queen-street, and destroyed their stock and furniture; Sir George Saville's house met the same fate.

A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending the rioters who had set fire to the Sardinian and Bavarian ambassadors chapels; several of the mob were committed to Newgate.

June 6. All the military in London were ordered on duty, but the rioters divided into parties, one of whom attacked the gaol of Newgate, demanding the release of their comrades, but being refused, they set fire to the building, and the prisoners (upwards of 300) were liberated; other parties destroyed the houses of justice Cox and Sir John Fielding; another party attacked the New Prison, Clerkenwell, broke it open, and discharged the prisoners; the elegant house of lord Mansfield was forcibly entered, and all his furniture, valuable library, and other property of great value, were consigned to the flames, his Lordship and family escaping with difficulty through a back door. A party of guards arrived during the act of demolition, and fired upon the mob, when several were killed and wounded.

June 7. This day the riot attained its heighth. the mob burnt down the King's-bench, New Bridewell, and Fleet prison, and the toll gates at Blackfriar's bridge; Langdale's distillery, in Holborn, was also burnt, and several of the mob lost their lives by inebriety, in drinking the spirituous liquors. It was estimated that 36 fires were blazing at the same time in different quarters; and the whole of this day and the ensuing night was a scene of anarchy and confusion never before remembered. Lord George Gordon was apprehended and committed to the Tower. Two attempts were made upon the Bank, but the rioters were repulsed by the first fire of the military. The number of persons killed by the military was estimated at 285, and 173 wounded; the number who died by drinking, and other accidents, was never ascertained.

June 8. By the excellent arrangement of the military and the exertions of the city, the metropolis was this day restored to peace, having been a week under the controul of a lawless mob, without any effectual means having been taken till the close of it to suppress the rioters; great blame was imputed to the city authorities for their supineness.

The House of Commons adjourned to Monday the 19th instant.

June 9. A camp was formed in St. James's Park, to be in readiness in case of any sudden emergency.

Sir Thomas Gascoigne read his recantation from the errors of the church of Rome before the archbishop of Canterbury last Sunday, and received the sacrament according to the rites of the church of England.

Alexander Wedderburne, esq. late attorney-general, appointed lord chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, on the resignation of Sir William de Grey; the new made judge was shortly afterwards created a peer by the title of lord Loughborough.

June 13. On Friday a riot happened at Bath, which, though accidentally begun, assumed a very serious aspect; a mob of nearly 10,000 persons assembled, and proceeded to demolish the windows and doors of the Romish chapel, and burning the furniture, and finally the chapel itself; the Bath volunteers were called out, and fired upon the multitude, whereby one man was killed; they succeeded in restoring peace, and dispersing the mob.

A riot also took place at Hull, when the mob destroyed a popish chapel, but were dispersed by the Suffolk militia.

June 15. Their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland went to court for the first time since their respective marriages.

June 19. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne, in which he took notice of the out-

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rages committed by bands of desperate men, and said that every tie of duty and affection to the people, induced him to provide for the public safety, and that proper measures had been taken to bring the authors and abettors of these insurrections to condign punishment.

Both Houses addressed his Majesty, testifying their abhorrence of the late outrages, and expressing their satisfaction at the measures adopted for bringing the offenders to speedy trial.

June 21. At a quarterly court of proprietors of East India stock, a dividend of 4*l.* per cent. was declared for the present half year, ending at Midsummer.

June 22. Came on before Mr. justice Buller and a special jury, the trial between the duke of Richmond and the rev. Mr. Bate, for a libel against the Duke inserted in a newspaper of which Mr. Bate was editor, when the jury found a verdict in favor of the Duke.

June 28. At the Old Bailey sessions, and subsequently by a special commission, appointed for trying the rioters at St. Margaret's-hill, several were convicted and executed, but the greater number were pardoned.

July 3. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to the following bills;—

For vesting in the East India company their territorial acquisitions in the East Indies.

To prevent the carrying of copper in sheets coastways, &c.

For granting to his Majesty one million on a vote of credit.

To extend and encourage the Greenland fishery.

For appointing commissioners to inspect the public accounts.

For allowing a drawback on the duty of coffee.

For granting a reward for discovery of the longitude.

For granting a duty upon starch.

The sinking fund bill.

And to several local and private bills.

Admiral Geary captured twelve merchant-men, part of the homeward bound French West India fleet, the rest escaped in a fog.

July 4. The Capricieuse French frigate of 44 guns, captured by La Prudente, capt. Waldegrave, off cape Ortugal, after a sharp action.

July 8. The court of common council of the city of London, agreed to present an address to his Majesty, expressing the grateful thanks of the court, for granting the city such aid as became necessary to subdue the late dangerous riots.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne, and the Parliament was prorogued to Thursday the 24th of August next.

July 11. One hundred and thirty-five persons were tried for rioting, of whom 59 were convicted.

July 18. The court of aldermen resolved that as there was now no appearance of riots in the city, no further allowance should be made to the troops, as it appeared that the average expense of their maintenance was 100*l.* a day, and that 4000*l.* had already been drawn for that purpose.

July 28. The corporation of London waited upon his Majesty with an address, expressive of their detestation and abhorrence of the late tumults; to which his Majesty returned a gracious answer.

James Wallace, esq. appointed attorney general.

John Heath, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas.

Aug. 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning took place at Swansea, in Glamorganshire, a man was struck dead making hay, and a horse and eighteen sheep were killed by the electric fluid at Usk, in Monmouthshire; two horses were also killed in a stable at Pontypool.

Aug. 10. The Flora, capt. W. P. Williams, captured the French frigate La Nymphe of 40 guns, after a severe contest, in which the Flora had 131 men killed and wounded.

The encampment in Hyde Park broke up.

The liverymen, freemen, and other inhabitants of London, presented an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the seasonable protection afforded them during the late outrages.

Aug. 12. The Bienfaisant and Charon, capt. Macbride, attacked the Compte d'Artois, French ship of 64 guns, and 644 men, and after an engagement of one hour and ten minutes, she struck to the British.

A desperate affray happened at Plymouth, between the Brecknock regiment of militia, joined by the 97th regiment of foot, and the Somerset and Hereford regiments of militia, they fought both with their side arms and with muskets, it was not appeased till several on both sides were killed and wounded.

Aug. 16. The Americans under general Gates were defeated at Camden by lord Cornwallis, with the loss of between eight

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and nine hundred killed, and 1000 prisoners.

Aug. 18. Both Houses of Parliament were prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of September next.

Aug. 21. The king of France abolished the application of torture to criminals, to make them confess.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in Flint and Denbyshire, and also in Caernarvonshire, and in Anglesey, though not at Conway.

Aug. 28. Admiral Digby, with twelve ships of the line and two frigates, sailed from Spithead on a secret expedition.

Aug. 30. Died, by poison, administered by his brother-in-law capt. Donellan, Sir Theodosius Edward Allesley Boughton, bart.

Sept. 1. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

Sept. 4. James Mansfield, esq. appointed solicitor general.

Died, Sir John Fielding, knt. justice of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Sept. 6. Lord North, lord Westcote, lord Palmerstone, Sir Richard Sutton, bart. and John Buller, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer.

Sept. 7. A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster assembled in Covent Garden, to elect two members of Parliament for that city, the candidates were lord Lincoln, Sir George Brydges Rodney, and the hon. Charles James Fox, the majority of hands was declared to be in favour of lord Lincoln and Sir G. B. Rodney, but a poll was demanded in behalf of Mr. Fox.

Sept. 8. A court of hustings was held at Guildhall, London, to elect members for the city, when the election was declared to have fallen on aldermen Hayley, Bull, Sawbridge, and Newnham, but a poll was demanded in favour of aldermen Kirkman and Clarke.

Sept. 14. John Wilkes and George Byng, esqrs. were elected without opposition, members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex.

Sept. 15. At the close of the poll for election of members for the city of London, the numbers were—

For Alderman Hayley	-	4062
Kirkman	-	3804
Bull	-	3150
Newnham	-	3036
Sawbridge	-	2957
Clarke	-	1771

The four first were consequently declared duly elected, but soon after the close of the poll, an account was received from Margate of the death of alderman Kirkman.

The poll closed for the borough of Southwark, when the numbers were

For Sir Richard Hotham	-	1177
Mr. Polhill	-	1025
Mr. Thrale	-	769

Sept. 17. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Eastbourne in Sussex, which struck the house of Mr. Adair, and killed two of his servants, and did considerable damage to the house and furniture; Mr. Adair was struck senseless and was found in that situation, and Miss Adair was greatly alarmed by the posts of her bedstead being split, though herself was unhurt.

Sept. 20. Colonel Baillie attacked at Conjeveram, in the East Indies, by the army of Hyder Ally, consisting of 25,000 cavalry, and 30 regiments of native infantry, and totally defeated, with the loss of 5000 seapoys, 700 Europeans, and 200 prisoners.

Sept. 22. At the close of the poll for the city of Westminster, the numbers were

For Sir G. B. Rodney	-	5298
Hon. C. J. Fox	-	4878
Lord Lincoln	-	4157

The two first were consequently duly elected, but a scrutiny was demanded by lord Lincoln.

The Resolution and Discovery ships, commanded by captains Gore and King, who had succeeded captains Cooke and Clarke, arrived at Stromness, after an absence of four years and four months, in search of a N. E. or N. W. passage from the sea of Kamschatka to Europe; capt. Cooke was killed at Owhyee, and capt. Clarke died during the voyage.

The right hon. Frederick earl of Carlisle made lieut. general and governor of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Eden, esq. his principal secretary.

Sept. 23. Major André, adjutant general in the British army, apprehended by the Americans, as a spy, tried by a court martial, and condemned to be hanged.

Oct. 2. The Fairy sloop, and Vestal frigate, captured off Newfoundland an American packet, on board of which was Mr. Laurens, the president of the American congress, who threw a box containing letters overboard, but by the intrepidity of

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one of the seamen it was recovered; Mr. Laurens was bound for Holland, and the papers taken were of great consequence.

Major André was hanged by the Americans, upon a charge of being a spy, he was taken in consequence of being appointed to confer with general Arnold, who intended to desert the Americans, and papers were found upon him developing his negociations with Arnold for delivering up the post and troops under his command to the British general.

Oct. 3. A great earthquake, hurricane, and inundation, happened in Westmoreland and Hanover counties in the island of Jamaica, which destroyed most of the dwelling-houses, and did immense damage to the crops.

Oct. 6. Mr. Laurens, after a long examination by the privy council, was committed close prisoner to the Tower.

Oct. 9. In consequence of an address by the House of Commons to his Majesty, the claims of a considerable number of sufferers by the late rebellious insurrection were laid before the board of works, the officers of which were to report the particulars to the treasury.

Oct. 10. A dreadful hurricane of 30 hours duration happened at St. Lucia, Grenada, Dominica, Barbadoes, Tobago, and other of the West India islands, the British vessels lying near were driven out to sea, many dismasted, and several totally wrecked, and the crews drowned; the French vessels on the same station also suffered materially.

Oct 12. By a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, dated from New York, it was stated, that the American general Arnold, had quitted the service of the United States, and joined the King's standard.

Oct. 15. A violent hurricane, accompanied with lightning, desolated Hammersmith, Roehampton, Richmond, Kingston, and other places in the environs of London, houses were blown down, and trees torn up by their roots; at Roehampton a barn was blown down, and seven poor persons buried in the ruins who were much bruised and wounded.

A fire happened at Salisbury, which burnt down the Council-house, in which were held the courts of law, the building was upwards of 200 years old, the charters and other valuable documents were saved.

Oct. 17. Mr. Langdale, the distiller, whose houses were destroyed by the rioters in June last, brought his action against the Lord Mayor for recovery of 40,000*l.* his alledged loss in consequence of the negligence of the city magistrates.

Oct. 20. Mr. Trumbull, son of the American governor of Connecticut, was committed to prison, on suspicion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence.

Oct. 22. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a prince.

Oct. 25. M. de Sartine was dismissed as minister of the French marine, and was succeeded by M. de Castres.

Oct. 26. The court of common council resolved to defend the action brought against the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, at the suit of Mr. Langdale; and it was at the same court resolved, that the expenses of the courts of conservancy should not exceed 300*l.* in every mayoralty.

Oct. 30. The prince of which her Majesty was lately delivered, was christened Alfred.

Oct. 31. His Majesty went in state to open the new Parliament; the Commons chose Charles W. Cornwall their speaker, who was approved by his Majesty.

Arcot, in the East Indies, taken by assault by Hyder Ally, the fort surrendered on the 3d of Nov. following.

Nov. 1. The board of works received the account of the losses sustained by the sufferers in the late riots, they amounted to 130,000*l.* but several other claims were subsequently made, increasing the amount to 180,000*l.*

His royal highness prince Frederick, bishop of Osnaburgh, made colonel in the army, by brevet.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

Sir George Brydges Rodney, bart. and Thomas Wroughton, esq. envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden, elected knights of the Bath.

Nov. 9. At a general court of proprietors of East India stock, the general account of the company's affairs in England, India, and China, was read, when it appeared, that the balance in favour of the company was 5,963,817*l.* exclusive of their possessions abroad and at home, estimated at 7,000,000*l.* more.

Nov. 10. A true bill of indictment was found by the grand jury against George Gordon, esq. commonly called lord George Gordon, for high treason.

Amongst the papers taken on board the American vessel, having Mr. Laurens the American president on board, was found a treaty of commerce between the States General and the United States of America; Sir J. Yorke presented a memorial to their High Mightinesses stating the fact, and

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requiring them either to disavow it and punish the authors, or that his Majesty would be under the necessity of taking such measures as the interests of his people and the preservation of his own dignity demanded.

Nov. 22. The French frigate, Senegal, prize to his Majesty's sloop Zephyr, blown up by accident at Goree, when all on board perished.

Nov. 25. Died, Francis Vivares, the celebrated engraver.

Nov. 27. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—

For detaining persons suspected of high treason.

For indemnifying sheriffs and gaolers.

The usual land-tax and malt bills.

And to several of a local and private nature.

Mr. alderman Sawbridge was elected member of Parliament for the city of London, in the room of alderman Kirkman, deceased.

Dec. 2. Mr. justice Wilmot obtained a verdict in the court of Common-pleas, against the inhabitants of Bethnal-green, and 1355*l.* for the destruction of his property by the rioters.

Dec. 7. The duke of Montagne appointed master of the horse to his Majesty, and the earl of Aylesbury chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

Dec. 9. Mr. Maberly of Little Queen-street, obtained a verdict in the court of King's-bench against the Hundred of Ossulton, and 2062*l.* damages for the destruction of his house, stock in trade, furniture, &c. by the rioters.

Dec. 18. A society of Antiquarians was instituted in the city of Edinburgh, the earl of Bute was elected president.

Dec. 20. War declared by Great Britain against Holland, the reasons for which were declared in a manifesto, published in a gazette extraordinary.

Dec. 22. Died, James Harris, esq. F.R.S. author of Hermes, and other philological works.

An order of council was issued, declaring his Majesty's intention to allow all ships belonging to the Dutch to depart, with their cargoes (except contraband goods) provided that the Dutch pursued the same line of conduct towards ourselves.

Dec. 26. Died, Dr. John Fothergill, a celebrated physician, aged 69.

Dec 29. His royal highness the prince bishop of Osnaburgh set out for Margate, to embark on board the Princess Augusta, yacht, for the continent.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS IN LONDON, FROM DEC. 14, 1779, TO DEC. 12, 1780.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8581	Males	10,206
Females	8053	Females	10,311
	16,634		20,517

Increase in the burials this year 97.

Died,

Under two years of age	6810
Between two and five	1713
Five and ten	598
Ten and twenty	602
Twenty and thirty	1421
Thirty and forty	1833
Forty and fifty	2215
Fifty and sixty	1890
Sixty and seventy	1715
Seventy and eighty	1183
Eighty and ninety	455
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1780;—	£	s.	d.
Navy	7,003,284	7	6
Army	6,797,506	18	9
Ordnance	1,049,602	10	10
Miscellaneous	168,149	19	9
Loans discharged	4,890,000	0	0
Deficiences	1,287,952	17	11½
Total supplies	21,196,496	14	2½
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament	21,382,249	11	8¾
Surplus of Ways and Means	185,752	18	11¼

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	60	110..113	141
July	61..62	113..116	148

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PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	29*s.*	16*s.*	13*s.*
July	30*s.*	16*s.*	13*s.*

Quartern Loaf 6*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 449.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL SUPPLY OF SUGAR WHICH HAS BEEN REFINED OR SOLD RAW IN ENGLAND FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

	Cwt.		*Cwt.*
1760....	1,202,614	1771....	1,254,926
1761....	1,128,013	1772....	1,569,826
1762....	1,120,821	1773....	1,571,569
1763....	1,350,456	1774....	1,777,414
1764....	1,246,890	1775....	1,640,698
1765....	1,074,467	1776....	1,478,140
1766....	1,370,480	1777....	1,207,097
1767....	1,313,347	1778....	1,324,140
1768....	1,382,929	1779....	1,378,337
1769....	1,282,935	1780...	1,221,795
1770....	1,577,171		

1781, Jan. 1. His royal highness the prince of Wales was declared of age, and appeared at court, to receive congratulations on that event.

Jan. 2. Count Welderen, the Dutch ambassador, set off from St. James's-square for Harwich, to embark for Helvoetsluys.

The Princess Caroline, a Dutch ship of 54 guns, was captured by the Bellona, and brought into the Downs, she had four men killed and twelve wounded.

Jan. 3. A fire broke out at an alehouse in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, which consumed the same and two adjoining houses, and greatly injured others; two men, a woman, and a child perished in the flames.

Seventy-seven sail of Dutch vessels and 1300 seamen have been captured since the publication of the royal manifesto.

Jan. 4. A man named Rougee, and a woman named Dobrey, with whom he cohabited, were committed to prison on a charge of conveying intelligence to France, by way of Margate and Ostend.

La Minerve, French frigate, of 32 guns, and 316 men, captured by the Courageux, capt. lord Mulgrave, off Ushant, after an hour's conflict, in which the French had 40 killed and 23 wounded.

Jan. 5. Francis Henry De la Motte, a Frenchman, committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.

Jan. 6. The French landed about 800 men in the island of Jersey, they marched unperceived across the roads and arrived in the market-place of St. Hillier by six o'clock in the morning, and made prisoners the lieut. governor and magistrates, but the militia and other forces in the neighbourhood being collected by major Pierson, attacked and defeated the French, destroying and taking prisoners the whole of the invading force; but unfortunately, major Pierson was killed in the moment of victory.

Jan. 7. The Catherina Wilhelmena, a Dutch East Indiaman, with 130,000 dollars in specie and a great quantity of naval stores, was captured by his Majesty's ship Perseus.

Jan. 12. The States General issued letters of marque and reprisals against the English.

Jan 13. A proclamation was issued for a public fast to be observed in England and Wales, on the 21st of February, and on the 22d in Scotland.

Jan. 18. Colonel Tarleton repulsed in an attack on colonel Morgan, near Broad River, North America.

Jan. 23. The Culloden man of war, of 74 guns, lost off Sandy Hook, and one half of the crew perished.

Jan. 24. Lord George Gordon was brought up to the bar of the court of King's-bench by writ of Habeas Corpus, and pleaded Not Guilty to the indictment prefered against him, and Monday, the 5th of February was appointed for the trial.

Jan. 25. The House of Commons granted 80,000*l.* for relief of the sufferers by the late hurricane in Barbadoes, and 40,000*l.* for those in Jamaica.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Shrewsbury, on Thursday morning last, but providentially, without doing any damage.

Jan. 27. Lord Stormont delivered to the House of Peers a message from his Majesty, acquainting them, that his endeavours to preserve peace with the United Provinces had been ineffectual, and that he had been obliged to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the States General.

Feb. 2. The House of Commons, through the new speaker, thanked Sir Fletcher Norton for his services to the House during the time he was speaker, to which Sir Fletcher returned a suitable acknowledgment.

Feb. 3. The Dutch island of St. Eusta-

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tius captured by the fleet under admiral Rodney, who took 250 ships, richly laden, and other booty, estimated at three millions sterling; the small islands of St. Martin and Saba shared the same fate; the admiral detached two men of war and a frigate after a fleet of 30 Dutch West Indiamen, under convoy of a 60 gun ship, the whole of which were captured. The Dutch colonies at Essequibo and Demarara apprehending a visit from the British, offered terms of capitulation, and were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops.

Feb. 5. Lord George Gordon was tried at the bar of the court of King's-bench, on an indictment for high treason, in levying war against the King within the realm, the trial lasted nearly two days, when the jury pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Edward Loveden, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Harvey, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Joseph Bullock, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Storey, esq.
Cheshire, William Davenport, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. John Johnson, esq.
Cornwall, Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.
Devonshire, J. B. Cholwick, esq.
Dorsetshire, Lewis Dymock, G. Tregonel, esqrs.
Derbyshire, S. Frith, esq.
Essex, Richard Wyatt, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Morris, esq.
Hants, B. Smith, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq.
Herefordshire, Edmund Patteshall, esq.
Kent, John Cator, esq.
Leicestershire, E. C. Hartopp, esq.
Lincolnshire, E. Nelthorpe, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Jones, esq.
Northumberland, Charles Brandling, esq.
Northamptonshire, N. Raynford, esq.
Norfolk, R. L. Doughty, esq.
Nottinghamshire, L. Rolleston, esq.
Oxfordshire, R. P. Jodrell, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Sanders, esq.
Shropshire, E. C. Windsor, esq.
Somersetshire, John Ford, esq.
Staffordshire, John Jervis, esq.
Suffolk, Charles Kent, esq.
Surrey, William Nothery, esq.
Sussex, William Peachy, esq.
Warwickshire, John Webb, esq.
Worcestershire, John Drake, esq.
Wiltshire, William Hayter, esq.
Yorkshire, H. Osbaldestone, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, J. B. Sparrow, esq.
Brecknockshire, L. Williams, esq.
Cardiganshire, D. Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Sir W. Mansel, bart.
Caernarvonshire, Edward Carreg, esq.
Denbighshire, The hon. T. Fitzmaurice
Flintshire, Henry Thyale, esq.
Glamorganshire, Charles Bowen, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, H. Mears, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Henry Scourfield, esq.
Radnorshire, J. Bowen, esq.

Feb. 12. A dreadful fire broke out near King Edward's stairs, Wapping, which, in consequence of a strong south westerly wind, burnt down 44 houses, besides sheds, &c.

A high wind this night did considerable damage to the vessels in the river Thames, and several houses and chimnies were blown down in London and Westminster.

Feb. 14. Captain King, of the Discovery ship, was presented to his Majesty, accompanied by Mr. Banks, and was most graciously received.

Feb. 15. Mr. Burke introduced a bill for a reform in the representation of the people, upon the second reading it was supported by the early display of talent and eloquence of the hon. William Pitt, the motion was lost, ayes 190, noes, 283.

Feb. 16. The General Barker, East Indiaman, lost near Scheveling, fifteen of the crew perished, 60 were saved by the assistance of the Dutch.

Feb. 20. A meeting of the principal inn-holders throughout the kingdom was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, when a petition to Parliament was adopted, against the oppression of quartering soldiers upon them.

Feb. 21. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with due solemnity throughout the kingdom.

Feb. 24. Died, Edward Capel, esq. deputy inspector of plays, and author of an edition of Shakespeare with notes.

Sir Joseph Yorke, late ambassador to Holland, arrived at Dover from Ostend.

Feb. 25. The French squadron under the command of M. de Monteille, suffered severely by a violent gale of wind, two 74 gun ships and two frigates were sunk, and the rest injured in their masts and rigging.

Feb. 27. John Adams, esq. opened a

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loan for one million of florins, at Amsterdam, for the service of the United States of America.

March 1. Prince Gallitzin presented a memorial from the empress of Russia to the States General, offering the mediation of her Imperial Majesty, to restore peace between Great Britain and Holland, which the States General accepted.

The distemper broke out amongst the horned cattle in the Isle of Thanet, supposed to have been brought from Ostend, six beasts died at Manston, and some at Salmstone. An order of council was issued prohibiting the removal of distempered cattle, and ordering them to be killed and buried, and every precaution to be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection.

March 5. Came on before Mr. justice Buller and a special jury, at Guildhall, the action against the Lord Mayor of London, at the suit of Mr. Langdale, the distiller, for the loss sustained by him during the riots, by the destruction of his premises and stock, when the jury gave a verdict for 18,729*l.* 10*s.*; the damages claimed were upwards of 50,000*l.*, but the plaintiff had received 14,662*l.* from the excise office, 11,423*l.* from the Union Fire Office, and 1683*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* from the London Assurance Company, these sums decreased the damages sought to be recovered.

March 6. Mr. Stock recovered a verdict against the city of London and 2160*l.* damages, for the loss sustained by him in the riots.

March 8. The city of Amsterdam sent to the duke of Richmond 1000*l.*, to be distributed at his Grace's discretion among the Dutch prisoners of war in England.

March 10. Came on the trial of alderman Kennett, late Lord Mayor of London, for having wilfully neglected his duty during the riots in June last, when the jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.

March 13. The channel fleet, under admiral Digby, sailed for the relief of Gibraltar, which was closely invested by the French and Spaniards, and he succeeded in throwing succours into the garrison.

March 15. The following is a list of his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station which were lost or damaged by the late hurricane,—Stirling Castle, 64 guns, lost, the captain and 50 of the crew only saved; Phœnix, 44 guns, lost, part of the crew saved; Scarborough, 20 guns, lost, and all on board perished; Thunderer, 74 guns, lost; three 74 gun ships lost all their guns and masts; and several smaller vessels much damaged.

Lord Cornwallis defeated the army commanded by the American general Greene, 6000 strong, at Guildford, and took all his cannon and several prisoners, the enemy retreated to Reedy Fork, a distance of 18 miles from the field of battle.

March 16. The French island of St. Bartholomew surrendered to the British forces.

March 23. William Meyer, esq. a young gentleman aged 29, was tried and found guilty of murder, for shooting a sheriff's officer with a pistol, and received sentence of death, and his body to be anatomized.

March 24. Joseph Banks, esq. president of the Royal Society, created a baronet.

March 29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills.

March 30. Captain Donellan was tried at the Warwick assizes, for the murder of Sir Theodosius Edward Allesly Boughton, bart. by administering poison to him, when the jury found him guilty.

April 3. Captain Donellan was executed at Warwick, for the above murder, at the place of execution he solemnly declared his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer.

April 6. William Meyer, esq. was executed for the wilful murder of Joseph Spinke, a bailiff's follower.

April 8. Died, the rev. Richard Jago, author of several poems of merit, and the intimate friend and correspondent of Shenstone.

April 9. Lord North moved in the House of Commons, that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of the East India company, the proper method of governing and managing the territorial acquisitions and revenues now in their possession, and securing to the public a just proportion of the profits arising therefrom.

April 16. The French fleet under admiral Suffrein attacked a small squadron under commodore Johnson, conveying some outward bound East Indiamen, after a sharp action the French were beaten off; the commodore afterwards attacked several Dutch East Indiamen in Saldanha-bay, and succeeded in capturing and destroying the whole of them.

April 18. The royal powder mills at Faversham, containing 90 barrels of gunpowder, blew up, and three men were killed; the surrounding mills, working houses, and buildings were unroofed or broken by the explosion, and the windows in the western part of Faversham were destroyed.

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REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged	3942
Out-patients relieved	6054
Buried this year	177
Remaining under cure, in-patients	382
Out patients	209
	10,764

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured	3240
Out-patients relieved	3861
Buried this year	259
Remaining under cure, in-patients	470
Out-patients	268
	8102

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL

Admitted	459
Maintained in several trades	37
	496

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted	200
Cured	179
Buried	20
Remaining under cure	267
	666

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed	188
Buried last year	13
Remaining in the Hospital	1177
	1378

April 19. Died, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. F. R. S. and vice president of the society of Antiquarians, eminent for his skill in English antiquities.

April 25. Lord Randon defeated the American troops under general Greene, and broke up their camp at Hobkirk.

May 1. Died, Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Winchester.

May 5. The French squadron of six sail of the line and two frigates, commanded by M. de la Motte Piquet, fell in with the St. Eustatia fleet, and captured 25 sail of merchantmen, with valuable cargoes.

May 8. The province of West Florida captured by the Spaniards, commanded by Don Galvez.

May 9. Died, William de Grey, baron Walsingham, many years chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, which he resigned in 1780.

Pensacola, after a gallant defence by general Campbell, surrendered to the Spaniards.

May 12. Dr. Brownlow North, bishop of Worcester, translated to the see of Winchester, in the room of Dr. John Thomas, deceased.

May. 18. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

May 19. The annual feast of the sons of the clergy was held this day, when the collection at the church and at the hall amounted to 1029*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

May 23. The island of Tobago surrendered to the French, after a brave defence by governor Ferguson.

May 28. A fire broke out at Great Harwood, in Buckinghamshire, which totally destroyed 60 houses, causing incalculable distress to the poor inhabitants.

June 1. Government consented to renew the charter of the Bank of England for 25 years, on condition of their lending to the public 4,000,000*l.* sterling, at three per cent.

June 6. Lieut. general Corbett superseded in his commission as lieut. governor of Jersey, by the sentence of a court martial, for neglect of duty during the attack of the French upon that island.

June 9. Dr. Richard Hurd, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, promoted to the see of Worcester, in the room of Dr. Brownlow North, translated to the see of Winchester.

June 11. His imperial Majesty declared Ostend a free port, which caused great rejoicings in that city.

June 25. The rev. Henry Bate, editor, and part proprietor of the Morning Post, surrendered himself to the court of King's bench, to receive judgment for a libel on the duke of Richmond, when the court sentenced him to be imprisoned one year in the King's-bench prison.

July 1. Sir Eyre Coote attacked the whole force of Hyder Ally at Porto-novo, near Cuddalore, in the East Indies, and after an obstinate battle, succeeded in giving him a complete overthrow; Hyder retreated to Arcot.

July. 5. The royal assent was given by commision, to thirteen public and three private bills.

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Mr. Wheildon, publisher of the Whitehall Evening Post, and Mr. Ayres, printer of the Middlesex Journal, were sentenced by the court of King's-bench, to pay a fine of 100*l.* each, for the publication of a libel against the Russian ambassador.

July 6. Died, Dr. Edmund Keene, lord bishop of Ely, in his 68th year.

July 14. Francis Henry de la Motte was tried for high treason, in procuring and transmitting to the French intelligence respecting our naval operations; he was in the pay of France, and was found guilty upon the evidence of one Lutteloh, a German, his accomplice, and sentenced to be hanged.

July 18. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills; he then made a most gracious speech from the throne, and prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, the 13th day of September next.

July 19. The grand fleet, under admiral Darby, sailed for Spithead.

July 21. Dr. James Yorke, bishop of Gloucester, translated to the see of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Edmund Keene.

The hon. James Cornwallis, L. L. D. promoted to the bishopric of Litchfield and Coventry, vice Dr. Richard Hurd, translated.

July 24. The rev. James Hallifax, L.L.D. promoted to the bishopric of Gloucester, on the translation of Dr. James Yorke.

July 27. M. de la Motte was hanged for high treason, he behaved with great composure upon the awful occasion.

August 2. A waggon laden with gunpowder, in passing through the village of Talk on the hill, in Staffordshire, blew up, and scattered the limbs of the driver and his horses to a great distance, the village was shaken so that it was little better than a heap of ruins.

August 5. Admiral Parker attacked the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, the contest lasted three hours and a half, with great carnage on both sides, and though no ship was taken on either side, the Dutch were prevented from prosecuting their voyage.

August 14. Sir Peter Burrell, knt. appointed to execute the office of lord Great Chamberlain of England, as deputy to the right hon. Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and lady Georgiana Charlotte Bertie, sisters and co-heiresses of the late Robert duke of Ancaster, hereditary lord Great Chamberlain of England.

August 17. His Majesty and the prince of Wales embarked in different yachts, and proceeded down the river Thames, and at four o'clock anchored in Sea-reach.

August 18. His Majesty visited Blackstakes and the fortifications, and in the evening went on board the Fortitude, the flag ship of admiral Parker, and after inspecting the ship, sailed in his yacht to Chatham, and reviewed the fleet at the Nore.

A gentleman riding a spirited horse on Blackheath, was suddenly thrown from his saddle, the horse took fright and ran furiously over the mother and daughter of commissioner Le Cras, the latter of whom was killed, the horse continued his career till he fell and died from exhaustion.

August 27. Sir Eyre Coote attacked and defeated Hyder Ally, near Tripassore, and obliged him to quit all his strong holds.

Sept. 4. A riot occurred in the New Prison, Clerkenwell, in consequence of the great number of prisoners confined there, the rioters attacked the turnkeys, and forced the rest of the prisoners to arm themselves with knives, &c., a serjeant's guard which attended the prison turned out, and fired among the rioters, by which three were killed and twelve wounded, the rest submitted and were properly secured.

Sept. 8. General Greene attacked the British forces under colonel Stewart, at Eutaw Springs, the action, though severe, was indecisive, both sides claimed a victory.

General Arnold with a British force, took by storm fort Griswold, and afterwards burnt the town of New London, in Connecticut.

Sept. 19. Every Indiaman outward bound, was ordered to take 260 soldiers on board for protection of the vessel, and as 27 vessels were ready to sail, the troops would amount to 6020 men.

Sept. 22. The proprietors of bank stock agreed to encrease their dividend one half per cent. making 6*l.* per cent.; a call of 8*l.* per cent. was made on the capital stock of the company, which will encrease the stock 862,400*l.* which, added to the former capital, of 10,780,000*l.* makes the total capital 11,642,400*l.*, the interest of which at 6*l.* per cent. is 698,544*l.* per annum.

Sept. 27. Hyder Ally completely defeated by Sir Eyre Coote with great loss, by which Vellore was relieved.

Oct. 1. Mr. alderman Plomer elected Lord Mayor of London.

At the close of the poll for electing a representative for the city of London, the the numbers were ;—

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For Sir Watkin Lewes -	2685
For alderman Clark -	2387
Majority	298

Sir W. Lewes was therefore declared duly elected.

Dr. Pitcairn chosen president of the college of physicians.

Oct. 9. A great fire broke out at Mr. Ballard's, a hat-maker, near the new church in the Strand, which communicated to several other houses in the neighbourhood, and burnt to Holywell-street, and through the Five Bells tavern to Wych-street, upwards of 80 houses were totally consumed, and the railing of the new church broken in several places by the falling of two of the houses.

Oct. 12. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, was further prorogued to the 27th of Nov.

Oct. 16. Died, lord Hawke, admiral of the fleet, a celebrated and successful naval commander.

Oct. 19. Lord Cornwallis besieged in York town by the united French and American forces, and after a gallant resistance surrendered; the British forces consisted of between five and six thousand men, and 1500 sailors.

Oct. 25. An alarming fire broke out at Falmouth, which in a few hours reduced 25 families to the greatest distress; five horses were burnt in a stable.

Oct. 31. The freeholders of Lincoln held a meeting to take into consideration the low price of wool, which it appeared had fallen 50 per cent., a committee was appointed to enquire and suggest the means of redress.

Nov. 5. The Recorder of London directed that 28,219*l.* be raised upon the inhabitants of the city, to repair the damage done by the late riots.

Nov. 6. Sir G. B. Rodney appointed vice admiral of Great Britain, in the room of lord Hawke, deceased; and George Darby, esq. appointed rear admiral of Great Britain, in the room of Sir G. B. Rodney.

Nov. 10. A fire broke out at the cotton mills, at Hockley, near Nottingham, which entirely consumed the same.

Nov. 12. The Dutch port and fortress of Negapatam, in the Tanjore country, surrendered to the British under Sir Hector Munro.

Nov. 13. The Magicienne French frigate, of 32 guns, and 280 men, captured by the Chatham, of 50 guns, capt. Douglas, the frigate had 32 killed and 54 wounded.

Nov. 21. The American congress issued a proclamation offering a reward of 5000*l.* to any person who should apprehend general Arnold, and bring him dead or alive.

Nov. 23. John Wilkes, esq. chamberlain of the city of London, waited upon admiral Sir G. B. Rodney with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

Nov. 26. The island of St. Eustatius recaptured from the British, by a force under the command of the Marquis de Bouillé.

Nov. 27. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions with a speech from the throne.

General Elliott made a sortie from the garrison of Gibraltar, and attacked the Spanish lines with success, destroying the immense batteries raised for conducting the siege, and spiking the cannon and mortars; the detachment which was commanded by brigade general Ross, returned to the garrison with very little loss.

Dec. 6. At a common-hall held in the city of London, an address, petition, and remonstrance, on the present alarming state of affairs, was agreed to be presented to his Majesty.

Dec. 7. The sheriffs of London waited upon his Majesty, to know his pleasure when he would receive upon the throne the address, petition, and remonstrance of the city of London; his Majesty replied, he would take time to consider of the manner in which he would receive it, and the time when.

Dec. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds re-elected president of the Royal Academy.

The inhabitants of Westminster met at Westminster-hall, and agreed to a petition and remonstrance, similar to that of the city of London, and the borough of Southwark agreed to present one of a similar purport.

Dec. 12. Admiral Kempenfelt took 20 sail of transports, laden with warlike stores, having 1100 troops on board, and 700 seamen, part of a fleet under convoy of admiral de Guichen's squadron, from which they were separated by a gale of wind.

Dec. 19. The freeholders of Middlesex held a meeting at Hackney, and agreed to present a petition and remonstrance similar to that of the cities of London and Westminster; and the freeholders of Surrey also agreed to petition.

Dec. 28. Preston Hall, near Alnwick, in Northumberland, was burnt to the ground by an accident.

Dec. 30. The Elizabeth packet, captain Surmister, on her passage from Cork to

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Bristol, struck on the Culver sands, near the Steep-holmes, and bulged, when 24 persons perished, and thirteen escaped in the boat.

Dec. 31. Henry Laurens, esq. late president of the American congress, was brought, by an order of the secretary of state, from the Tower, to lord chief justice Mansfield's chambers, and discharged, on certain conditions.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For preventing certain abuses and profanations on the Lord's day, called Sunday.

For continuing and amending an act intituled, An act for appointing and enabling commissioners to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom, &c.

For continuing the encouragement and reward of persons making certain discoveries for finding the longitude at sea.

To render valid certain marriages solemnized in certain churches and chapels in which banns had not been usually published before, or at the time of 26 Geo. II.

For establishing an agreement with the East India company, for payment of 400,000*l.* for the use of the public, in full discharge of all claims of the public, and for granting a further term to the company, in the exclusive trade to and from the East Indies, &c.

For farther continuing an act of the 17th year of the present King, intituled "An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with, or suspected of high treason committed in the American colonies."

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 10, 1780, TO DECEMBER 11, 1781.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8774	Males -	10,499
Females -	8252	Females -	10,210
In all	17,026	In all	20,709

Increase in the burials this year 192.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	7083
Between two and five	2399
Five and ten	882
Ten and twenty	725
Twenty and thirty	1518
Thirty and forty	1640
Forty and fifty	2021
Fifty and sixty	1649
Sixty and seventy	1391
Seventy and eighty	950
Eighty and ninety	394
Ninety and a hundred	51
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and eight	2

	£	s.	d.
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1781;—			
Navy - -	8,702,277	5	8
Army - -	7,723,912	4	11
Ordnance - -	1,550,484	7	1
Loans discharged -	4,534,788	7	9½
Deficiencies -	952,371	9	9
Miscellaneous services	916,490	15	6
Vote of credit -	1,000,000	0	0
Total supplies	25,380,324	10	8½
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session of Parliament -	25,353,857	4	9
Leaving a deficiency of - -	19,667	5	11½
Amount of the national Debt, up to July, 1781 - -	177,206,000	0	0
Annual interest to be raised - -	6,812,000	0	0
Unfunded debt -	21,000,000	0	0

TAXES IMPOSED IN 1781.

Five per cent. on certain excisable articles - -	150,000	0	0
Discount of the customs - -	167,000	0	0
Duty on tobacco -	61,000	0	0
Ditto on sugar -	326,000	0	0
Ditto on paper -	100,060	0	0
Ditto on Almanacks -	10,000	0	0
	£814,060	0	0

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COMPUTED PRODUCE OF PERPETUAL TAXES FROM 1776 TO 1781.

	£	s.	d.
1776 -	73,000	0	0
1777 -	242,000	0	0
1778 -	336,000	0	0
1779 -	478,000	0	0
1780 -	701,616	0	0
1781 -	814,060	0	0
Total	2,644,676	0	0

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF MEN RAISED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, INCLUDING MARINES, FROM SEPT. 1774 TO SEPT. 1778.

1774 -	345
1775 -	4,734
1776 -	21,564
1777 -	37,458
1778 -	41,847
1779 -	41,832
1780 -	28,210
	175,990

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF MEN RAISED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; MILITIA, AND FENCIBLES, IN NORTH BRITAIN NOT INCLUDED, FROM 29th SEPT. 1774 TO 29th SEPT. 1780.

1775 -	3,575
1776 -	11,063
1777 -	6,882
1778 -	23,978
1779 -	16,154
1780 -	15,233
	76,885

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 57..60	105..108	145..148
July 57	113..114	133..145

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.		Oats per qr.
Jan. 48s.	16s.	17s.	16s.
July 44s.	16s.		15s.

Quartern loaf 7½d. 7d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 438.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN CLOTH MANUFACTURED IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE FROM MARCH 1780 TO MARCH 1781.

Broad Cloth.....3,099,127 yards.
Increase this year.....399,496 yards.
Narrow cloth.....2,671,397 yards.
Increase this year.....100,073 yards.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF COALS IMPORTED INTO THE PORT OF LONDON WITHIN TEN YEARS, ENDING CHRISTMAS, 1779.

	Chaldrons.		Chaldrons.
1770 -	615,330	1775 -	672,785
1771 -	694,003	1776 -	700,207
1772 -	725,008	1777 -	694,437
1773 -	624,781	1778 -	647,361
1774 -	623,727	1779 -	587,895

1782, Jan. 2. The West India merchants petitioned his Majesty to send an adequate force for the defence of the West India islands.

Jan. 3. A fleet, commanded by Don Louis de Cordova, consisting of 40 ships of the line, nine frigates, and seventy transports, having 4000 troops on board, sailed from Cadiz, on a secret expedition.

Jan. 5. Lord viscount Dalrymple appointed minister plenipotentiary to Poland.

Jan. 11. Trincomalee, in the island of Ceylon, surrendered to the British forces under the command of Sir Edward Hughes.

Tellicherry, in the East Indies, relieved, and the forces of Hyder Ally routed with great slaughter.

Jan. 17. Died, at the house of his friend and patron, Dr. Johnson, in Bolt court, Robert Levett, aged 80 years, a practitioner in physic.

Jan. 18. Died, Sir John Pringle, bart. late president of the Royal Society, and physician extraordinary to the King.

A fire, dreadful in its consequences, broke out at Mr. Woodmason's, a stationer in Leadenhall-street, which entirely consumed the dwelling house, warehouse, and stock in trade; but the most lamentable part of the catastrophe was the death of Mr. Woodmason's seven children (the

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whole of his family) who perished in the flames, in consequence of the fire breaking out directly under the nursery, by which all possibility of help was cut off; the son of Mr. Noble, living next door, was also burnt to death.

Jan. 20. The marquis de la Fayette, and viscount Noailles, arrived at Paris, from North America.

A proclamation was issued for the observance of a general fast, on Friday, the 8th of February.

Jan. 23. Earl Cornwallis, accompanied by general Arnold, and his family, arrived in London.

Jan. 25. The Solebay, capt. Everett, was lost on the Shallows, off Nevis Point, she got a-ground in endeavouring to escape from three ships who were in chase of her, and was burnt to avoid being taken.

Jan. 26. A cartel, with 300 French prisoners on board, drove upon a reef of rocks at the east end of Plymouth road, some, that could swim, reached the boats that were sent to their assistance, and the rest, except three, who were drowned by stepping between the boats, were saved by the cutter which attended the cartel.

Jan. 31. At a meeting of the livery of London, in common hall, the Lord Mayor reported the answer given by his Majesty to the address, petition, and remonstrance of the city, when several resolutions were entered into, particularly;—

That the unequal representation of the people, and the corrupt state of Parliament, were the consequences of the unjust war with America.

That these grievances could not be removed without a fair and equal representation in Parliament, and a frequent election of representatives.

That a committee be appointed to take the most effectual methods for obtaining a full, fair, and free representation of the people, and a frequent election of their representatives.

His Majesty refused to receive the address and remonstrance, voted at the common hall of the city of London, on the throne, as had been customary.

Feb. 1. A numerous body of the livery of London, held at the Half Moon tavern, protested against the proceedings at the common hall, and required such protest to be entered on the records of the city.

Feb. 3. A dreadful fire broke out at Kingston, in Jamaica, which, in a few hours, consumed 80 houses, and stores to the value of half a million of money; a negro girl was burnt.

Feb. 6. The island of Minorca surrendered to the French and Spanish forces under the command of the duke de Crillon.

Feb. 7. Mr. Fox, moved in the House of Commons, a resolution, that there had been a gross mismanagement in the naval affairs of this country in 1781; this motion was intended to impeach lord Sandwich, but it was negatived, by 205 against 183.

A fatal accident happened at the Music-hall, in Fishamble-street, Dublin; a numerous meeting was held there to elect a representative of the city, when, in the midst of the business, the floor gave way, and 400 persons were precipitated more than 20 feet; 21 persons were much wounded, amongst whom were the three candidates, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Pemberton, and alderman Warren.

Feb. 8. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with all due solemnity.

Feb. 11. The right hon. Welbore Ellis, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1782.

Berkshire, Charles Hatt, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Thornton, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Joseph Jacques, esq.
Cumberland, W. Dacre, esq.
Cheshire, Sir P. Warburton
Camb. and Hunt. H. P. Standley, esq.
Cornwall, John Coryton, esq.
Devonshire, Sir J. W. Pole
Dorsetshire, W. Churchill, esq.
Derbyshire, Richard Loe, esq.
Essex, William Dalby, esq.
Gloucestershire, Charles Hayward, esq.
Hants, Sir W. Oglander, bart.
Hertfordshire, John Michie, esq.
Herefordshire, F. W. T. Bridges, esq.
Kent, Samuel Boys, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir J. Palmer
Lincolnshire, William Pennyman, esq.
Monmouthshire, Edward Thomas, esq.
Northumberland, Calverly Bewick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Henry Sawbridge, esq.
Norfolk, H. L. Warner, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Litchfield, esq.
Oxfordshire, William Phillips, esq.
Rutlandshire, T. Hippesley, esq.
Shropshire, Charles Walcot, esq.
Somersetshire, James Ireland, esq.
Staffordshire, Charles Tollett, esq.
Suffolk, William Middleton, esq.
Surrey, Abraham Pitches, esq.
Sussex, William Frankland, esq.
Warwickshire, Rowland Farmer, esq.

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Worcestershire, Joseph Berwick, esq.
Wiltshire, William Bowles, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir J. Ingleby,

WALES.

Anglesea, M. Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, Joshua Morgan, esq.
Cardiganshire, H. Evans, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. Morgan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Pennant, esq.
Denbighshire, Hon. Charles Finch
Flintshire, Hon. T. Fitzmaurice
Glamorganshire, Thomas Mansell, esq.
Merionethshire, William Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Henry Tracy, esq.
Pembrokeshire, V. Thomas, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Beaven,

Feb. 12. The islands of St. Christopher, and Nevis surrendered to the French forces under the command of the marquis de Bouillé.

Feb. 14. Died, the right rev. Thomas Newton, lord bishop of Bristol.

Feb. 15. The city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons, imploring the House to interpose for preventing the continuance of hostilities with America.

An order of council issued for laying an embargo on all ships laden or to be laden with provisions, in any of the ports of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, till further orders.

Feb. 16. Tippoo Saib, with 20,000 native troops, and 400 French, routed a detachment under colonel Braithwaite, consisting of 2000 seapoys, and 250 cavalry, and killed and made prisoners the whole body.

Feb. 22. General Conway moved in the House of Commons, for an address to his Majesty, imploring him to listen to the advice of the Commons, recommending a reconciliation with America; this motion was only lost by one vote, the numbers being, for the motion 193, against it 194.

Feb. 23. The rev. Lewis Bagot, L.L.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol.

Feb. 27. General Conway moved a similar resolution to that moved by him on the 22d, with a declaration against prosecuting any offensive war with America, which motion was carried without a division.

March 1. At the anniversary of the society of Ancient Britons, the collection for the use of the charity school amounted to 459*l.* 17*s.*

March 4. Sir Guy Carleton, appointed commander-in-chief in America.

The river Clyde rose higher than had been known in the memory of man; in Glasgow the waters reached half way up the Salt-market.

The Speaker of the House of Commons reported to the House his Majesty's answer to the address, in which he states, that he should take such measures as appeared most conducive to the restoration of peace between Great Britain and America.

March 14. The remains of Kirkham Priory, near Malton, were blown down by a high wind.

March 26. His royal highness prince Frederick, bishop of Osnaburgh, made captain and colonel of the 2d troop of horse grenadier guards, in the room of lord Amherst.

March 27. The right hon. Charles lord Camden appointed lord president of the council, lord John Cavendish chancellor of the exchequer, and the duke of Grafton lord privy seal.

The earl of Shelburne, and the right hon. Charles James Fox, appointed secretaries of state.

The toll heretofore paid on London bridge ceased.

March 30. The envoy extraordinary of Denmark demanded of the British government the restoration of the Danish ships taken at St. Eustatius, and the merchant ships which capt. Schioning was convoying to the Antilles, and which he permitted some English privateers to take possession of without resistance.

The marquis of Rockingham, lord John Cavendish, lord Althorpe, James Grenville, and Frederick Montague, made lords of the Treasury.

Charles, duke of Richmond appointed master general of the Ordnance.

The right hon. Thomas Townsend, secretary at War, and the right hon. Edmund Burke paymaster general of the forces.

April 3. Prince de Gallitzin and M. de Markoff, ministers from the empress of Russia, presented a memorial to the States General, for accelerating a peace between Great Britain and their republic.

April 5. Rear admiral Ross hoisted his flag on board the Buffalo, at Portsmouth.

April 6. Rear admiral Kempenfelt hoisted his flag on board the Royal George.

April 8. Cuddalore, in the East Indies, capitulated to the French, in conjunction with Hyder Ally.

April 9. The court of common council

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agreed to present an address to his Majesty on the late change in administration.

April. 10. William Henry duke of Portland, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

April 12. Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney obtained a decisive victory over the French fleet under the command of the count de Grasse; the action lasted from seven o'clock in the morning till sunset; the admiral's ship the Ville de Paris, of 112 guns, and four other ships of the line, were captured, and one was sunk in the engagement; and in the pursuit, Sir Samuel Hood's division captured two other ships of the line and two frigates in the Mona passage, the rest escaped to St. Domingo.

The fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, was attacked by the French fleet under the command of admiral Suffrein, and, after a severe engagement, both fleets retired to refit; the English lost 137 killed, 430 wounded, but no ship was taken or sunk on either side.

April 13. The Lord Mayor, 12 aldermen, and 150 common councilmen, waited upon his Majesty with a loyal address, and were most graciously received, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon the Lord Mayor, W. Plomer, esq.

April 14. His grace the duke of Portland, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received with distinguished honour.

April 16. Lieut. general Burgoyne, appointed commander-in-chief, in Ireland.

April 19. His royal highness, prince William Henry, the dukes of Richmond and Devonshire, and the earl of Shelburn, were elected knights of the Garter.

The States General of the United Provinces, resolved to acknowledge the independence of the United States of America, and to admit Mr. Adams in quality of minister from that Republic.

April 20. Lloyd Kenyon, esq. appointed attorney general, and John Lee, esq. solicitor general to his Majesty, and George Hardinge, esq. solicitor general to the Queen.

April 24. Lord Carlisle arrived in London from Ireland.

April 25. The Pegasus, a French 74 gun ship, was taken by the Foudroyant and brought into Plymouth.

May 1. The lord advocate moved in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill, to inflict pains and penalties on Sir Thomas Rumbold, bart., J. Whitehall, and Peter Perring, esqrs. for mal-practices in India.

The early part of this month was uncommonly severe, and the winter had continued longer than had been known for several years, not only in England, but in Europe generally.

May 6. The Bahama islands surrendered to the Spaniards.

Admiral Kempenfelt sailed from Spithead, with seven ships of the line, and one frigate, on a cruise.

The entry on the journals of the House of Commons of the 17th of February, 1769, importing, "that John Wilkes, esq. was judged incapable of sitting in that House," was, on motion, ordered to be expunged, 115 to 47.

May 9. Lord Howe, with 12 ships of the line, sailed from St. Helen's, to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet.

May 11. The right hon. Frederick earl of Carlisle, appointed lord steward of his Majesty's household.

May 14. Died, Dr. Solander, F.R.S. who made a voyage round the world with captain Cooke, in company with Sir Joseph Bankes, bart.

The electors of Westminster agreed, at a meeting convened for the purpose, to address his Majesty on the late change in administration.

May 16. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection for the use of that charity, amounted to 951*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

May 18. The cities of London and Westminster were splendidly illuminated on account of the naval victory obtained by admiral Rodney.

Lord Shelburne, one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, sent circular letters to the different counties of England, recommending the raising military corps in the principal towns, according to a plan suggested by his lordship.

The thanks of the House of Commons were unanimously voted to Sir G. B. Rodney, bart., for his gallant conduct on the 12th April last, and also to Sir Samuel Hood, admiral Drake, commodore Affleck, Sir Charles Douglas, and the rest of the captains of the fleet, and likewise to all the seamen and marines.

May 21. Died, Bernouilli, the celebrated Swiss philosopher.

May 23. The House of Commons voted monuments to be erected to the memories of capt. Bazire, of the Alfred, capt. Blair, of the Anson, and capt. lord Robert Manners, of the Resolution, who gloriously fell fighting for their country on the 9th and 12th of April last.

May 27. The thanks of the House of

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Peers, the same in words as those of the House of Commons, were voted to Sir G. B. Rodney, bart., and the other admirals, captains, &c.

May 28. Sir G. B. Rodney, bart. created baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in Somersetshire, and Sir Samuel Hood created baron Hood, of Catherington, in Ireland.

A powder mill on Hounslow-heath, blew up, by which accident three persons were killed, and a fourth dangerously wounded.

May 29. Captain Jervis, of the Foudroyant, elected a knight of the Bath.

May 30. The freeholders of Middlesex held a meeting at the Mermaid, at Hackney, and agreed to address his Majesty, thanking him for dismissing the late administration.

June 2. Sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ally in a general engagement near Arnee, but the want of cavalry prevented a pursuit.

Died, the princess Sophia of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, sister to her Majesty Queen Charlotte.

June 5. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the late glorious successes in the West Indies.

June 6. The city of London presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty, on the recent success of his fleets and armies, which was graciously received.

A treaty of peace with the Mahrattas, was ratified at Fort William, with the East India company.

June 7. Despatches were received by earl Shelburne, from general Elliot, at Gibraltar, stating the garrison to be in good health, and that they were well supplied with provisions by the Barbary states, though at a dear rate.

June 14. The right hon. the earl of Cholmondeley appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

June 18. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened in London and its vicinity, it was followed by a luminous appearance in the west, in the shape of a spear, which continued visible about five minutes, and on its disappearing that part of the firmament became beautifully illuminated with an immense number of rays, projecting from a point, and spreading like a fan; the lightning forced in the roof of a house in the borough, and split the chimnies, and did other damage to the house; a water spout burst near Clapham common.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, a ball of fire struck the church and destroyed one of the pinnacles.

June 20. At a court of common council of the City of London, the freedom of the city was voted to admiral lord Hood, and admiral Drake for their distinguished services to their country.

June 25. The French fleet, under count de Guichen, captured 18 sail of merchantmen bound for Canada and Newfoundland, under convoy of the Portland, Oiseau, Danæ, and Merlin sloop, the armed vessels escaped.

June 27. Died, the rev. Dr. John Hume, lord bishop of Salisbury.

July 1. Died, the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, and F.R.S.

July 5. Their royal highnesses, the duke and duchess of Gloucester, embarked on board a passage yacht for Calais; their royal highnesses were saluted by the cannon on the castle and forts.

Lord John Cavendish resigned his situation as chancellor of the exchequer, and the hon. Charles James Fox, the office of secretary of state.

June 10. The right hon. William Pitt appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and sworn of the privy council.

The right hon. T. Townsend appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William earl of Shelburne, the right hon. William Pitt, James Grenville, Richard Jackson, and Edward James Elliot, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer.

Sir George Yonge, bart. appointed secretary at war.

July 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.

July 16. A great storm of thunder and lightning visited the metropolis, and its neighbourhood, the rain continued twelve successive hours, by which great injury was done to the corn; at Padstow the storm was equally severe; and on the western coast several vessels were lost.

July 20. The right hon. Thomas lord Grantham, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

July 25. The first stone of a new bridge intended to be built at Godalming, in Surrey, was laid by lord Grantley.

July 27. The hon. Henry Dundas appointed treasurer of the navy.

The electors of Westminster held a meeting, when the right hon. Charles James

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Fox was elected chairman, who, in a speech of great length, assigned his reasons for his late resignation; the meeting unanimously agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for a more equal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of Parliaments.

July 31. The right hon. George earl Temple appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Aug. 3. Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Llandaff, promoted to the see of Salisbury, in the room of Dr. Hume, deceased.

Aug. 5. The count de Grasse, and suite, landed on South Sea common, and on Friday set off for London; the Count was the first commander-in-chief of a French fleet or army that had been prisoner in England since the reign of queen Anne, when marshal Tallard was taken by the duke of Marlborough.

Aug. 14. Died, prince Alfred, the last born son of their Majesties.

Aug. 16. A most tremendous fall of rain happened in Dublin, which continued for 14 hours; the distress caused by it was beyond description, Ringsend bridge was broken down by the flood.

Aug. 24. David Tyrie, of Gosport, was executed at Winchester, pursuant to his sentence, for holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

Aug. 27. This morning the body of prince Alfred was privately interred in Westminster abbey.

Aug. 30. On Thursday an express arrived at the Admiralty, which brought the news of the loss of the Royal George, of 100 guns, with the greatest part of her crew, she was careening at Spithead, and many of her guns being removed to one side, some of her upper ports being open, and near the water's edge, a sudden gust of wind upset her, and she went to the bottom with 400 of her crew, and as many women and children; admiral Kempenfelt was among the persons who perished, the captain, two lieutenants, and about 300 men were saved.

Sept. 2. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 3d instant, was further prorogued to the 10th day of October.

The noblemen, gentlemen, and citizens of Edinburgh, agreed to raise a volunteer corps of ten companies, to serve without pay, to be clothed in the Scottish garb, and to be called the Caledonian band.

Sept. 9. A court martial was held on board the Warspite, at Portsmouth, on captain Waghorne, for the loss of the Royal George, when he was honourably acquitted; it appeared from the evidence, she went down so suddenly, that he had only time to tell his brother that she was sinking; the same day the body of her first lieutenant, Sanders, was taken up under the stern of the Montague, East Indiaman, at the Motherbank.

Sept. 11. Sailed, from Portsmouth, the Victory of 100 guns, admiral lord Howe, having under his command two ships of 100 guns, three of 98 guns, three of 90 guns, four of 84 guns, eleven of 74 guns, eight of 64 guns, two of 60 guns, and one of 50 guns, and eleven of 38 guns and under, making a total of 45 sail, on board of which were six regiments, destined to act as marines, the whole intended for the relief of Gibraltar.

Sept. 13. A grand attack was made by the united French and Spanish forces, upon the fortress of Gibralter, the cannonade and bombardment from floating batteries was incessant and tremendous, but the governor, general Elliott, by a well directed and impetuous discharge of red hot shot, from the fortress, set fire to the besieging fleet, the vessels of which successively blew up, and the scene of horror was indescribable; Sir Roger Curtis, with great gallantry and considerable personal risk, saved 400 of the enemy from the devouring element; not a vestige was left on the following day, of all the formidable preparations which were collected for the carrying on this celebrated siege.

Sept. 15. Earl Temple, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin.

Sept. 16. A tremendous gale of wind did immense damage to the convoy of the Jamaica fleet, the Ville de Paris, Glorieux, Centaur, Ramillies, Canada, Caton, Ardent, and Jason, ships of war, lost masts, and received other considerable injuries.

Sept. 18. Several of the citizens of Geneva, made application to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, for leave to settle a colony in some part of Ireland, the privy council were of opinion, that the project should be encouraged, and his Majesty afterwards ordered 25,000*l.* to be paid to accomplish that object.

Sept. 21. Sir John Stepney, bart. appointed envoy extraordinary at the court of Berlin.

The Baltic fleet of 340 sail, arrived safely off Flamborough head, under convoy of three frigates, a sloop, and a cutter.

Sept. 25. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Brundish, near Ipswich, two boys taking shelter under a tree, one was killed by the electric fluid.

Sept. 28. Dr. Magennis, a medical gen-

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tleman of celebrity, on a dispute with his landlord, John Hardy, stabbed him with a knife, of which wound he died.

Sept. 30. Nine ships of the line and 18 frigates and sloops have been launched since the 1st day of August last.

Oct. 3. Charles duke of Richmond, invested with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

Oct. 4. A proclamation was issued for the meeting of Parliament, on the 26th day of November.

Oct. 8. The company of Shipwrights of the city of London, presented a petition to the court of aldermen, praying, to be allowed their livery; when it appeared, that the company of free Shipwrights were very ancient, the enrolment of an apprentice being traced as far back as the reign of Richard II., the Court were of opinion, that they were entitled to their livery, and it was granted accordingly.

Oct. 10. The Grosvenor, East Indiaman, wrecked, near the river St. Christopher's, on the coast of Africa; the Caffres carried off the women, and killed several of the men who attempted to protect them.

Oct. 11. This day, was opened to public view, the marble cenotaph, erected by the city of London in Guildhall, to the memory of the late William Pitt, earl of Chatham.

A fleet of store ships, destined for the relief of Gibralter, entered the straits of that fortress, under the command of lord Howe, and landed the supplies without molestation from the combined fleets of France and Spain.

Oct. 14. The congress of the United States of America, resolved not to make truce or peace with Great Britain without the concurrence of his most Christian Majesty.

Oct. 18. A fire broke out at Lambourne, in Berkshire, which destroyed 17 dwelling-houses, and 15 barns, full of corn, two malt-houses, and 100 quarters of malt.

Oct. 19. Dr. Richard Watson, consecrated bishop of Llandaff, in the room of Dr. Shute Barrington, promoted to the see of Salisbury.

Oct. 22. The new sessions-house, on Clerkenwell-green, for the use of the Middlesex magistrates, was completed.

Oct. 30. A terrible fire broke out in the house of Mr. Veal, pastry-cook, on Snow-hill, which totally destroyed it, and seven lives were lost, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Veal, four of their children, and a maid servant.

Nov. 1. Nathaniel Newnham, esq. elected Lord Mayor of London, in the room of R. Peckham, esq. excused after his election, on account of the ill state of his health.

Nov. 5. Died, Sir James Burrow, knt. and F.R.S., master of the crown office, author of "Reports," and a volume of decisions on settlement cases.

Nov. 8. The first general meeting of the patrons of the charity schools throughout Great Britain, was held at St. Paul's coffee-house, when the right hon. Thomas Harley was chosen president.

Nov. 11. This day a court of general officers met at the horse guards, in obedience to a warrant from his Majesty, to try the hon. lieutenant-general Murray, late governor of Minorca, on several charges exhibited against him by lieut. general Sir William Draper, knt. late deputy governor of the said island.

Nov. 14. The Hector man of war, lost off Newfoundland, with the greater part of the crew.

The rev. John Disney, D.D. and F.R.S. resigned the rectory of Panton and vicarage of Swinderley, from certain religious scruples relative to the doctrine of the Trinity, and the discipline of the Church of England.

Nov. 15. Lord Howe, with the greater part of the fleet under his command, arrived off St. Helena.

Nov. 30. Provisional articles for a pacification were signed between a commissioner of Great Britain and the United States of America, in which the independence of the thirteen United States was formally and fully acknowledged.

Dec. 1. Capt. Inglefield, sent advice to the Admiralty, of the loss of his Majesty's ship Centaur, of 74 guns, which foundered in the Atlantic near the Azores, nearly the whole of the crew perished, and those which escaped in the boats underwent considerable hardships from hunger, thirst, and fatigue, which caused the death of several, and out of the whole crew of 650 men, only 12 men, besides the captain, and a boy, arrived at Fyal, one of the Azores, in a most wretched condition.

The Scotch brigade, in the Dutch service, renounced their allegiance to their lawful sovereign, and took a new oath of fidelity to their High Mightinesses, they are in future to wear the Dutch uniform only.

Dec. 3. Sir Joseph Banks re-elected president of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the third session of the present Parliament, with a speech from the throne.

Dec. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds re-elected president of the Royal Academy.

Dec. 17. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to Sir Eyre Coote,

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Sir Edward Hughes, and commodore King, for their meritorious services.

Dec. 18. The court of proprietors of East India stock, declared a dividend of 8*l.* per cent. for the half year ending at Christmas.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills.

Dec. 27. Messrs. Astley and Hughes, of equestrian notoriety, were committed to prison for contempt of the magistrates.

Died, at Edinburgh, Henry Home, lord Kaimes, a character well known in the literary world, and author of the Sketches of Man, Elements of Criticism, &c.

Dec. 31. Capt. Asgill, who was detained by order of Congress, in order to suffer death, in retaliation for the execution of an American officer, lately arrived in London, being released by general Washington on the 13th Nov. last.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

An act for allowing further time for enrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

For charging a stamp duty upon inland bills of exchange, and promissory notes, and other notes payable otherwise than upon demand.

For granting additional duties on salt.

To discharge and indemnify the East India Company from all damage and loss, in respect to their having made default in certain payments due to the public, on such payments being made at a future period; and to enable them to make a dividend of 8*l.* per cent. for the present year.

To enable his Majesty to conclude a peace or truce with certain colonies in America.

For restraining any person concerned in any contract, commission, or agreement, made for the public service, from being elected, or sitting and voting as a member of Parliament.

For better securing the freedom of election of members of Parliament, by disabling certain officers employed in the collection of the revenue from voting at elections.

To repeal so much of an act of 19 Geo. II. as restrains the use of the Highland dress.

To prevent the granting, in future, any patent office to be exercised in any colony of Great Britain, for any longer term than during such time as the grantee shall discharge the duties in person, and behave well therein.

For better relief and employment of the poor.

For enabling his Majesty to discharge the debt contracted on the civil list revenues, and to prevent the future arrears.

For better regulating the office of paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 9, 1781, TO DECEMBER 10, 1782.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	8,808	Males -	9,131
Females -	8,293	Females -	8,787
In all	17,101	In all	17,918

Increase in the burials this year, 2791.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5320
Between two and five	1221
Five and ten	536
Ten and twenty	629
Twenty and thirty	1479
Thirty and forty	1846
Forty and fifty	2164
Fifty and sixty	1777
Sixty and seventy	1515
Seventy and eighty	970
Eighty and ninety	415
Ninety and one hundred	51
A hundred	6
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and nine	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1782;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - - -	8,063,285	0	0
Army - - -	7,724,311	8	2
Ordnance - - -	1,612,089	19	5
Miscellaneous services	217,788	15	5
Exchequer bills -	4,400.000	0	0
Deficiencies - -	882,643	6	7
Total supplies	22,900,118	9	7

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	£	s.	d.
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies granted for the year 1782 - - -	22,982,608	6	0
Surplus of Ways and Means - - -	82,489	16	5
Amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, to 5th Jan. 1783 - -	250,040,388	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 55..57	110..112	135..140
July 57..59	113..115	127..128

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 43*s.*	16*s.*	15*s.*
July 48*s.*	19*s.*	16*s.*

Quartern loaf 7*d.* and 8*d.*

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive 537.

1783, Jan. 8. The right hon. George Augustus Elliott, governor of Gibraltar, and lieut. general Charles Grey, invested with the order of the Bath.

Jan. 11. Lieut. general Sir Charles Grey appointed general and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, in the room of Sir Guy Carlton, K. B.

Jan. 14. Died, M. Cervetto, the violoncello player at Drury-lane theatre, aged 102, he was distinguished in the galleries by the appellation of Nosey, from the immense size of that organ.

Jan. 15. Mr. Hughes, the proprietor of the Royal Circus, in St. George's-fields, and Mr. Philip Astley, the proprietor of the Ampitheatre, Westminster Bridge, were discharged from prison, in which they had been confined for exhibiting music and theatrical exhibitions contrary to law, on promising to exhibit nothing but horsemanship in future.

Jan. 17. Daniel Magennis, M. D. was tried at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of John Hardy, a hosier, in Newgate-street, when the jury pronounced a verdict of Guilty; the Doctor solemnly declared he stabbed the deceased only in self defence.

Jan. 20. The preliminary articles of peace were signed between Great Britain, France, and Spain, at Versailles, by Mr. Fitzherbert, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary.

A suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Great Britain and Holland.

Jan. 21. Both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to adjournment.

Jan. 22. Advice was received at the India House of the loss of the Dartmouth, East Indiaman, richly laden; she was wrecked on the coast of Pegu, and only 26 of the passengers and crew saved, the remainder, who took to the boat, perished.

Jan. 23. M. Gerrard Rayneval, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France, was introduced to his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

The 77th highland regiment quartered at Portsmouth, was ordered to embark for the East Indies, but they refused, alledging that they were enlisted only for three years, or during the American war, and that the terms had been complied with; the lieut. colonel insisting upon their embarkation, was surrounded, and violently beaten; they then repaired to the magazine of arms, and on being opposed by a party of invalids, they fired upon them, and killed one and wounded two or three others; they were finally appeased, under a promise that they should not be compelled to go to India.

Jan. 28. Richard viscount Howe, admiral H. Pigot, Charles Brett, Richard Hopkins, J. J. Pratt, J. Aubrey, and J. L. Gower, esqrs. were appointed commissioners of the admiralty.

Jan 30. General Murray was tried by court martial upon 29 charges, exhibited against him by Sir William Draper, when 27 of the charges were declared frivolous and groundless, and upon the remaining two he was reprimanded by the court, but Sir William Draper was required to make an apology to the general, for having exhibited the articles, which he did; the court also required general Murray to apologize to Sir William Draper for having wounded his feelings as a soldier, at Minorca, but this the general peremptorily refused.

Jan. 31. A proclamation was issued to discontinue the bounties to seamen and landmen.

Feb. 1. Orders were sent from the war office to the several counties, to discharge the militia regiments.

Feb. 3. The ratification of the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France, was exchanged at Versailles.

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Feb. 4. The American loyalists held a meeting to consult on proper measures for obtaining redress, on the articles of the provisional treaty of peace which affected them, and they appointed delegates for each province in America, to adopt such measures as should be advisable.

Feb. 5. His Majesty was pleased to create, by letters patent, a society, or brotherhood, to be called knights of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, to consist of the Sovereign and fifteen knights companions.

Feb. 6. A petition of the inhabitants of Westminster was presented by Mr. Fox to the House of Commons, against the circulation of bad half-pence.

The city of London agreed to petition Parliament for a further grant of 10,000*l.* to make the gaol of Newgate more safe and commodious.

Feb. 7. Twelve recruits belonging to the 80th regiment, very much intoxicated, were drowned in attempting to cross the Severn, at Ludlow.

Feb. 8. General Murray, who had been in custody since the court martial, held on him for refusing to apologize to Sir William Draper in the manner pointed out by the court, consented to an acknowledgement to the general, which was satisfactory to the court, and he was consequently released.

Feb. 9. The ratification of the preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and Spain, was exchanged at Versailles.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1783.

Berkshire, James Patey, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Dilley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, D. Devisme, esq.
Cumberland, J. O. Yates, esq.
Cheshire, D. Davenport, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. William Vashell, esq.
Cornwall, C. Hawkins, esq.
Devonshire, F. R. Drewe, esq.
Dorsetshire, F. I. Brown, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir E. Every, bart.
Essex, I. G. Crosse, esq.
Gloucester, Joseph Roberts, esq.
Hants, W. P. Powlett, esq.
Hertfordshire, R. Mackay, esq.
Herefordshire, T. Dew, esq.
Kent, Henry Hawley, esq.
Leicestershire, C. L. Smith, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir J. W. Gordon, bart.
Monmouthshire, Elisha Biscoe, esq.
Northumberland, William Hargrave, esq.
Northamptonshire, Michael Woodhull, esq.
Norfolk, Sir M. B. Foulkes, bart.
Nottinghamshire, I. G. Cooper, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir G. P. Turner, bart.
Rutlandshire, John Bellars, esq.
Shropshire, I. H. Brown, esq.
Somersetshire, P. Sherston, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Gildart, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Trotman, esq.
Surrey, Henry Boulton, esq.
Sussex, John Norton, esq.
Warwickshire, John Neale, esq.
Worcestershire, J. Pitts, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Hussey, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir R. D. Hildyard, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Morgan Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Meredith, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Beynon, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Davies, esq.
Caernarvonshire, T. A. Smith, esq.
Denbighshire, Charles Goodwin, esq.
Flintshire, George Prescott, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Kemys, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Evans, esq.
Montgomeryshire, W. Humphreys, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Wright, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Price, esq.

Feb. 10. The marquis of Caermarthen appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, and William Fawkener, esq. secretary to the embassy.

Died, Dr. James Nares, joint organist and composer to his Majesty's chapel royal, and a composer of music of great eminence.

Feb. 12. Lord Howe received the thanks of the House of Peers, through the Lord Chancellor, for his meritorious services in relieving Gibraltar.

Feb. 14. Great riots happened amongst the seamen at Portsmouth, who mutinied, and refused to proceed on their voyage to the West Indies.

His grace the duke of Rutland appointed lord steward of his Majesty's household.

One of the Jamaica homeward bound fleet, the "London," was captured by a French frigate, which fired into her and killed capt. Beck on the first discharge, she was nearly a wreck, from having encountered violent gales of wind.

Feb. 17. The common crier of the city

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of London read the King's proclamation for the cessation of hostilities by sea and land, at the Royal Exchange and Cheapside.

Feb. 19. An order of council was issued, laying an embargo on all ships which were taking in cargoes for America.

Feb. 20. The court of common council unanimously agreed to present a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the peace.

Feb. 22. The hon. John Trevor appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia; and viscount Galway envoy extraordinary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the diet of Ratisbon.

Dr. Arnold appointed to succeed Dr. Nares, as organist and composer to his Majesty.

Feb. 24. A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the freeholders and inhabitants of Yorkshire, signed by 10,000 persons, praying a more equal representation of the people in Parliament.

Feb. 26. The Lord Mayor, 13 aldermen, with the city officers, and 86 of the common council, presented the address of the city of London to his Majesty, on the return of peace, they were all graciously received, and the honour of knighthood was conferred on Robert Taylor, esq. one of the sheriffs.

Feb. 28. Captain Stephen Sandwell, of the Ostend packet, was washed overboard in a gale of wind and drowned.

The empress of Russia applied to the court of Great Britain, requesting permission might be granted for a certain number of experienced naval officers to enter her service, in case she should be obliged to declare war against the Turks.

March 3. Died, William Hunter, M. D. F.R.and A.S.S. a physician and surgeon of great celebrity, who at great expense and with great judgment, collected a museum of comparative anatomy, scarce books, coins, &c., since called the Hunterian museum.

March 4. A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the borough of Southwark, praying a reform in the representation of the people.

William Jones, esq. appointed one of the judges of his Majesty's supreme court of judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

March 8. The ports of Dover and Calais were opened for passengers to and from Great Britain and France.

March 10. Petitions against the inadequate state of the representation of the Commons, were presented to that House, by the freeholders of Surrey and Nottingham, and the inhabitants of Scarborough.

March 12. A fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Omer, Fisher, and Co. wholesale grocers, in Wood-street, Cheapside, which consumed the same, and all the furniture, stock in trade, &c.; one of the porters jumped out of a window and broke both his legs, and two of the maid servants were so much burnt as to preclude any hope of their recovery.

Lord viscount Mountstuart appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, and Robert Liston, esq. appointed secretary to the embassy.

From a list lately published of Irish absentees, it appears, that gentlemen who possess property in Ireland spend their incomes abroad —

	£
In amount to - - -	1,118,980
Pensions and places held by persons residing constantly abroad - - -	75,750
Value of various articles remitted for the use of absentees to England -	344,162
Total remitted to England	£. 1,538,892

March 13. His royal highness prince William Henry, attended by lord Hood, landed at Kingston, in Jamaica, and was received with distinguished honour by the constituted authorities.

The East Indiaman "Count Belgioso," lost off Dublin bay, and all on board, 147 persons, perished, she was one of the richest ships that ever sailed from Liverpool.

March 14. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

Great irregularities having broken out amongst the seamen, lord Howe set off for Portsmouth, and succeeded in appeasing the tumult, which had arisen to such a height as to threaten the lives of the inhabitants.

March 17. Died, Christopher Pinchbeck, a celebrated and ingenious mechanic, aged 73.

March 18. The lord Provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh, presented a loyal address to his Majesty on the peace, which was most graciously received.

March 19. Died, Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, lord archbishop of Canterbury, aged 70.

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March 21. An affray happened at Castlebar, in Ireland, between the military quartered there and the inhabitants, in which four of the former were killed, and many of the latter wounded; the cause of the quarrel originated in the army carrying through the town a ludicrous figure of the patron of Ireland, St. Patrick.

A very elegant monument was erected in the church yard of Portsea, to the memory of admiral Kempenfelt, and his fellow sufferers, to the amount of 900 persons, who perished by the sinking of the Royal George.

The Quakers presented a dutiful address to his Majesty on the return of peace, which was graciously received.

March 24. Mr. Coke moved in the House of Commons, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to form an administration entitled to the confidence of his people, and such as may tend to put an end to the important divisions of the country, which motion, after a very warm and animated debate, was agreed to, without a division.

March 26. A fire broke out at the Griffin ale-house, at Rotherhithe-wall, which burnt it down, and also Mr. Goddard's brew-house and dwelling-house, and three others; two seamen, lodgers in the public house, perished in the flames.

March 30. Lord Surrey addressed Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons, to know if any administration was yet formed agreeable to the answer given by his Majesty to the address of the Commons, Mr. Pitt, in reply, stated that he had resigned the offices he lately held, which resignation was accepted by his Majesty, and that no administration was yet formed.

The freeholders of London met at the London Tavern, and agreed to a petition to the House of Commons, for a more equal representation of the people in Parliament.

March 31. An infamous, treasonable, and inflamatory hand bill was industriously circulated about London, inviting the people to assemble in arms in St. George's fields, but it had no other effect than alarming many timid people; proper precaution was taken, by having the military in readiness in case of any disturbance.

April 1. William Wynne Ryland, a celebrated engraver, was charged with forging acceptances to two bills of exchange for 7,114*l.*, with intent to defraud the East India company.

Dr. John Moore, bishop of Bangor, promoted to the see of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. Frederick Cornwallis.

His Majesty, in pursuance of the recommendation of the House of Commons, made a general change in the administration.

April 2. David lord Stormont made lord president of the privy council.

Frederick earl of Carlisle made lord privy seal.

Lord North and the right hon. Charles J. Fox, appointed secretaries of state.

April 5. William Henry duke of Portland, lord John Cavendish, Charles earl of Surrey, Sir Grey Cooper, and Frederick Montague, esq. appointed commissioners of the Treasury.

Lord John Cavendish appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of the right hon. W. Pitt.

The right hon. Charles Townsend appointed treasurer of the navy.

April 8. The right hon William Pitt gave notice in the House of Commons, that he would on the 7th of May submit to the House a proposition for a reform in the representation of that House.

The right hon. Edmund Burke appointed paymaster of the forces.

April 9. Alexander lord Loughborough, Sir W. H. Ashhurst, and Sir Beaumont Hotham, appointed commissioners for the custody of the great seal.

The duke of Manchester appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, and George Maddison, esq. secretary.

April 12. The earl of Dartmouth made lord steward, and the earl of Hertford lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, and the hon. Charles Greville treasurer.

The right hon. Richard Fitzpatrick appointed secretary at war.

April. 14. Charlestown evacuated by the British, and taken possession of by the Americans.

April 15. John Lee appointed solicitor general.

April 17. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to

A bill to obviate all doubts which have arisen or may arise concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and courts of Ireland in matters of legislature and judicature; and for preventing any writ of error or appeal from any of his Majesty's courts in that kingdom, from being received, heard, or adjudged in any of his Majesty's courts in Great Britain.

And to several other public and private bills.

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April 19. Above 700 seamen got into St. James's Park, by scaling the walls, they were met in Birdcage-walk by a detachment of the guards, with justice Addington at their head, who requested to know their intentions, they said they wanted only their wages, prize money, and employment, which they could not procure in consequence of foreign sailors being employed at lower wages; the Justice intimated to them, that meeting in such a large body was illegal, but promised them redress if they would state their grievances on paper and confide them to him; the sailors promised to do so, and peaceably dispersed.

REPORT OF THE SATE OF THE CITY HOSPITALS.

ST. THOMAS'S.

Cured and discharged	3121
Out-patients relieved	4610
Buried this year	292
Remaining under cure, in-patients	461
Out-patients	233
	907

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and discharged	5829
Out-patients relieved	6098
Buried this year	140
Remaining under cure, in-patients	421
Out-patients	121
	12,609

BRIDEWELL.

Admitted	619
Maintained in several trades	42

BETHLEM.

Admitted	207
Cured	178
Buried	15
Remaining under cure	264
	664

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Apprenticed	183
Buried last year	4
Remaining in the hospital	1207
	1394

April 21. A duel was fought between capt. Cunningham of the Scotch greys, and capt. Riddel, son of Sir James Riddel, of the horse grenadiers, when capt. Riddel fired and shot capt. Cunningham under the right breast, who, notwithstanding, returned the fire, and shot capt. Riddel in the groin, of which wound he shortly afterwards expired; a coroner's inquest was afterwards held, and a verdict of manslaughter was brought in.

April 23. Died, the right rev. Philip Yonge, bart. lord bishop of Norwich, in his 73d year.

April 28. The garrison of Bednore, in the East Indies, capitulated to Tippoo Saib, general Matthew, and the troops under his command, taken prisoners; and the general and his principal officer supposed to have been put to death by order of Tippoo.

April 30. A colony of Genevans established in Ireland, to whom government granted a large sum, to enable them to erect a school or academy on the plan of that at Geneva.

A fire broke out at the foot of London bridge, at the house of Mr. Wittol, a tobacconist, which entirely consumed it, and several other houses in the neighbourhood.

At the anniversary feast of the London Hospital, the collection for the use of that charity amounted to 572*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

May 1. The population of the North American colonies, at the time of their declaration of independence, was as follows:

New Hampshire	82,200
Massachusetts	350,000
Rhode Island	50,400
Connecticut	206,000
New York	200,000
New Jersey	130,000
Pennsylvania	320,000
Delaware	35,000
Maryland	220,700
Virginia	400,000
North Carolina	200,000
South Carolina	170,000
Georgia	250,000
	2,614,300

May 3. Died, his royal highness prince Octavius, youngest son of his Majesty, aged four years and a half.

Dr. John Warren, bishop of St. David's, promoted to the see of Bangor.

The right hon. Robert earl of Northington appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

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May 5. Petitions were presented to the House of Commons, for a more full and equal representation of the Commons House of Parliament, from Suffolk, Sussex, Launceston, Poole, Yarmouth, Tiverton, Derby, Lynn Regis, Winchester, York, Caermarthen, Gloucester, Cambridge, Somerset, Nottingham, Flint, Denbigh, Rochester, Penryn, Lymington, Scarborough, Montrose, Dumbarton, Portsmouth, Chichester, Southampton, Droitwich, &c.

May 6. James Wallace, esq. appointed attorney general.

May 7. The right hon. William Pitt brought forward in the House of Commons his long expected motion for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, but it was lost by a considerable majority, the numbers being, for the motion 149, against it 293.

May 12. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to

A bill to enable his Majesty to regulate the trade with the United States of America.

And to several public and private bills.

May 17. Dr. Lewis Bagot, bishop of Bristol, elected bishop of Norwich.

May 23. At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, the collection amounted to 1064*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The king of France, to evince his desire of a durable union with England, on information being given to him that a scarcity of corn prevailed, ordered the prohibition to be taken off on the exportation of corn from the nearest provinces in France to the British channel, that the English might receive an immediate supply.

The clear toll of Blackfriars bridge, from Lady-day, 1782 to Lady-day, 1783, amounted to 8074*l.* 11*s.*

June 2. In Dublin bay, the ingenious improver of the diving bell, Mr. Charles Spalding, assisted by his friend Mr. Watson, dived a fourth time, in seven fathom water, to survey the position of the Imperial, Indiaman, lately wrecked near the Kishes, when, unfortunately, both adventurers were suffocated, owing to the signal ropes getting entangled, by which means the supply of fresh air was not conveyed down; Mr. Spalding was found with his head reclining on his breast, and Mr. Watson was sitting upright, but both dead beyond hope of recovery.

June 4. The first stone of the new bridge over the river Thames, at Kew, was laid by M. D. Saunders, esq.

June 5. The grand jury found a true bill against William Wynn Ryland, for forgery.

June 10. The common hall of the city of London, instructed their representatives to vote against the tax on receipts.

June 12. The tax on bills, notes, and receipts, was strongly opposed in the House of Commons, but passed, on a division of 145 to 40.

June 13. General Conway delivered a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, informing the House, that the hon. major Stanhope, one of the members, having been charged with misconduct, in his command in the island of Tobago, his Majesty had ordered him to be put under arrest in order to take his trial.

Major-general James Stuart defeated Tippoo Saib and his confederates the French, near Cuddalore, taking 42 pieces of cannon; the enemy lost, in killed and wounded 42 officers and 600 men.

June 14. Dr. Christopher Wilson, elected bishop of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Bagot, translated to Norwich.

Dr. Edward Smallwell, elected bishop of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Warren, translated to Bangor.

June 16. The canal for effecting a junction between the river Thames and Severn was begun.

June 18. A petition from the bankers and traders of London, Westminster, and Southwark, was presented to the House of Peers, against the tax on receipts.

Four men, who were digging chalk in Charlton pits, near Sudbury, were killed by the top of the pit falling in.

The quarterly meeting of the proprietors of East India stock, declared a dividend of 8*l.* per cent. for the half year ending at Midsummer.

June 23. Lord John Cavendish presented a written message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, recommending a seperate establishment for his royal highness the Prince of Wales.

June 24. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

June 25. The House of Commons granted to his Majesty 60,000*l.* towards settling the establishment of the prince of Wales, his Majesty taking upon himself the whole of the annual expense of the prince's establishment.

The quantity of hemp imported from Russia last year, was 168,000 tons, being 16,000 tons more than was imported the year preceding.

June 27. His royal highness prince

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William Henry arrived at Windsor from the West Indies.

July 2. A thunder storm, which was general throughout England, did considerable damage in various places, but more particularly in Wiltshire, and the northern counties, several sheep and black cattle were destroyed.

July 11. A projector began his experiments to raise the wreck of the Royal George, at Spithead, but he failed, the Beer, sloop, which was sunk with her, was raised six fathom from the ground, and towed to a great distance.

July 17. Mr. Sheldon, appointed professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, vacant by the death of Dr. Hunter.

July 19. Alleyne Fitzherbert, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburgh.

July 26. His royal highness prince William Henry, accompanied by his preceptor, set off on his travels to Germany.

William Wynne Ryland was tried at the Old Bailey for forgery and found guilty.

Aug. 7. Her Majesty was safely delivered of a princess, at the Lodge, at Windsor.

Aug. 13. The ratification of the provisional articles of peace were exchanged at Paris, between the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty and the Minister of the United States of America.

Aug. 18. At eleven minutes after nine o'clock in the evening, two bright balls appeared in the sky, the apparent diameter of which, appeared to be two feet, and were followed by an expulsion of eight others not elliptical, seeming gradually to diminish; between each ball a luminous serrated body extended, and at last a blaze issued and terminated in a point; while this luminary was passing, the atmosphere was very bright, but immediately after, it became dark, though the moon was up; the sudden illumination of the atmosphere, the form, and singular transition of this phenomenon, rendered it peculiarly awful, notwithstanding which, its vivid appearance, beautiful colour, and variety of tint, gave an effect equal to a deep coloured rainbow; it appeared not only in Great Britain, but was seen, at the same time in France, Flanders, &c.

Died, the right hon. John Dunning, lord Ashburton, formerly one of the most distinguished pleaders of the English bar.

Died, Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., a very learned and ingenious divine.

Aug. 21. The Duke of Kingston, East Indiaman, capt. Nutt, took fire at sea, occasioned by the carelessness of a sailor drawing spirits from a cask, fortunately for the passengers and crew, the Vansittart, East Indiaman, was but half a mile a-head, and promptly sent out the long boat, yawl, and cutter to her assistance, which rescued the greater part of the crew, but the fire encreased with such rapidity that the ship blew up, and 79 persons perished, among them were several women and children, some soldiers, and a few passengers.

Aug. 27. The first air balloon, was let up at Paris, by M. Montgolfier.

Aug. 29. William Wynne Ryland was executed for forgery.

Sept. 3. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France was signed at Versailles.

Sept. 4. A duel was fought between the hon. colonel Cosmo Gordon, and colonel Thomas, in Hyde Park, when the latter received a pistol wound of which he soon afterwards died, colonel Gordon was also wounded.

Sept. 5. An order of council was issued that the embargo subsisting upon ships and vessels laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland should be taken off.

An order of council was issued for regulating the trade with the American colonies.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 9th instant, was further prorogued to Thursday the 16th day of October next.

Sept. 8. A violent hurricane, which lasted four hours, happened at Liverpool, which tore up trees by the roots, and unroofed the houses, many ships were driven from their moorings, and one from Newfoundland lost.

Sept. 10. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London waited upon his Majesty, with an address of congratulation, on the birth of a princess, and on the prince of Wales attaining 21.

There was this evening a total eclipse of the moon, which was visible, not only in Europe, but in Africa, and in great part of Asia and America; during the eclipse, a body of light, equal, and similar to that which is known by the name of Saturn's Ring, was seen round the moon with the naked eye, a phenomenon curious and uncommon.

Sept. 15. The proclamation of peace was read with the usual ceremonies at the Royal Exchange, Charing-cross, and other public places in London.

Nov. 6. A fire broke out in the work-

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shop of Mr. Seddon, in Aldersgate-street, which entirely destroyed upwards of 30 houses and greatly damaged many others.

Nov. 10. Died, James Wallace, esq. his Majesty's attorney general.

Nov. 11. His royal highness the prince of Wales took his seat in the House of Peers as duke of Cornwall.

Nov. 14. Mr. Fox, one of the secretaries of state, presented to the House of Commons, copies of the definitive treaties of peace with France, Spain, and the United States of America.

Nov. 17. The duke of Portland presented the same to the House of Peers.

Nov. 19. John Lee, esq. appointed attorney general, and James Mansfield, esq. solicitor general.

The hon. Thomas Erskine appointed attorney general to the prince of Wales, and Arthur Pigot, esq. solicitor general.

Nov. 23. The duke and duchess of Cumberland set off for Dover, to embark for Calais, on their way to Paris.

A fire broke out at Mr. Cullen's, biscuit baker, near Wapping, which totally consumed that, and three other houses before its progress was stopped.

Nov. 26. New York evacuated by the British forces, and delivered up to the American governor, George Clinton, esq.

The city of London presented a petition to the House of Commons against the bill depending in Parliament, for vesting the affairs of the East India company in certain commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and the public.

Dec. 4. Christopher Atkinson, who had been tried and found guilty of perjury, was expelled the House of Commons, of which he was a member.

Dec. 10. At the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President.

Dec. 17. The bill for vesting the affairs of the East India company in commissioners, was thrown out in the House of Peers by a majority of 19.

Dec. 19. A special messenger delivered to lord North and Mr. Fox, the two secretaries of state, a message from his Majesty, signifying his Majesty's will and pleasure, that they should deliver to him the seals of their respective offices, a similar message was sent to the commissioners of the great seal; thus abruptly ended the unpopular coalition ministry.

Earl Gower appointed lord president of the privy council.

Dec. 20. George earl Temple, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Dec. 22. The House of Commons addressed his Majesty, beseeching him not to dissolve the present Parliament; his Majesty replied, that he should not exercise his prerogative either by prorogation or dissolution.

Dec. 23. Charles, duke of Rutland, appointed keeper of the privy seal.

Francis marquis of Caermarthen, and Thomas lord Sydney, appointed principal secretaries of state.

The right hon. Edward lord Thurlow appointed lord high chancellor.

The duke of Dorset appointed ambassador to the court of France.

Lord Salisbury appointed lord chamberlain.

Lloyd Kenyon, esq. appointed attorney general, and Richard Pepper Arden, esq. solicitor-general.

The hon. William Pitt appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

The hon. W. Wyndham Grenville and lord Mulgrave appointed joint paymasters of the forces.

The duke of Chandos appointed lord steward of the household.

The duke of Richmond appointed master-general of the ordnance.

The right hon. Henry Dundas appointed treasurer of the navy.

Richard lord viscount Howe appointed first lord of the admiralty.

Dec. 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill,

For granting relief to the East India company, by allowing further time for payment of sums due from them to the public &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

An act for continuing an act for allowing the importation of fine organzined Italian thrown silk, in any ships or vessels for a limited time.

For rendering more effectual the provisions contained in an act of 13 Geo. I. for preventing frauds and abuses in the dying trade.

For rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland, and for making perpetual so much of an act made in the 12th year of his present

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Majesty's reign, as relates to bills and promissory notes.

To repeal so much of two acts as prohibits trade and intercourse with the United States of America.

For removing and preventing all doubts as might arise concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliaments and Courts of Ireland, in matters of legislation and jurisdiction, and for preventing any writ of error or appeal from any of the courts of that kingdom, from being received, heard, or adjudged in Great Britain.

For regulating the proceedings of the court of justiciary, and circuit courts in Scotland.

For granting new duties on bills of exchange, promissory notes, and receipts.

For granting several additional and new duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper.

For granting a stamp duty on licences for vending medicines, and stamp duties on medicines sold under such licence.

For appointing and enabling commissioners further to examine, take, and state, the public accounts.

For more effectual encouragement of the flax and cotton manufacture of Great Britain.

For establishing certain regulations in the receipts of his Majesty's exchequer.

To extend the provisions of an act to make more effectual the laws relating to rogues and vagabonds.

THERE HAVE BEEN TEN ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THE PRESENT REIGN, INCLUDING THE LATE ARRANGEMENTS.

Duke of Newcastle	appointed in	1760
The earl of Bute	-	1762
Mr. George Grenville	-	1763
Marquis of Rockingham	-	1765
Duke of Grafton	-	1766
Lord North	-	1770
Marquis of Rockingham	-	1782
Earl of Shelburne	-	1783
Duke of Portland	-	1783
The hon. William Pitt	-	1783

STATE OF THE NAVIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND HOLLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR, 1782.

	Gr. B.	Fra.	Spain.	Hol.
Line of battle	105	89	53	32
Fifties	13	7	3	0
Frigates	122	103	48	28
Sloops	217	86	31	13
Cutters	43	22	0	0
Armed ships	24	0	0	0
Bombs	7	5	14	0
Fire ships	9	7	11	6
Yachts	5	0	0	0

Number of French, Spanish, and Dutch ships taken during the late war	- - -	2514
Destroyed	- - -	740
		3254
Number of English ships taken	704	
Destroyed	- - - 366	
		1070
Balance in favour of England		2184

THE NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1775	-	12,600,000
1776	-	12,830,000
1777	-	13,150,000
1778	-	13,240,000
1779	-	14,106,000
1780	-	14,217,000
1781	-	14,397,000
1782	-	15,272,000

THE MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN WERE CALCULATED TO PRODUCE,—

		£.
Wools	-	16,800,000
Leather	-	10,500,000
Flax	-	1,750,000
Hemp	-	390,000
Glass	-	630,000
Paper	-	780,000
Porcelain	-	1,000,000
Silk	-	3,350,000
Cotton	-	960,000
Lead	-	1,650,000
Tin	-	1,000,000
Iron	-	8,700,000
Steel plating &c.		3,400,000
Total		50,210,000

AMOUNT OF THE REVENUES AND LOANS FROM 1775 TO 1783.

	Revenue.	Loans.
1775	10,138,061	
1776	10,265,405	2,000,000
1777	10,604,013	5,500,000
1778	10,732,405	6,000,000
1779	11,192,141	7,000,000
1780	12,255,214	12,000,000
1781	12,454,936	12,000,000
1782	12,593,297	13,500,000
1783	11,962,718	12,000,000

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A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1782, TO DEC. 12, 1783.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8739	Males.....	9730
Females.....	8352	Females....	9299
	17,091		19,029

Increase in the burials this year 1111.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	6632
Between two and five - -	1873
Five and ten - - -	673
Ten and twenty - -	676
Twenty and thirty - -	1421
Thirty and forty - -	1711
Forty and fifty - -	1757
Fifty and sixty - - -	1551
Sixty and seventy - -	1332
Seventy and eighty - -	926
Eighty and ninety - -	420
Ninety and a hundred - -	51
A hundred - - -	1
A hundred and two - -	1
A hundred and three - -	2
A hundred and six - -	2

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1783	19,788,863	19	4
Amount of the Ways and Means provided by the same session of Parliament	20,009,236	7	2
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	220,372	7	10
Amount of new taxes and additions to the old taxes for 1783	560,000	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 60..70	121..135	140
July 61..66	123..128	132..138

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	52*s.*	30*s.*..31*s.*	20*s.*
July	46*s.*	30*s.*	22*s.*

Quartern Loaf 8½*d.* and 7½*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 530.

1784, Jan. 1. A terrible flood happened at Tadcaster, several boats were sunk, and two fishermen were drowned, a post chaise going over the bridge, the arch gave way, whereby the post boy and one passenger were drowned, and one of the horses.

Philip earl of Chesterfield appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain.

Nine transports, having 2000 Hessians on board, arrived at Chatham, the remainder of the troops were shortly expected.

Jan. 6. The right hon. Sir George Yonge appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state for the war department.

Charles earl of Tankerville, and Henry Frederick lord Carteret, appointed postmasters general.

Jan. 8. A bloody affray happened at a public house at Chatham, between a party of marines and some Hessians, in which great numbers on both sides were desperately wounded.

Jan. 14. Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill, "for the better government and management of the affairs of the East India company," which was read a first time, but finally rejected, by a majority of eight, thus exhibiting the extraordinary circumstance of the House being at variance with the ministers.

Jan. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common council, went in procession to St. James's, and presented an address to his Majesty, on the defeat of the East India bill, and thanking him for dismissing his late ministers, they were all very graciously received.

Jan. 18. The duke of Dorset, ambassador from Great Britain to his most Christian Majesty, had a private audience, and delivered his credentials.

Jan. 21. At the close of the poll for a member of Parliament for the city of London, the candidates being Brook Watson, esq. and aldermen Crosby, the numbers were;—

For B. Watson, esq. - -	2097
Alderman Crosby - -	1043

upon which B. Watson, esq. was declared elected.

The court of proprietors of East India stock declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the next half year.

Died, at Florence, Charles Edward Louis Stewart, eldest son of James Francis Edward Stewart, only surviving son of James II., aged 60 years, he left no issue, but has an only brother Henry Benedict, cardinal York.

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Jan. 24. The city of Norwich, the town of Leicester, and the borough of Great Yarmouth, presented addresses to his Majesty, thanking him for dismissing his late ministry.

Jan. 31. This and the preceding month was remarkable for a very severe frost, which lasted upwards of two months.

The first mail coaches were established for the conveyance of letters.

Feb. 2. A meeting of a considerable number of members of Parliament was held at the St. Alban's tavern, for the purpose of effecting a union of parties, and to conciliate the differences between the Pitt and Portland interests.

Feb. 10. The court of common council of the city of London, voted the thanks of the court to the right hon. William Pitt, for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct, as first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; they also voted him the freedom of the city, in a gold box of 100 guineas value.

The Athol, East Indiaman, was totally destroyed by fire, occasioned by the villainy of the cooper and steward, who were engaged in stealing the spirits; a candle, which they held, dropped in a bucket full of spirits, which communicated to the rest of the ship, and finally to the powder magazine, when the ship blew up; by this dreadful accident, seven lieutenants, and 97 petty officers and seamen, belonging to men of war, 25 seamen, and all the officers of the Indiaman, and several passengers, were killed, besides numbers who escaped with severe bruises and fractured limbs.

The Hinchinbrook, East Indiaman, was wrecked in Bengal river, the crew and cargo saved.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, William Goldsmith, esq.
Berkshire, Charles Dalbiac, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Scrimpshire, esq.
Cumberland, John Christian, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Willis, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Thomas Shepheard, esq.
Cornwall, Joseph Beauchamp, esq.
Devonshire, Thomas Lane, esq.
Dorsetshire, Isaac Sage, esq.
Derbyshire, John Radford, esq.
Essex, Robert Preston, esq.
Gloucestershire, Giles Greenway, esq.
Hants, Sir John Carter,
Hertfordshire, J. T. Ellis, esq.
Herefordshire, James Walwyn, esq.
Kent, Charles Booth, esq.
Leicestershire, C. J. Hudson, esq.
Lincolnshire, G. W. Johnson, esq.
Monmouthshire, C. Chambre, esq.
Northumberland, Sir F. Blake,
Northamptonshire, Richard Kirby, esq.
Norfolk, Sir Thomas Durant, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Pendock Neale, esq.
Oxfordshire, A. Annesley, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Hawkins, esq.
Shropshire, William Child, esq.
Somersetshire, Andrew Guy, esq.
Staffordshire, J. E. Heathcote, esq.
Suffolk, J. Wenyeve, esq.
Surrey, W. Aldersay, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Dennett, esq.
Warwickshire, Francis Burdett, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Bund, esq.
Wiltshire, W. C. Grove, esq.
Yorkshire, William Danby, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, T. A. Smith, esq.
Brecknockshire, Edmund Williams, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, R. B. Hodgkinson, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, John Ellis, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Patton, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Richards, esq.
Merionethshire, David Robert, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Bell Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Protheroe, esq.
Radnorshire, Bysshe Shelley.

Feb. 11. Charles duke of Rutland appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Feb. 13. A duel was fought between capt. Charles Mostyn, of the navy, and capt. Clark, of the African corps, which ended in the death of the former, who was shot through the heart.

Died, Jeremiah Milles, D.D. dean of Exeter, and president of the Antiquarian Society.

Feb. 19. Died, in the 83d year of his age, Thomas Morell, D.D. F.R. & A.S.S. secretary to the antiquarian society, and editor of Ainsworth's latin dictionary.

Feb. 20. The House of Commons addressed his Majesty on the subject of the removal of his ministers, but the King declined it, stating, that no charge had been brought against them, and that numbers of his Majesty's subjects had expressed their satisfaction at the change made in his Majesty's councils.

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Feb. 22. A fire broke out at Seagoes's coffee-house, in Holborn, which entirely consumed that, and the adjoining house; several persons jumped out of the windows to save their lives.

From 10 Dec. last to this day, it has been 68 days frost, of these it snowed 19 days.

Feb. 24. The duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived safely at Dublin.

Feb. 26. The earl of Northington, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, left the castle at Dublin, in order to embark for England.

Feb. 27. Peace was concluded between the Russians and Turks.

Feb. 28. A committee of the common council waited upon Mr. Pitt, and presented the resolution of that Court to him; Mr. alderman Townsend addressed Mr. Pitt in an elegant speech; the cavalcade returned to Grocer's-hall, where Mr. Pitt received the freedom of the city, after which he was entertained with a sumptuous dinner, a general illumination closed the evening.

March 5. Lord Carysfort invested with the ensigns of the order of St. Patrick.

March 6. News arrived at the East India House of the loss of the Nancy, packet, off Scilly, with despatches from India, the passengers and crew, 36 in numbers, all perished; amongst the passengers was Mrs. Cargill, the celebrated actress, whose body was found clasping her infant child, of which she had recently been delivered.

Died, the right. hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, knt. master of the rolls.

March 11. The gentlemen interested in the fate of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, Tobago, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat, held a meeting at the London tavern, and entered into a resolution, expressive of their deep sense of the humanity, justice, and generosity, of the marquis de Bouillé, in his conquests of these islands, and determined to present him a piece of plate, as a grateful tribute from the subscribers.

March 12. Sir Ashton Lever obtained a bill in Parliament, to enable him to dispose of his museum of natural history by lottery.

March 13. Mr. Pitt, and several of his friends were splendidly entertained by the Goldsmith's company at their hall.

March 16. An execution for 180,000*l.* was levied by Government on the East India company, for duties due from them. A court of aldermen was called to consult on this extraordinary occasion, as the execution was not deemed regular; the officer who levied, executed the writ without the knowledge of his principal, and the secondary of the compter who granted the warrant, without previously consulting the sheriffs, was suspended; the execution was withdrawn by consent of the ministry.

March 24. Some thieves broke into the house of the lord chancellor, in Great Ormond-street, and stole, among other things, the great seal of England.

His Majesty went in his usual state, to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday, the 1st day of April, by a most gracious speech from the throne.

March 25. The Parliament was dissolved by proclamation.

A new Great Seal having been engraved his Majesty was pleased to deliver the same to Edward lord Thurlow the lord high chancellor, directing that the same be made use of in sealing all things which are required to pass the great seal.

March 27. The rev. Claudius Crigan, A.B. consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man.

Lloyd Kenyon, esq. appointed master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir Thomas Sewell, knt. deceased.

March 30. A meeting was held at Guildhal, for nominating four persons to represent the city of London, when the shew of hands were declared to be in favour of Sir W. Lewes, N. Newnham, B. Watson, and the right hon. William Pitt, but a poll was demanded by the other candidates.

Richard Pepper Arden, esq. appointed attorney general in the room of Lloyd Kenyon, esq.

April 1. This day commenced the election for member of Parliament for the city of Westminster, the candidates were, lord Hood, the right hon. Charles James Fox, and Sir Cecil Wray, the candidates severally attempted to address the electors, but the noise and opposition was so great as to prevent their being heard.

April 3. At a large and respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, at the Mermaid, Hackney, George Byng, esq., John Wilkes, esq., and William Mainwaring, esq., were severally nominated as members for that county at the ensuing election.

April 6. The poll for members of Parliament for the city of London finally closed, when the numbers were,—

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For Watson	-	4789
Lewes	-	4554
Newnham	-	4471
Sawbridge	-	2832
Atkinson	-	2816
Smith	-	287
Pell	-	56

the four former candidates were therefore declared duly elected, but a scrutiny was demanded.

The monument erected in Westminster abbey to the memory of the late earl of Chatham, was opened for public inspection.

April 7. Archibald Macdonald, esq. appointed solicitor-general in the room of Richard Pepper Arden, esq.

April 10. The right hon. Edmund Burke, was installed lord rector of the University of Glasgow; his lordship after taking the oaths of office, addressed the audience in an elegant and appropriate speech.

April 23. At the close of the poll for members for the county of Middlesex, the numbers were,—

For W. Mainwaring, esq.		2117
J. Wilkes, esq.	-	1858
G. Byng, esq.	-	1787

the two former were declared elected but Mr. Byng demanded a scrutiny.

April 26. The right hon. John Foster, appointed chancellor of the Exchequer of the kingdom of Ireland.

A dreadful fire broke out at a shoemaker's, in Castle-street, Holborn, which destroyed four houses in that street. Mr. Taylor an oilman, and a silversmith's shop, at the corner of Castle-street, were also consumed, and two adjoining houses considerably damaged.

April 28. The court of proprietors of East India stock, unanimously agreed to erect a monument in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote.

May 4. At the close of the scrutiny for the city of London, the state of the poll, was,—

For Watson	-	4776
Lewes	-	4541
Newnham	-	4479
Sawbridge	-	2813
Atkinson	-	2803
Smith	-	286

May 8. At the close of the poll for Westminster, this day, an affray happened in Covent-garden, between the constables and the mob, in which many persons were severely bruised, one of the constables named Nicholas Caston, was so severely wounded that he died in half an hour afterwards, 15 of the rioters were apprehended and taken to Newgate.

May 13. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection amounted to 1004*l*.

May 16. This day was closed one of the hardest contests for the representation of the city of Westminster ever remembered, the numbers finally were,—

Lord Hood	-	6694
Hon. C. Fox	-	6233
Sir C. Wray	-	5998

A scrutiny was demanded by Sir C. Wray and his friends, which was granted.

May 17. Mr. Fox was chaired by the electors in his interest, through the principal streets of Westminster in a very splendid manner.

May 18. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and directed, through the lord chancellor, the House of Commons to choose a Speaker, and to present him for the royal approbation the next day, the House accordingly chose Charles Wolfran Cornwall their Speaker, who was approved by his Majesty.

May 20. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, was signed by Mr. Hailes, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary and the Dutch plenipotentiaries.

The coalition ministers, though strong in the House of Commons, were very unpopular, as the result of the general election sufficiently evinced, more than 160 members, in the coalition interest, lost their seats, which were supplied by their opponents.

May 26. The grand festival, in commemoration of Handel, began this day in Westminster abbey, their Majesties and the royal family attended, and the number of persons of the first rank and fashion were not less than 4000, the performance was in the first style of excellence, and the grandeur of 400 instrumental performers of the first class, executing some of the finest pieces of Handel's music, can be better conceived than described, Joah Bate was the conductor.

An alarming storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage to London and its neighbourhood, a ball of fire struck a house at Hounslow, and threw down a

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stack of chimnies, two servants in the house were struck senseless but recovered.

May 27. The grand festival in honour of Handel, was renewed at the Pantheon in presence of their Majesties, and between 2000 and 3000 persons; the performances were of a more lively nature, and went off with great *eclat*.

June 1. A petition was presented to the House of Commons, by a great number of the electors of Westminster, praying that the bailiff might proceed upon the scrutiny.

June 2. A petition was presented to the House of Commons by the high bailiff of Westminster, praying to be heard by counsel against the petition presented by the electors.

June 10. The mob in Edinburgh proceeded to great outrages in consequence of the high price of provisions; they attacked the distilleries, on the ground of the alleged great consumption of corn used in carrying them on, the military were called in, and some lives lost; the Cannon Mills, belonging to Messrs. Haig, and Co. were the marked object of the vengeance of the mob; the riot lasted several days.

June 15. Sir James Harris, ambassador from Great Britain to the United Provinces, set off for Harwich to embark for the Hague.

June 21. Mr. Pitt brought in his bill for lowering the duties on tea, and encreasing duties to a similar amount on windows, this was called the "Commutation Act," which ultimately passed, though vigorously opposed both in and out of the House.

June 1. At the close of the poll for a representative for the borough of Southwark, the numbers were,—

For Paul le Mesurier	- 935
Sir R. Hotham	- 924

A scrutiny was demanded by Sir R. Hotham.

June 30. Several estates in Scotland, forfeited by the rebellion of 1745 were restored.

July 1. The Prince bishop of Osnaburgh left Hanover for Vienna, with the intention of visiting all the German courts.

July 2. A proclamation was issued for a general thanksgiving in England and Scotland, on the 29th of this month.

On Wednesday last, as the prince of Wales was riding on horseback a few miles from London, he rode his horse between two carriages, by which he was much bruised, and narrowly escaped with life; his royal highness was bled twice, and though pronounced out of danger, was severely indisposed for several days.

July 7. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, occurred at Plymouth, accompanied by the overflowing of the river Dart, which carried away cottages, hay and corn ricks, sheep, and every other moveable article; the storm was felt nearly all over England and Wales, but more particularly at Norwich, Reading, and Oxford.

July 8. Mr. Linton, one of the principal musicians of Covent Garden theatre, was robbed near St. Martin's-lane, and stabbed in the body by the thief, of which wound he died.

July 9. Mr. Pitt's celebrated India bill was first brought into the House of Commons, it met with strong opposition from the friends of Mr. Fox.

A riot occurred at the theatre, Dublin, at which the lord lieutenant attended, who was grossly insulted by part of the audience.

July 10. A medal was struck at the expense of the Royal Society, to perpetuate the memory of that great circumnavigator capt. Cook.

July 12. The Spaniards, assisted by the Portuguese and Neopolitans, with 130 vessels, and 16,000 seamen, made an unsuccessful attack on Algiers.

July 13. Major and Dixon, the murderers of Mr. Linton, were taken into custody, the former confessed the murder and robbery.

July 14. Edmund Burke, esq. recovered a verdict of 100*l*. against the printer of the Public Advertiser, for a libel published in that paper.

At Dublin, an armed mob seized Mr. Plowman, a woollen draper, and stripped and tarred him, the sheriff, Kirkpatrick, going to relieve him, was violently opposed, and assaulted with swords, he received two severe cuts on the head, and had not a strong military force opportunely arrived, he would in all probability have been murdered; Mr. Plowman had made a considerable importation of English goods, thereby infringing the non importation act, which drew upon him the resentment of the mob.

July 20. A dreadful fire broke out at the corner of King-street, Bloomsbury which entirely consumed five houses, and damaged several others.

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Dr. Lettsom was unanimously chosen president of the Medical Society of London.

July 27. In a violent storm of thunder and lightning, the ship "Wheel of Fortune," was struck by the electric fluid, near Harwich, her main top mast rent to pieces, and other parts much damaged, several of the sailors were struck senseless, but afterwards recovered.

A great fire broke out in Abchurch lane, which totally destroyed the house in which it began, and by the falling of the front wall, eight of the spectators were buried in the ruins, seven of whom were much bruised, and one mortally wounded.

July 30. A dreadful hurricane happened at Kingston, in Jamaica, which either sunk, dismasted, or drove on shore, every vessel in the harbour, several lives were lost, and many houses blown down.

The duke de Chartres arrived in London from France, and set out on a visit to the prince of Wales, at Brighton.

July 31. Their royal highnesses the duke and duchess of Gloucester arrived in London from the Continent.

August 4. Last Monday some officers of the army stationed at Dublin, grossly insulted the wife of a publican in Ormond quay, which the husband resented, and knocked the agressor down, the whole body of officers drew their swords and attacked the publican, who, with the assistance of two young men, succeeded in thrusting the intruders out of the house; they however returned, and a desperate rencontretook place, a mob being collected, joined the party of the publican, and assailed the officers with stones, many of whom received severe contusions, they afterwards assembled large bodies of the military, threatning destruction to the volunteers of Dublin, (to which the publican belonged) but by the interference of the sheriff, with the civil power, peace was restored. Flattery, the publican, swore to an assault and battery against the rioters, and warrants were issued to apprehend them.

The House of Commons resolved, that after the present session, no member should frank any letter unless the superscription be in his own hand writing, with the date in words at length, and the name of the post town from which the letter was to be sent.

The hurricane which desolated Kingston, in Jamaica, was equally severe at Port Royal, and other places, the damage done to the shipping, buildings, &c. was moderately estimated at 800,000*l*.

August 5. The duke of Rutland arrived in Dublin, in consequence of an express sent to him with the particulars of the outrage committed by the military.

A desperate rencontre happened at Deal, between a party of smugglers and the revenue officers, in which a seaman belonging to the ship Scout was shot dead, and several wounded.

August 9. Five peers entered a protest against the India bill.

August 10. Died at Dover, Allan Ramsay, esq. principal portrait painter to his Majesty, aged 70 son of the celebrated poet of that name.

August 14. The duke de Chartres set off for France, being sent for by command of the French king.

August 17. The right hon William Pitt had a narrow escape for his life, having dined with Mr. Jenkinson, and returning home, the post boy missed his way, and Mr. Pitt alighting at a farm house to enquire, the man of the house came out with a loaded gun and fired it at him, the ball went through the loose part of his coat, but luckily without doing further injury.

August 18. A fire broke out in a house in St. James's-street, Wapping, which entirely consumed the same, and damaged the adjoining house; an infant perished in the flames.

August 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills, after which, he delivered a most gracious speech from the throne.

Mrs. Hastings, wife of Warren Hastings, esq. governor general of Bengal, introduced to their Majesties at St. James's and graciously received.

August 24. One of the Dublin rioters was whipped pursuant to his sentence, a mob assembled upon the occasion, who pelted the soldiers with stones, upon which the military, without orders, fired, and killed one man, and wounded three or four others.

Sept. 6. Died, George Alexander Stevens, author of the celebrated lecture on heads.

Sept. 15. Mr. Lunardi made an ascent in an air balloon, from Moorfields, London, and after traversing the air for upwards of three hours, safely alighted 25 miles distant from the place of his ascension.

Sept. 17. M. de Dreyer, envoy extraordinary from the king of Naples, had a private audience of leave of his Majesty.

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Sept. 24. A duel was fought between lord Macartney and Mr. Sadleir, when his lordship was wounded by a ball which struck his left ribs; the affair was prosecuted no farther.

Sept. 29. Alderman Clarke was elected Lord Mayor of London, and invested with the insigna of office.

Oct. 7. As some boys were amusing themselves by throwing squibs round a small bonfire in Duke's-place, London, a person who kept a coffee house there exasperated at their behaviour, took a loaded blunderbuss and fired among them from a one pair of stairs window, whereby one boy was shot dead, and two others mortally wounded, and three more in a less degree, after which he came down stairs with a drawn sword, but was overpowered, and committed to the Poultry Compter.

A great fire broke out at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, occasioned by a servant putting lighted straw in a chimney, which communicated to the thatch, it consumed 22 dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, and several ricks of wheat, hay, hemp, &c.

Oct. 16. Mr. Blanchard ascended in a balloon, from the Military Academy, at Chelsea, with Mr. Sheldon, a surgeon, the balloon descended at Sunbury, when Mr. S. alighted, and Mr. Blanchard re-ascended and pursued his voyage, safely alighting at Rumsey, in Hampshire; the concourse of people to witness this ascension was immense.

Oct. 22. Joseph Ridout was tried for the murder of a boy in Duke's-place, by firing a blunderbuss at him, the prisoner proved that he was assisting a peace officer in the execution of his duty, and that an assemblage of men (not boys only) overpowered him, and dragged him along by the legs, and that escaping into his house, they forcibly endeavoured to enter it, upon which he fired the blunderbuss out of the window, having solicited them in vain to disperse; under these circumstances he was acquitted.

Nov. 19. A body of 1200 ship carpenters, sailors, &c. proceeded to Buckingham palace, and complained of want of employment, and demanding a redress of grievances, lord Sydney succeeded in appeasing them by promise of relief.

Orders were sent to all the out-ports not to permit any person to leave the kingdom without the new passports which were issuing from the secretary of state's office.

A proclamation was issued for recalling all eamen, &c. in the service of foreign states, and prohibiting all sea-faring men from entering into the service of any foreign prince or state.

Nov. 20. As nine men from Deal were going in a boat to Dover, to see the execution of two criminals, a sudden squall upset the boat, when three of the men were drowned.

Nov. 22. Colonel Debbieg was tried by a court martial, for unmilitary and disrespectful behaviour towards the duke of Richmond, master general of the ordnance, when the court adjudged that he should make an apology to the Duke, and be reprimanded by the court, which was done accordingly.

Nov. 26. General Sloper took leave of his Majesty previous to his going to India, as governor general of the forces, &c.

Nov. 27. The court of King's-bench passed sentence on Christopher Atkinson, esq. late member of Parliament, convicted of perjury, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, to pay a fine of 2000*l.*, and to stand in the pillory upon the corn market.

His royal highness prince Frederick bishop of Osnaburgh, created duke of York and Albany.

Nov. 30. Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies ascended in a balloon from the Rhedarium in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, in the presence of the prince of Wales, and a vast concourse of spectators, they safely arrived at Stone, in Kent, 21 miles distance from London.

Dec. 1. Charles earl Camden appointed president of his Majesty's privy council.

Dec. 5. A large fleet of 150 sail were overtaken by a storm in Yarmouth roads, which split their sails, and obliged many to cut away their masts; the storm continued till the next day, when it abated.

Dec. 13. Died, the learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, author of the Rambler, Dictionary of the English Language, &c. in his 76th year.

Dec. 20. The remains of the great lexicographer Dr. Samuel Johnson were interred in Westminster abbey, close to the remains of the late David Garrick, esq.

Dec. 29. Died, the right hon. Sir Thomas Parker, formerly lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in his 80th year.

Dec. 31. Upwards of 100 ships were, during the late storms, driven on shore on the coast of Yorkshire, and owing to the darkness of the nights, many persons lost their lives.

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Principal Acts passed this year.

To authorize the removal of prisoners in certain cases, and to amend the laws respecting the transportation of offenders.

To enable such officers, marines, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, marines, or militia, to exercise trades.

For appointing and enabling commissioners further to examine, take, and state the public accounts of the kingdom.

For the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies.

For relief of the East India company, with respect to the payment of certain sums due to the public, and to the acceptance of certain bills drawn upon the said company, and for regulating the dividends to be made by the said company.

For the more effectual prevention of smuggling.

For the effectual transportation of felons.

To explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act of 30 Geo. II. intituled, "An act for the more effectual punishment of persons who shall attain, or attempt to attain, possession of goods or money by false pretences," for preventing the unlawful pawning of goods, &c.

Progressive increase of the Post Office revenue.

		Per Ann. £
1644	Mr. Edmund Prideaux was supposed to collect	3,000
1654	Parliament farmed it to Mr. Manley for	10,000
1664	Dr. O'Neale farmed it for	21,500
1674	It was farmed for	43,000
1685	It was estimated at	65,000
1688	Ditto	76,318
1697	Ditto	90,505
1710	Ditto	111,461
1715	Ditto	145,227
1744	Ditto, inland only	198,226
	Ditto, inland and foreign	235,492
1764	Ditto	432,064
1784	Ditto, nearly	600,000

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 14, 1783, to December 14, 1784.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	8778	Males -	9229
Females -	8401	Females -	8599
In all	17,179	In all	17,828

Decrease in the burials this year 1201.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5729
Between two and five	1711
Five and ten	683
Ten and twenty	636
Twenty and thirty	1417
Thirty and forty	1599
Forty and fifty	1781
Fifty and sixty	1553
Sixty and seventy	1359
Seventy and eighty	917
Eighty and ninety	391
Ninety and a hundred	48
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1784 ;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	3,153,869	0	6
Ordnance - -	610,149	8	11
Army - -	4,080,220	13	9
Miscellaneous -	2,467,226	11	2
Deficiences -	1,676,708	15	0
Total supplies	11,988,174	9	4
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	12,957,520	19	8
Excess of Ways and Means - -	969,346	10	3

New Taxes imposed in 1784.

	£
Candles, estimated at -	100,000
Bricks - -	50,000
Hats - -	150,000
Pleasure and running horses	100,000

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British linens, cottons, &c.	120,000
Ribands - -	120,000
Licences for retailing beer, &c. - -	110,000
Qualifications for shooting	10,000
Paper, pasteboard, &c. -	18,000
Hackney coaches -	12,000
Silver and gold plate -	25,000
Lead exported -	15,000
Postage of letters -	100,000
Raw silk, &c. - -	80,000
	1,010,000

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 53..57	111..113	118..120
July. 55..59	113..116	119..122

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 46*s*...	31*s*...	18*s*...
July 50*s*...	30*s*...	20*s*...

Quartern loaf 8*d*. and 1*s*. 4*d*.

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive, 522.

1785, Jan. 7. Mr. Blanchard, accompanied by Dr. Jefferies, ascended in a balloon from the castle at Dover, for the purpose of crossing the English channel to France, after an agreeable voyage they landed with safety in the forest of De Felmores, between Calais and Boulogne.

Jan. 10. The boats used by the smugglers at Deal, having by the severity of the winter been laid up, a regiment of soldiers was marched to Deal for the purpose of destroying them, and though every annoyance was given to the soldiers by the towns-people, they succeeded ineffecting their purpose, all the boats were burnt.

Jan. 19 Mr. Crosbie ascended in a balloon from Dublin, in the presence of 40,000 persons, who assembled to witness the novel exhibition, he alighted without accident, after having ascended a considerable height.

The son of admiral Rowley went from Westminster school to visit a lady in Jermyn-street, whose little dog bit him upon the lip, to which a caustic was immediately applied, he a few days afterwards was seized with hydrophobia, and died within 24 hours.

Jan. 20. His grace the duke of Rutland opened the session of the Irish Parliament with a conciliatory speech from the throne, which produced unanimous addresses from both Houses of Parliament.

Jan. 22. A loyal address was presented to his Majesty from the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Dublin, signed by 21 peers and 1118 commoners, declaring their attachment to the government and constitution of the country.

Jan. 25. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of Parliament with a speech from the throne; the prince of Wales attended as a private peer.

Jan. 28. Sir Robert Boyd, lieutenant governor of Gibralter, was invested with the ensigns of the most honourable order of the Bath.

M. de Simolin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of Russia, had a private audience of leave of his Majesty.

Jan. 30. The house of the Speaker of the House of Commons was broken into, and the rich gold robe of state, and other property of considerable value was stolen.

Feb. 1. Mr. Kearsley, of Micheldover, Herts, returning from London in the stage coach, was shot dead by the carelessness of the guard, whose piece went off, and three slugs entered the back of the coach and struck the unfortunate gentleman.

Feb. 5. The committee appointed by the city of London, waited upon Mr. Pitt, with the freedom of the city, Sir Walker Lewes made an appropriate speech upon the occasion, which the premier answered, expressing his thanks for the honour.

Feb. 7. Some ruffians about eight o'clock at night, knocked at the door of Mrs. Abercrombie, wife of capt. Abercrombie, of the East India company's service, and on its being opened rushed in, and took from Mrs. A. all her jewels, and 50 or 60 guineas in money, with all the clothes and linen they could get; the neighbourhood was alarmed, and a great crowd assembled, but the robbers sallied forth, and with swords drawn threatened destruction to any one who opposed them, the mob suffered them to escape with their booty, without offering any resistance.

The countess of Strathmore exhibited articles of the peace in the court of King's bench, against her husband, A. R. S. Bowes, esq.

Feb. 10. The freeholders of the county of York, at a numerous meeting, agreed

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to petition the House of Commons for a reform in Parliament.

Feb. 11. The court of King's-bench decided that the Insurance Offices had no right to recover from the city of London 22,000*l.* which they had paid to Mr. Langdale, the distiller, and other sufferers during the late riots.

The directors of the East India company gave a splendid dinner to the French ambassador, his secretary, and the French consul, to which several merchants and foreign nobility were invited.

Feb. 15. A great fire happened at Weyhill fair, which destroyed upwards of 300 bags of Farnham hops, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1785.

Berkshire, Edward Thornhill, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Gibbard, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Knubley, esq.
Cheshire, The hon. W. Tollemache
Camb. and Hunt. I. C. Turner, esq.
Devonshire, I. H. Southcote, esq.
Dorsetshire, the Hon. L. Damer
Derbyshire, H. Greensmith, esq.
Essex, George Bowles, esq.
Gloucester, John Niblett, esq.
Hants, Sir J. W. Gardiner, bart.
Herts, William Phillimore, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir H. Hoskins, esq.
Kent, Edward Knatchbull, esq.
Leicestershire, William Vann, esq.
Lincolnshire, Charles Chaplin, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Rees, esq.
Northumberland, Sir H. Liddel
Northamptonshire, Lucas Ward, esq.
Norfolk, Edward Stracey, esq.
Nottinghamshire, S. Lowe, esq.
Oxfordshire, J. Lenthall, the younger
Rutlandshire, Thomas Falkner, esq.
Shropshire, Robert More, esq.
Somersetshire, Richard Cross, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Stevenson, esq.
Suffolk, Sir T. Gooch
Surrey, James Payne, esq.
Sussex, William Nelthorpe, esq.
Warwickshire, Josiah Boultbee, esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Bourne, esq.
Wiltshire, James Sutton, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir T. Turner

WALES.

Anglesea, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, Walter Roberts, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Powell, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Lewes, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, John Twigge, esq.
Flintshire, Sir T. Hanmer
Glamorganshire, Stephen White, esq.
Merionethshire, John Jones, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Samuel Yates, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Radnorshire, John Price, esq.

Feb. 20. Died, on Tuesday, at Great Berkhamstead, in Herts, the person known by the name of Peter the Wild Boy, who was found in a wood, in the latter end of the reign of George I. who sent him to England, where he remained till his death.

March 7. The house of colonel Arabin, in Gresse-street, was entered by five villains, who threw a cloth over the face of the footman, and pinioned the two female servants, and then robbed the house of property to the value of 2000*l.*; this happened about eight o'clock in the evening.

March 13. A remarkable high tide in the river Thames did considerable damage in the cellars and warehouses on both sides of the river.

March 14. A fire broke out in Scot's yard, Bush lane, Cannon street, which destroyed one house entirely, and damaged six or seven others.

March 16. A petition was presented to the House of Commons, signed by 80,000 inhabitants of Manchester, Warrington, and other towns, against the late tax on fustians, &c.

March 23. Count Zambecari and admiral Sir Edward Vernon, ascended in a large balloon, in the vicinity of Tottenham-court road, it took a south westerly direction and was soon out of sight, the aeronauts descended safely near Horsham, in Sussex, a distance of 37 miles from London.

March 28. A fire broke out at the seat of earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, which entirely consumed the house, and a great part of the valuable pictures and furniture.

March 30. On Wednesday a fire broke out at Rhos-fawr, near Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, when all the family were asleep, and so rapid were the flames, that Mr. and Mrs. Ward, the occupiers, and another person perished.

An epidemical fever raged for a considerable time in the county of Gloucester, of which a great many persons died.

April 2. The winter season was this year long and severe, it commenced from

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the first fall of snow on the 7th October, and lasted 177 days, a longer period than had been known for some years.

A fire broke out in the great room in Spring Gardens, formerly known by the name of Coxe's Museum, which consumed the same, and two houses adjoining; it was occasioned by the carelessness of a person exhibiting a view of Mount Vesuvius on fire.

April 9. A fire broke out in the house of E. F. Stanhope, esq. in Curzon-street, May Fair, which consumed the same, and all the plate and furniture; lady Stanhope was with difficulty rescued from the flames. The same evening a subscription house adjoining the Thatched House tavern, St. James's-street, was totally destroyed by a fire, supposed to be kindled either by the malice or negligence of a servant boy.

April 12. The celebrated George Barrington was tried for stealing a gold watch from Mr. Bagshaw, in Drury Lane theatre, he made an eloquent appeal to the jury, and was acquitted, from a defect in the evidence.

April 14. Died, William Whitehead, esq. poet laureat.

April 15. The Lord Chancellor received from his Majesty's own hands the great seal, newly engraved by Mr. Major, the temporary great seal which was used after the robbery was defaced in his Majesty's presence.

April 16. Died, Mons. Diderot, a celebrated French mathematician.

April 18. Mr. Pitt moved in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill "To amend the representation of the people in Parliament," which, after a long debate, was negatived, the numbers being for the motion 174, against it 248.

April 19. The schooner Dart, capt. Griffith, in latitude 108 long. N. by a sudden squall upset, the captain, mate, and 10 of the crew were saved, seven slaves perished in the ship. In consequence of the incredible hardships sustained before the boat reached land, only the captain and three of the crew were left alive.

April 22. New guineas to the amount of 200,000*l.* were issued, of the date of this year.

April 23. The society of Antiquaries after a contest, re-elected the earl of Leicester president, by a great majority.

April 25. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

April 27. John Adams, esq. was appointed by the American congress their ambassador to the court of London, and colonel William Smith secretary to the embassy.

Prince Leopold of Brunswick was drowned in the river Oder, in attempting to rescue the inhabitants of a village inundated by that river.

April 29. Died, Samuel House, a publican, noted for his strong attachment to the politics and person of Mr. Fox.

April 30. Thomas Wharton, B. D. a fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, was appointed poet laureat to his Majesty.

May 3. A fire broke out in a wood near Boughton, in Kent, which communicating to some dry heath, burnt with great fury, consuming 120 acres of underwood, seven acres of which had been felled, and made into cord wood, hop poles, and faggots.

Died, the Abbé de Mably, a French author of great celebrity.

May 9. In consequence of the continued dry weather, the Thames was so low that the passage of boats between Kew and Richmond was obstructed.

May 10. The American episcopalians being desirous of having a resident bishop, Dr. Samuel Seaburg was consecrated by three bishops of the church of Scotland, at Aberdeen, and assumed the functions of a protestant bishop of New England.

A dreadful fire broke out at Webster and Stevens's turpentine warehouse, in Potter's-field, Horsleydown, which destroyed houses, warehouses, &c. which covered three or four acres of ground; the quantity of tar, hemp, &c. destroyed, was immense; an Irish brig and several boys lying near the conflagration were consumed, and part of a cargo of tea belonging to the East India company, amounting to 600 chests; the damage was estimated at upwards of 40,000*l.*

May 12. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection amounted to 920*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

May 14. An edict was published at Copenhagen, declaring the opening of the new navigable canal, which connects the North-sea and the Baltic, to all the nations in Europe.

His royal highness the prince of Wales was elected a member of a classical and convivial society, called the Beef Steak Club.

Died, Thomas Davies, bookseller, formerly of Drury Lane theatre, author of Dramatic Miscellanies, Life of Garrick, &c.

Some persons set on fire the heath growing on Windsor forest, the fire consumed a heath of several miles in extent, and several forest trees.

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May 16. M. Lunardi ascended in a magnificent balloon from the Artillery Ground, London; after rising a considerable height, he descended with great rapidity into the gardens of the Adam and Eve, Tottenham-court road.

May 20. His royal highness prince Edward embarked at Greenwich for Germany.

May 22. The dividend of the East India company for the half year from Christmas to Midsummer, was declared to be 8*l.* per cent.

May 23. Died, William Wooltatt, the celebrated engraver.

May 29. Died, Andrew Coltee Ducarel, esq. L. L. D., F. R., and A. S. S.

June 1. His excellency John Adams, ambassador from the 13 United States of America, delivered his credentials, and was presented to his Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received.

June 5. Sunday schools first established in England, by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester.

June 6. The disturbances which had some time prevailed in Sunderland among the sailors were completely settled, and more than 300 ships sailed from that port.

June 10. His royal highness prince William Henry arrived at the Queen's palace, from Hanover.

June 15. M. Pilatre de Rosiere and M. Romain ascended in a balloon from Boulogne, when they were at the height of three-fourths of a mile from the ground, the balloon took fire, and the unfortunate aeronauts were precipitated to the earth, and dashed to pieces.

June 16. A fire broke out at Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, which destroyed 120 dwelling houses, besides granaries, barns, and other buildings; more than 400 persons were by this accident deprived of sustenance.

His royal highness prince William Henry underwent the usual examinations at the Navy office, and was passed for a lieutenant.

The hon. Warren Hastings, late governor general of Bengal, arrived in London, from Falmouth, the office of governor general devolved on John Macpherson, esq.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Great Hammerton, in Yorkshire, the hail stones measured an inch and a half in circumference, by which considerable damage was done to the growing crops.

June 24. Brook Watson and James Sanderson, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

June 25. Charles Whitworth, esq. appointed minister plenipotentiary to the king of Poland.

June 27. A farmer in Rothberg forest, near Newcastle, incautiously set fire to some heath, which, in consequence of the dryness of the season, spread and consumed above 150 acres; the adjoining hills, called Symond side beacon, also took fire, and more than 1000 acres of sheep pasture were rendered wholly useless.

July 1. Died, General Oglethorpe, aged 102, he was one of the founders of Georgia, in America.

July 5. The commissioners appointed to put in execution the tax on shopkeepers, met at Guildhall, but refused to qualify themselves, being determined not to act under that unpopular impost.

A thunder storm which happened at Sheepshead, in Leicestershire, struck the steeple of the church, and shattered the clock to pieces.

July 9. Died, William Strahan, esq. printer to his Majesty, in his 71st year.

July 13. A fire broke out at a village called King Sutton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, which destroyed 65 houses, the greater number of which were uninsured.

A fire broke out at a tallow chandler's in Holborn, which totally destroyed six or seven houses.

July 19. Mr. Crosbie ascended in a balloon from Dublin to proceed across the channel, but his balloon fell into the sea, and he narrowly escaped drowning; he was rescued from his perilous situation by a Dunleary barge, and arrived safely in Dublin.

July 20. Major Money ascended from Norwich in a balloon, and was driven out to sea, the balloon fell into the water, and the Major was for several hours in imminent danger of being drowned, and when he was rescued from his perilous situation by a revenue cutter, he was clinging to the balloon, and breast high in water.

July 22. Two French ships, the Astrolabe and Boussole, commanded by Mons. Perouse, commissioned to make discoveries, took their departure from Brest roads.

August 1. The duke of Dorset arrived in London from Paris.

August 3. Lord viscount Dalrymple appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

The secretary at war issued orders for all the garrisons throughout the kingdom of Great Britain to be immediately provided with six months stores of every kind, before the winter season.

August 4. The French ambassador, the

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count d'Ademar, in consequence of letters of recal, left his house on Tuesday, at three o'clock, to set off for Dover, on his way to France.

August 6. The rev. Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, was tried for a libel, in publishing Sir William Jones's Dialogue on Government, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of publishing only, but whether a libel or not the jury do not find;" during this trial a sharp altercation occurred between judge Buller, who tried the cause, and the hon. T. Erskine, the counsel for the defendant.

The Standlinch, West Indiaman, laden with rum and sugar, from Jamaica, took fire in Limehouse-hole, and burnt to the water's edge, the loss was estimated at 30,000*l.*

August 14. The prisoners in the King's bench procured a mortar, in which they put several pounds of powder, and made a hole in the wall, where they deposited it, as they were about to set fire to the train it was happily discovered, and their intentions frustrated; the failure of the Insolvent act was the alledged motive.

August 16. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Bury St. Edmund's, a ball of fire fell upon the house of Mrs. Singleton, in Crown-street, which slightly injured her, and struck her daughter, nine years old, dead.

August 27. The victualling office entirely removed from the Tower, to the new offices lately built near the King's yard, Deptford.

August 31. Mr. Arnold and his son ascended in a balloon, to which a parachute was suspended, from St. George's fields, in the ascent Mr. Arnold, sen. was thrown out, by the car striking against a cart, the young one clung to the netting, and ascended amidst dreadful apprehensions for his safety, as he was expected to fall either with or without the car every moment; when the balloon had ascended three fourths of a mile, it burst, and descended with great rapidity, into the Thames, near Wapping Old Stairs, when Mr. Jackson passing by in a boat rescued the intrepid aeronaut from a watery grave.

Sept. 1. A great number of the working manufacturers of Dublin went armed to the house of Mr. Tobin, from whence they took a piece of French manufactured cloth, and burnt it amidst the groans and hisses of the surrounding multitude; they then proceeded to search for some English woollens, but without effect, they having timely notice, were conveyed out of their reach.

Sept. 2. The Faithful Steward, of Londonderry, foundered on the Mohoba bank, near Indian river, having 249 hands on board, of whom only 68 were saved, among the number drowned, were about 100 women and children.

Sept. 6. A violent hurricane did considerable damage at Portsmouth and Plymouth, several boats were stove to pieces, and a boat in the Hamoaze was upset, and three men perished; at Dover the gale was equally violent, a French vessel, attempting to make the harbour was swallowed up by the waves, and four of the crew were drowned; one of the King's cutters was lost between Margate and Ramsgate, but the crew escaped to Kingsgate.

Sept. 9. The price of hops in Worcester market was from 50*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt.

Sept. 10. The Rambler, cutter, of 14 guns, a fine new vessel, was lost in Leith, by which, lieutenant Lowry, and 10 men perished, 32 were saved by a Yarmouth herring boat.

Sept. 12. Felton Lionel Hervey, esq. first cousin to the earl of Bristol, went in a hackney coach to Mr. Richards's, the gunmaker, in the Strand, and having purchased a pair of pistols, loaded one of them and shot himself dead in the shop; a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of lunacy.

Sept. 17. His Majesty's ship Hebe, commanded by his royal highness prince William Henry, sailed for Gibraltar.

Sept. 29. Alderman Wright was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. His Majesty, by proclamation, prorogued the Parliament to the 1st Dec.

Oct. 12. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning alarmed the town and neighbourhood of Whitehaven, by which, considerable damage was done, and at Stratford on Avon, the storm was still more severe, several sheep were killed by the lightning.

Oct. 14. A desperate affray happened at Stepney, between a body of Lascars and some Chinese, who fought with swords, long knives, and other destructive weapons, many were badly wounded, and one mortally; the peace officers, with some difficulty, put a stop to the riot.

Oct. 20. Preliminary articles of peace were signed between the emperor of Germany and the States General of the United Provinces, under the mediation of France.

Oct. 21. The city of London encreased the salary of their recorder from 600*l.* to 1000*l.* a-year.

Oct. 23. His Majesty presented an elegant yacht to his royal highness the hereditary prince of Denmark, the captain who

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conducted her received a gold snuff box, set with brilliants.

Oct. 24. A violent hurricane, of longer duration than that of last year, desolated the island of Jamaica, it commenced on Saturday the 27th ult. and continued during the greater part of the night, the damage done was immense.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, was signed between Russia, Austria, and Venice, the object of which was to keep in check the hostile measures of the Ottoman empire.

Oct. 27. The medical theatre of the London hospital was opened by four introductory orations, by Drs. Harwood, Heaide, and Maddock, and Mr. Blizard.

Nov. 2. Lieut.-general Sir Robert Boyd, obtained his Majesty's permission to wear the word "Gibraltar," on the colours of his regiment, as an honourable distinction for the important services of that gallant officer, and his corps, during the ever memorable siege of that fortress.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor gave an elegant entertainment at the Mansion-house, to the members of the Royal Academy, at which were present Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir William Chambers, and other distinguished artists.

Nov. 3. The people inhabiting the houses of the Molindinar Bourn, which runs through Glasgow, were greatly alarmed by the sudden rising of the waters in that brook, the north bank of the Monkland canal burst, and poured forth a torrent of water into the bourn, which carried every thing before it, the mill dam at the High Church was levelled, and the water rose three feet in the houses; the poor inhabitants in bed were in great danger of being drowned; women and children were seen wading through the waters with scarce sufficient light to direct their progress, by the breaking down of the college wall, at the foot of the New Vennal, the waters rushed through and gave some relief to the distressed people; happily no lives were lost, though the confusion and distress was great.

Nov. 4. A common hall was held in the city of London, at which strong resolutions were entered into against the Shop tax.

Nov. 6. Died, prince George, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, youngest brother to the Queen.

Nov. 8. A treaty of alliance was agreed between the emperor of Germany, and the States General of the United Provinces, under the guarantee of the King of France.

Nov. 10. A definitive treaty of peace between the Emperor and the King of France, and the States General of the United Provinces, was signed at Fontainbleau.

Nov. 14. The beautiful tower of the church at East Grinstead, fell down with a tremendous crash, which shook the earth to a considerable distance, fortunately no lives were lost, though but a few minutes before, the master and scholars left the school room, which it totally destroyed in its fall.

Nov. 20. Died, The rev. Richard Burn, L.L.D. author of the "Justice of the Peace," and "Ecclesiastical Law."

Nov. 25. Christopher Atkinson, esq. late M.P. stood in the pillory at the corn exchange, for perjury, a great concourse of people assembled, but no insult was offered to him.

Died, Richard Glover, esq. author of Leonidas, Medea, &c.

Nov. 28. Died, Mr. John Henderson, the celebrated comedian.

Nov. 30. Sir Joseph Bankes, bart. was re-elected president of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. Sixty persons were drowned in crossing the river Menai in the ferry boat, between Anglesea and Caernarvon, in consequence of its striking on a sand-bank; the earl of Uxbridge ordered a hundred pounds to be distributed amongst the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

Dec. 6. The Montague, East Indiaman, took fire and blew up, at Diamond Point; 70 miles below Calcutta, by which accident eight officers, and 25 seamen perished.

Dec. 9. The right hon. William Eden, appointed envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpose of negociating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.

Dec. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds was re-elected President of the Royal Academy.

Dec. 14. Colonel Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Sachem of the Mohawk Indians arrived in London, he was one of the confederated chiefs who were mediating a war with America.

Dec. 15. Died, John Baptist Cipriani, a painter and designer, of great eminence.

At a general meeting of the retail shopkeepers of the metropolis, it was resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Shop tax, and to get petitions from the country for the like purpose.

Dec. 18 Mr. Howard, the Philanthropist, left England to visit the plague hospitals of Marseilles, to communicate some discoveries, and try some experiments to save the lives of the unhappy patients.

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Dec. 24. The court of proprietors of East India stock declared a dividend of 4*l.* per cent. for the half year, from Midsummer last to Christmas.

Died, at Twickenham, in her 73d year, Mrs. Catherine Clive, one of the most celebrated actresses of her time, and in some parts wholly unrivalled.

Dec. 26. The first stone of the Royalty Theatre, near Wellclose-square, was laid by John Palmer, the comedian, and a numerous body of friends to the undertaking.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To appoint commissioners to enquire into the fees and other emoluments of certain public offices, and to examine and report concerning any abuses, &c.

For laying duties on shops.

For regulating the office of treasurer of the navy.

For granting duties on male and female servants.

For transferring certain duties from the commissioners of excise and stamps, to the commissioners of taxes.

For better examining and auditing the public accounts.

For further postponing the payment of two millions to the Bank.

To regulate party walls, and for more effectually preventing mischiefs by fire.

For the farther encouragement of the British fisheries.

For imposing a duty upon attornies.

To limit the duration of polls and scrutinies, in the election of members of Parliament.

NEW TAXES.

	£
Male Servants	35,000
Female do.	140,000
Shops	100,000
Attornies	20,000
Post Horses	50,000
Gloves	50,000
Pawnbrokers	15,000
Salt	12,000
	422,000

A LIST OF POETS LAUREAT FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.

John Skelton	died in	1529
Edmund Spencer	appointed in	1590
Samuel Daniel	- -	1598
Ben Jonson	-	1619
Sir W. Davenant	- -	1637
John Dryden	- -	1668
Thomas Shadwell	- -	1668
Nahum Tate	- -	1692
Nicholas Rowe	- -	1716
L. Eusden	- -	1718
Colley Cibber	- -	1730
W. Whitehead	- -	1757
Thomas Warton	- -	1785

AN ACCOUNT OF SUGAR AND RUM IMPORTED FROM 25TH MARCH TO 19 OCT. 1785.

	Ships	Casks of Sugar	Casks of Rum
Jamaica	132	48,615	14,743
Antigua	30	13,505	529
St. Kitt's	30	14,220	628
Barbadoes	18	7,275	133
Grenadoes	35	11,841	1,634
Montserrat	5	2,159	58
Nevis	8	3,974	116
Dominica	9	3,601	14
St. Vincent's	50	4,273	251
Tortola	5	2,110	24
Tobago	6	699	54
Total	328	112,272	18,184

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 9, 1784, TO DEC. 10, 1785.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9085	Males -	9447
Females -	8834	Females -	9472
	17,919		18,919

Increase in the burials this year, 1091.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6177
Between two and five	1026
Five and ten	716
Ten and twenty	653
Twenty and thirty	1481
Thirty and forty	1772
Forty and fifty	1966
Fifty and sixty	1586
Sixty and seventy	1399
Seventy and eighty	1019
Eighty and ninety	454
Ninety and a hundred	67
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1

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	£	s.	d.
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1785;—			
Navy	2,551,307	17	2
Army	2,286,263	9	0
Ordnance	392,855	15	5
Miscellaneous services	2,857,160	0	10¾
Deficiencies	1,208,713	13	4¼
Total supplies	9,296,300	15	10
Amount of the ways and means provided by the same session of Parliament	9,936,668	17	10½
Surplus of Ways and Means	640,388	2	0½
Amount of the Rates for relief the poor in England and Wales this year	2,184,950	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	54..56	116	
July	56..58	120	133..136

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	40s.	24s.	18s.
July	36s.	24s.	17s.

Quartern loaf, 7d. and 6¼.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 502.

1786, Jan. 1. The number of vessels which passed the sound last year, amounted to 10,268, of which 2535 were English, 2136 Swedes, 1789 Danes, 1571 Dutch, 114 Russians, 176 Bremen, 161 Dantzitckers, 1358 Prussians, 110 Rostock, 79 Lubeckers, 66 Imperialists, 61 Hamburghers, 28 Portuguese, 25 Courlanders, 20 French, 20 Americans, 15 Spanish, and 4 Venetians.

Jan. 6. The Halsewell, East Indiaman, commanded by Richard Pierce, esq. was wrecked at Seacombe, in the island of Purbeck, between Peveral point, and St. Alban's head; among the passengers were two daughters of the captain, and several ladies of great respectability, going to the East Indies; only 74 escaped, by climbing up the rocks, the remainder of the passengers and crew amounting to 166 persons, including the captain and all the females, perished in the waves, the sea engulphing in a moment the wreck of the vessel.

Jan. 7. A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, happened throughout the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, and Warwick, and generally in the other counties of England, with different degrees of violence.

Jan. 11. The tide rose so high in the river Thames, that most of the cellars in Wapping were inundated.

Jan. 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and opened the third sessions of Parliament, with a most gracious speech from the throne.

Jan. 25. The Peers presented an address to his Majesty on his speech, and the Commons presented a similar one on the following day.

Jan. 31. The new bridge over the Thames at Walton, opened.

Feb. 7. A fire broke out in the Chamberlain's office, in the city, which entirely consumed the same, and some of the documents relative to the registry of freemen.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1786.

Bedfordshire, Matthew Rugely, esq.
Berkshire, William Poyntz, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Wilkinson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Drage, esq.
Cheshire, Hon. C. Leigh, esq.
Cornwall, Michael Nowell, esq.
Cumberland, W. Wilson, esq.
Derbyshire, Robert Dale, esq.
Devonshire, Alexander Hamilton, esq.
Dorsetshire, H. W. Portman, esq.
Essex, J. J. Tuffnell, esq.
Gloucestershire, Charles Cox, esq.
Hants, T. C. Jervoise, esq.
Herefordshire,, Sir E. Boughton
Hertfordshire, Jeremiah Mills, esq.
Kent, T. H. Hodges, esq.
Leicestershire, W. Herrick, esq.
Lincolnshire, Daniel Douglas, esq.
Monmouthshire, Robert Salusbury, esq.
Norfolk, Francis Long, esq.
Northamptonshire, Joseph Pocock, esq.
Northumberland, James Allgood, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Anthony Hartshorne, esq.
Oxfordshire, Joseph Grote, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Baines, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Robert Leighton
Somersetshire, James Stephen, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Parker, esq.
Suffolk, James Sewell, esq.
Surrey, T. H. Broadhead, esq.
Sussex, F. Sergison, esq.
Warwickshire, John Taylor, esq.

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Wiltshire, Seymour Wroughton, esq.
Worcestershire, George Perrott, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Langley, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea. W. Pritchard, esq.
Brecknockshire, Edward Watkin, esq.
Cardiganshire, Edward Pryce Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Lewis, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Griffith, esq.
Denbighshire, Philip Yorke, esq.
Flintshire, John Edwards, esq.
Glamorganshire, T. D. Tyrwhit, esq.
Merionethshire, Griffith Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Rocke, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Knox, esq.
Radnorshire, B. Meredith, esq.

Feb. 20. G. R. Fitzgerald, esq. with a party of armed men, surrounded the house of Mr. Martin in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, in Ireland, and broke it open, they then bound P. R. M'Donald, esq. Mr. Gallagher, and another gentleman, (who had retired there for security against the machinations of Fitzgerald) and carried them to Rochfield; they were led into the park, and Mr. M'Donald, and the other gentleman were shot dead, and Mr. Gallagher received several slugs in his body, which providentially did not prove mortal; in this wounded state they brought him back to Fitzgerald's house, which, in a few minutes was surrounded by an armed force from Castlebar, who broke into the house and liberated Mr. Gallagher from a most perilous situation; Fitzgerald and his party were safely lodged in Castlebar gaol.

Feb. 24. The court of directors of the East India company, met to take into consideration the appointment of a proper person as governor of Bengal, when earl Cornwallis was unanimously appointed to that high station.

March 2. Died, John Jebb, M. D. and F.R.S. formerly rector of Homersfield, in Suffolk, which he resigned because he could not conform to the form of worship of the established church, he was a great advocate for the rights of the people.

March 3. Douglas duke of Hamilton, elected a knight of the Thistle.

March 7. The Exeter coach upset in the city of Wells, by which accident lady Dalston had her collar bone broke, and one of her eyes knocked out, two gentlemen, and the coachman were dreadfully bruised.

March 24. At Portsmouth, the convicts confined in the prison ships rose upon their keepers, and were not overcome till eight were shot dead and thirty-six wounded.

March 29. Mr. Pitt brought in a proposition to the House of Commons, for the gradual diminution of the national debt; a motion, founded thereon, was carried without a division; the principle was to set aside one million, annually, to accumulate at compound interest, to be applied in discharge of the national debt.

March 31. Lord Loughborough brought an action on the case against John Walter, printer of the Universal Register, for a libel, in propagating an infamous and injurious report against the plaintiff, the jury gave a verdict and 150*l.* damages to the plaintiff.

April 4. The right hon. Edmund Burke exhibited nine articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq. late governor general of Bengal, which were ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on the 26th instant; the rest of the charges, amounting in the whole to 22, he presented the week following.

April 11. The court of directors of the East India company made the following arrangements at Bengal and Madras, in consequence of the India bill having received the royal assent, viz. earl Cornwallis was appointed governor and commander in chief, general Sloper recalled, and to receive 1500*l.* a year for life; the Bengal council to consist of earl Cornwallis, Messrs. Macpherson, Stables, and Stuart; Mr. John Shore to succeed to the first vacancy in the supreme council; the system of uniting the chief civil and military authority, to take place at each presidency; governor Sir Archibald Campbell appointed governor and commander in chief at Madras, general Dalling being recalled, and granted an annuity of 1000*l.* a year for life; the Madras council to consist of Sir A. Campbell, Messrs. Daniel, Davidson, and Casamajor.

The court of directors granted an annuity of 1500*l.* per annum to lord Macartney, for the unexampled integrity and ability displayed by him during his administration at Fort St. George.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

April 17. The west tower of Hereford cathedral, erected in the reign of William Rufus, fell down, without injuring any person, though several were walking in the church yard at the time, it was one of the finest remains of Norman architecture

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April 18. A great fire broke out at Great Everdon, near Daventry, which, in a few hours destroyed between 30 and 40 dwelling-houses.

May 3. The ancient and honourable society of Free and Accepted Masons, held their anniversary festival at their elegant hall in Great Queen-street, when his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was unanimously re-elected Grand Master of the Fraternity, and the earl of Effingham, acting Grand Master.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Frome, in Somersetshire, a large oak was shivered to pieces by the lightning, and a weaver in the town was struck senseless, but recovered.

May 4. Lord George Gordon was excommunicated from the parish church of St. Mary le bone.

May 7. A treaty of alliance and commerce was ratified between the king of Prussia and the United States of America.

A fire broke out in Mr. Gellibrand's house, in Ludgate-street, which consumed the same, and two more adjoining, and greatly damaged three others. Mr. Gellibrand's maid servant perished in the flames.

May 18. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection at the rehearsal and the hall amounted to 976*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

May 19. Died, John Stanley, esq. master of his Majesty's band of musicians and organist of the Temple church.

May 24. The sale of the Portland Museum, by auction, commenced this day, and continued 38 days, at the duchess of Portland's house, in Privy Gardens.

May 26. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills.

June 1. The grand musical festival in commemoration of Handel, was held at Westminster abbey, the galleries were filled with a more numerous and elegant assemblage than upon any former occasion, the Royal Family attended; the orchestra consisted of 640 musicians, the united effect of whose talents it is impossible to describe; the nave and aisles of the cathedral were hung with rich crimson silk, and white satin in festoons; the whole made a very rich and splendid appearance.

June 2. Upwards of 6000 children, male and female, attended the anniversary meeting of the charity children of the metropolis at St. Paul's cathedral.

June 3. Their royal highnesses prince Edward, prince Ernest Augustus, prince Augustus Frederick, prince Adolphus Frederick, his serene highness the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the duke of Beaufort, the marquis of Buckingham, and earl Cornwallis invested with the ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter.

June 8. A duel was fought between lord Macartney and general Stuart, near Kensington, in which his lordship was wounded, but not dangerously.

June 9. A resolution passed the committee of the House of Commons, to enable the East India company to borrow two millions sterling, partly by annuities, and partly by adding 800,000*l.* to their capital stock.

George Robert Fitzgerald, esq. and his accomplices, were tried for the murder of P. R. M'Donald, esq. and Charles Hipson, they were all found guilty, viz. John and William Fulton, A. Newing, John Reheney, and David Simpson.

June 12. G. R. Fitzgerald was hanged near Castlebar, with one of his accomplices, the others were ordered for execution on a future day.

June 13. Mr. Fox opened the charge against Warren Hastings respecting the Rohilla war, which was allowed.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to nine public, and several private bills.

June 19. A cause was tried before lord Loughborough, wherein the right hon. Charles James Fox was plaintiff, and Thomas Corbett, esq. high bailiff of Westminster, was defendant, for not returning him as a member of Parliament for the city of Westminster, he having the greatest number of legal votes; the jury gave a verdict of 2000*l.* damages, which Mr. Fox declared should be distributed amongst the charities of Westminster.

June 23. Died, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of some very beautiful sonnets.

June 24. The convicts in the hulks, near Woolwich, refused to obey their keepers, and hung up one of their party who was disposed to relent; capt. Erskine, to whom the charge of them was entrusted, was obliged to order his men to fire upon them, who killed three, and wounded several others.

July 1. Died, Mrs. Baddeley, the celebrated actress, in great poverty, aged 42.

July 4. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

July 11. His royal highness the prince of Wales finding his expenditure exceed his income, resolved to discharge his state servants, and reduce his expenses to 5000*l.* a year, and to appropriate the

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residue to liquidate his debts, which amounted to 250,000*l.*

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills, after which he closed the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne; the Parliament was prorogued to the 14th day of September next.

July 14. A treaty of convention was signed at London between Great Britain and Spain, for the purpose of settling the differences between the two countries, relative to the cutting of logwood in South America.

July 20. Died, Sir George Nares, one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas.

July 21. The Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and commons of the city of Dublin, granted the freedom of their city to the right hon. John earl of Chatham.

August 2. This morning as his Majesty was alighting from his carriage at the garden gate of the palace at St. James's, a woman, named Margaret Nicholson, under pretence of presenting a petition, struck at his Majesty with a knife, but from which no injury was received, as she was about to make a second thrust one of the yeomen of the guard caught her hand and prevented her intention, the King with great magnanimity exclaimed "I am not hurt, take care of the poor woman—do not hurt her." It appeared from her examinations that she was insane, and subsequently she was confined in Bethlem hospital.

August 5. His serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel was invested with the ensigns of the order of the Garter.

August 11. At Kelso was felt the shock of an earthquake, the motion was from east to west, and was succeeded by an extraordinary noise; the same was felt at Cockermouth and Whitehaven.

The corporation of the city of London presented a loyal address to his Majesty, in congratulation of his escape from assassination, this address was followed by similar ones from almost every county and corporation in the united kingdom.

August 13. Died, at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, Gilbert Stuart, L.L.D. author of a View of Society in Europe, and other works of celebrity.

A boat, in which were six passengers and two watermen, was upset near Erith, when six of the eight were drowned.

August 14. An explosion of inflammable air took place in Lockwood and Co's. colliery, at Landore, in Glamorganshire, by which accident five of the workmen were killed instantly, and several others had their limbs broken, and were otherwise dangerously wounded.

August 15. Died, Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. a critic and scholar of considerable attainments, in his 56th year.

August 16. His Majesty, the Queen, and several of the Princesses, set out from the earl of Harcourt's seat at Nuneham, and arrived at Oxford about one o'clock; the vice-chancellor presented an address upon occasion of the visit, which was graciously received; their Majesties then proceeded to view the different colleges and halls, and on coming to the council chamber an address was presented by the corporation, upon which occasion his Majesty knighted Richard Tawney, esq. the senior alderman. Their Majesties afterwards visited Blenheim, and viewed the house and park.

August 17. Died, Frederick king of Prussia, styled "The Great," aged 75.

The universities of Oxford and Cambridge presented congratulatory addresses to his Majesty, on his escape from assassination.

Sept. 2. The earl of Clarendon and lord Carteret appointed post-masters general.

A dreadful hurricane happened at Barbadoes, which destroyed the greater part of the plantain walks, corn, cotton, and canes, the negro houses were mostly blown down, and several of the inhabitants killed.

Sept. 3. His royal highness Ferdinand archduke of Austria, and the princess of Modena, his consort, arrived in London, with a numerous suite.

Sept. 5. Died, Jonas Hanway, a philanthropist, celebrated for his numerous acts of beneficence and humanity.

Sept. 6. His Majesty, in council, ordered the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 24th instant, to be further prorogued to Thursday the 26th of October.

Sept. 9. The Severn packet was lost a little below Ingelee, in the East Indies, and 45 persons were drowned.

Sept. 10. In the island of Guadaloupe a terrible hurricane nearly destroyed the plantations, three ships in the harbour were totally lost.

Sept. 11. Charles earl Cornwallis arrived at Calcutta, as governor general and commander in chief in India.

Sept. 15. The Royal Sovereign, of 110 guns, the largest and finest ship in the navy, was launched at Plymouth, in the presence of upwards of 50,000 spectators.

Sept. 16. The right hon. William Pitt, James marquis of Graham, the hon. E. I.

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Elliott, Sir John Aubrey, and Richard earl of Mornington, appointed commissioners of the Treasury.

The archduke and archduchess of Austria, prince Charles Albani, and other foreigners of rank, visited the city of Oxford, and viewed the colleges, halls, and public places of that city, they afterwards visited Blenheim, Stow, and Nuneham.

Sept. 18. His Majesty, in compliment to the archduke and archduchess of Austria, commenced the sport of hunting in Windsor forest, his Royal Highness accompanied his Majesty during the chase.

Sept. 20. A balloon intended to ascend with Lunardi from Newcastle upon Tyne, was attended with a melancholy accident. In consequence of some mismanagement, the persons holding the balloon let it go prematurely, when it ascended, carrying up Mr. Ralph Heron, a young gentleman about 22 years of age, who got his hand twisted in one of the ropes, which he could not disengage; after being carried a considerable height the balloon turned downward, and the unfortunate young man fell down, and shortly afterwards expired.

Sept. 22. Their Majesties and two of the princesses visited Covent Garden theatre, and being the first time since the attempt to assassinate his Majesty, the audience where vehement in their applause.

Sept. 26. A treaty of commerce and navigation was signed between Great Britain and France, at Versailles.

Sept. 27. Alderman Le Mesurier and Charles Higgins, esq. were sworn in sheriffs of London.

Sept. 28. His Majesty gave a splendid entertainment to the archduke and archduchess of Austria and prince Albani, at Windsor Castle.

Sept. 29. Thomas Sainsbury, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 2. The archduke of Austria and his consort, and the illustrious persons who accompanied him, set off from London, on their return to Germany.

Died, the right hon. Augustus viscount Keppel, a British admiral of great bravery and acknowledged merit.

Oct. 8. His Majesty's ship Pegasus, commanded by his royal highness prince William Henry, arrived at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where he was received by the governor and people with marks of great esteem.

Oct. 17. An aurora borealis of uncommon splendour appeared in the firmament, and was visible in several parts of England.

Oct. 31. Died, the princess Amelia Sophia Eleonora, second daughter of his late Majesty George II. aged 76.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor of London went in a private manner to the court of Exchequer at Westminster, to be sworn, in consequence of the death of the princess Amelia.

Nov. 10. The countess of Strathmore was forcibly taken from her house, under pretence of a warrant from lord Mansfield, and carried off in a coach by a number of armed ruffians.

Nov. 11. The remains of the princess Amelia were interred with great funeral pomp in the royal vault, in king Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster abbey.

Nov. 15. John Wilson, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas.

A dreadful whirlwind happened at Aldborough, which unroofed several houses, and blew one down; a labouring man standing near a pond was blown in and drowned.

Nov. 21. Aylett, the attorney, who was convicted of perjury, stood in the pillory in Palace yard pursuant to his sentence, but for the peace officers he would have been roughly treated by the mob.

Nov. 23. The countess of Strathmore was brought to the court of King's-bench to exhibit articles of the peace against her husband Mr. Bowes, and several others, when an attachment against Bowes and his accomplices was granted.

Nov. 27. Mr. Bowes was committed to the King's-bench, till the court should determine what security he should give for keeping the peace.

Nov. 29. The right hon. the earl of Ailesbury elected a knight of the Thistle.

Dec. 4. The American plenipotentiary John Adams, esq. presented the rev. Dr. White, of Pennsylvania, and the rev. Dr. Provost, of New York, to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated bishops for the United States; the rev. Dr. Griffith, of Virginia, was to be made a third, to complete the episcopal government of the church of the United States.

Dec. 7. A fire broke out at a lodging house in Bath, which entirely consumed the same, and every article of furniture; from its suddenness seven persons perished in the flames, out of 13 resident in the house.

Dec. 9. On Wednesday morning the ship St. Austle, captain Colmer, from East Loo, was lost about a mile from Newhaven pier, the crew were saved, but Mr. and Mrs. Giles, a young couple, who refused to leave the wreck, perished.

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Dec. 14. The Parliament which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to Tuesday the 23d of Jan.

Dec. 17. An intense frost set in at Edinburgh, on the 20th the thermometer was at four degrees below the freezing point; a branch of the sea at Lock-fine was frozen over, a circumstance never before remembered.

Dec. 20. Lord Galloway and General Faucit were invested with the ensignia of the order of the Bath.

Dec. 26. The merchants and planters of the West India islands, presented a memorial to the lords of the Treasury, praying a reduction of the duties on rum, in consequence of the decreased duties on brandy, stipulated by the late treaty with France.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

Respecting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and America.

To explain and amend the East India regulation bill.

To obviate all doubts with respect to the exclusive power of the court of directors of the East India company, to appoint the governor general and council of Fort William, in Bengal.

For vesting certain sums in commissioners, to be by them applied to the reduction of the national debt.

For regulating courts of conscience.

For the further encouragement of the growth of hemp and flax in England.

For the further relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, and to oblige debtors who shall continue in execution in prison beyond a certain time, for sums not exceeding what are mentioned in the act, to discover upon oath their estates, for the benefit of their creditors.

For augmenting the salaries of the judges of Scotland.

For repealing certain duties on wines imported, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

To prevent occasional inhabitants from voting at the elections of members for cities and boroughs in England.

For obliging overseers of the poor to make returns upon oath to certain questions specified therein.

For procuring upon oath returns of all charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons.

To empower the archbishops of Canterbury and York to consecrate foreign bishops.

To appoint commissioners to enquire into the fees, &c. and into the abuses in any public offices.

To make perpetual 14 Geo. III. regulating mad houses.

To prevent the unlawful pawning of goods, and easy redemption of goods pawned.

To enable the East India company to raise money by sale of annuities, &c.

For preventing frauds in the payment of seamen's wages, &c.

For appointing commissioners of the public accounts.

To continue certain acts relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, contrary to the laws of customs and excise, and to prevent the committing of frauds by bankrupts.

For incorporating "The British society for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea coasts of the kingdom."

To appoint commissioners to enquire into the state of the crown lands.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 9, 1785, TO DECEMBER 10, 1786.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	9,183	Males -	10,253
Females -	8,936	Females -	10,201
In all	18,119	In all	20,454

Increase in the burials this year, 1535.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6693
Between two and five	2039
Five and ten	906
Ten and twenty	855
Twenty and thirty	1612
Thirty and forty	1808
Forty and fifty	2007
Fifty and sixty	1675
Sixty and seventy	1315
Seventy and eighty	982
Eighty and ninety	437
Ninety and one hundred	69
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and six	2

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AN AUTHENTIC LIST OF THE VARIOUS FUNDS COMPRISING THE NATIONAL DEBT, TO THE 5th OF JANUARY, 1786.

	Capital. £	s.	d.	Interest. £	s.	d.
Bank Stock	11,642,406	0	0	698,544	0	0
Five per cent. Navy annuities	17,869,993	9	10	893,499	13	5
Four per cent. Consols	32,750,100	0	0	1,310,000	0	0
Three per cent. Consols	107,401,696	5	1	3,222,050	17	9
Three per cent. reduced	37,340,073	4	0	1,120,202	4	3
Three per cent. 1726	1,000,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Long annuities, calculated at 20 years purchase	20,411,250	0	0	680,375	0	0
Short ditto at 14 years purchase	6,125,000	0	0	437,500	0	0
South Sea Stock	3,662,784	8	6	128,197	9	1
Three per cent. Old Annuities	11,937,470	2	7	357,224	2	0
Three per cent. New Annuities	8,494,830	2	10	254,844	18	1
Three per cent. 1751.	1,919,600	0	0	57,588	0	0
India Stock	3,200,000	0	0	256,000	0	0
Three per cent. Annuities	3,000,000	0	0	90,000	0	0
Total	266,746,203	12	10	9,536,026	4	7

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1786.—	£	s.	d.
Navy	2,428,326	18	8
Army	1,978,154	15	0¾
Ordnance	380,768	12	2¼
Exchequer bills	5,500,000	0	0
Civil list	210,000	0	0
National debt reduction	1,000,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	511,509	5	5½
Deficiencies of grants	1,412,203	1	6
Total supplies	13,420,962	12	11
Ways and Means provided by the same sessions of Parliament	13,900,992	15	4½
Surplus of Ways and Means	480,030	2	5½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 68..71	139..140	156..
July 74..75	148..149	157..159

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 33s.	23s.	18s.
July 34s.	22s.	18s.

Quartern loaf 7d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 510.

1787, Jan. 5. The three denominations of dissenters held a meeting at Dr. William's library, Red Cross-street, when it was resolved, to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts; and a numerous committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

July 6. A shock of an earthquake was felt in the parishes of Campsie and Strathblane, near Glasgow, a brook, in which was a mill, suddenly became dry, in several places doors, that had been locked, were burst open, and at Netherton, the houses shook so violently, that the inhabitants sought safety in the fields, no damage was, however, sustained; the shock was felt at Kilpatrick, Killearn, and Fintray.

Jan. 8. Died, at Bath, Sir W. Draper, K.B. a lieutenant general in the army, and celebrated for his contest with Junius.

Jan. 9. A fire broke out at the seat of Mr. Hornsby, at Hook, which entirely consumed the same, and all the furniture, &c. of the estimated value of 20,000*l*.

Jan. 10. A treaty of commerce was signed between Russia and France, by the count de Segar and the Russian plenipotentiaries.

Jan. 13. Died, the hon. Mr. justice Willes, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

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Jan. 14. His Majesty, by an additional statute, ordered that the knights of St. Patrick should in future consist of 16, besides such of the Royal Family as might be members thereof.

Jan. 15. A convention was signed between Great Britain and France, by W. Eden and the French plenipotentiary, relating to the execution of the late treaty of navigation and commerce.

Jan. 16. Died, the rev. Paul Henry Maty, F.R.S. a gentleman of considerable literary endowments.

Jan. 18. Died, Dr. John Egerton, bishop of Durham.

Jan. 23. The Droit d'Aubaine abolished in France, as it affected the subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

The attorney-general moved for a criminal information against lord George Gordon, for a libel on the French ambassador, and other misdemeanors.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament, by a gracious speech from the throne, in which he noticed the prevailing tranquillity of Europe, and the friendly disposition of foreign powers towards this country, and stating the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with France.

Jan. 24. A banditti infested the coast of Sussex, between Brighton and Selby Hill, by landing from a vessel, and robbing several gentlemen's houses.

In the court of King's Bench, a rule was made absolute against A. R. S. Bowes, and his accomplices, for their conduct in regard to the countess of Strathmore.

Jan. 26. Sir James Eyre appointed chief baron of the exchequer.

Jan. 27. The right rev. Thomas Thurlow, bishop of Lincoln, translated to the see of Durham.

Jan. 29. Louis XVI. king of France, convoked an assembly of the Notables, to meet on this day, to reform the abuses of the state, and restore the finances to order; no similar meeting had been held since 1626.

Feb. 1. On Saturday, at the conclusion of the play, in the new Theatre at Stafford, a plank, in the gallery, gave way, and several persons were precipitated into the boxes; a cry of fire increased the terror and confusion occasioned by this accident; and in the attempt to get out, many persons were dreadfully wounded, and Mrs. Wise, the wife of the late Mayor of the borough, was killed.

Feb. 4. The rev. Dr. Prevost and the rev. Dr. White, were severally consecrated bishops of New York, and Philadelphia, by the archbishops of Canterbury and York.

Feb. 5. A new coinage of silver in shillings and sixpences was issued to the amount of 75,000*l*.

Feb. 6. The prince of Wales was initiated into the fraternity of Free Masons, at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall; the duke of Cumberland assisted as Grand Master.

Feb. 7. Nearly 8000 shopkeepers of London, Westminster, and Southwark held a meeting for the purpose of petitioning the legislature for a repeal of the shop tax, when several strong resolutions were entered into.

Mr. Sheridan made one of the most brilliant speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons, on the charge against Warren Hastings, esq. respecting his treatment towards the princesses of Oude; it called forth the unqualified praises both of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.

Feb. 9. Sir Nash Grose, knt. appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

Sir Alexander Thompson, knt. appointed one of the barons of the exchequer.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1787.

Bedfordshire, Joseph Partridge, esq.
Berkshire, W. B. Martin, esq.
Buckinghamshire, R. Dayrell, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. W. Camps, esq.
Cheshire, Sir R. Rooke
Cornwall, Samuel Thomas, esq.
Cumberland, T. Whelpdale, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir R. Arkwright
Devonshire, John Quick, esq.
Dorsetshire, P. W. Baker, esq.
Essex, John Judd, esq.
Gloucestershire, Samuel Richardson, esq.
Hants, Sir H. Powlett
Herefordshire, R. C. Hopton, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Roper, esq.
Kent, John Cottin, esq.
Leicestershire, John Goodacre, esq.
Lincolnshire, T. Buckworth, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Norfolk, Edward Billingsby, esq.
Northamptonshire, W. Walcot, jun. esq.
Northumberland, Edward Collingwood, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Waterhouse, esq.
Oxfordshire, Charles Marsack, esq.
Rutlandshire, George Belgrave, esq.
Shropshire, J. R. Lloyd, esq.

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Somersetshire, N. Daston, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Whieldon, esq.
Suffolk, J. M. Theobald, esq.
Surrey, R. Ladbroke, esq.
Sussex, Richard Wyatt, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Mason, esq.
Wiltshire, J. W. Horlock, esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Harrison, esq.
Yorkshire, F. F. Foljambe, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Griffith Lewis, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Martyn, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Hugh Mears, esq.
Caernarvonshire, David Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, Sir F. Cunliffe
Flintshire, Philip Yorke, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Price, esq.
Merionethshire, John Jones, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Trevor Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, John Price, esq.

Feb. 13. Died, the count de Vergennes, a celebrated French statesman, aged 68.

Feb. 20. The rev. George Prettyman, D.D. chosen bishop of Lincoln.

Feb. 22. The assembly of Notables was held at Versailles; it consisted of 144 persons, among whom were seven princes of the blood, nine dukes and peers of France, eight councillors of state, and eleven archbishops and bishops.

Feb. 28. Died, Father Boscovich, professor of astronomy in the university of Milan, and F.R.S. of London, a well known, learned, and ingenious man.

March 1 At the anniversary festival of the society of Ancient Britons, the collection amounted to 600*l.* including a donation of 100 guineas from the prince of Wales.

March 6. The Houses of Lords and Commons presented a joint address to his Majesty on the signing of the commercial treaty with France.

March 30. Mr. Beaufoy brought forward in the House of Commons, his motion for a committee to consider the Corporation and Test acts, but it was negatived, by a large majority, viz. for the motion 100, against it, 178.

April 8. M. de Calonne dismissed as minister of finance, by the king of France, and the archbishop of Toulouse succeeded him.

April 9. At Campden, in Gloucestershire, a man, in consequence of a disagreement with his family, set fire to a quantity of gunpowder, in the garret of his son's house; the perpetrator was killed by the explosion, but no other person hurt.

From accounts delivered into the Board of Admiralty, it appeared that the state of the navy, on the last day of March, was, 125 ships of the line, 13 of 50 guns, 109 frigates, 58 sloops and cutters; making a total of 305 ships in ordinary.

April 15. An explosion took place in the powder mills of Clondalkin, near Dublin, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants of that city, the concussion having the effect of an earthquake, breaking the windows and shaking the foundations of the houses; one man was killed, and another much wounded; the whole building was utterly demolished.

April 17. A great boxing match was fought on Barnet course, between Mendoza, a jew, and Martin, a butcher, of Bath; the jew was the victor, great bets were depending upon the result.

April 25. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for the consolidation of the customs and excise, and to two private bills.

Lord George Gordon appeared in the court of King's Bench, and pleaded 'Not Guilty', to several informations exhibited against him.

April 27. Sir Thomas Wroughton, K.B. appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

William Fawkener, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the grand duke of Tuscany.

April 28. A great fire happened at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, which spread with great rapidity, and burnt down forty-three dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, malthouses, &c.

May 3. The Calais packet, lying at Lady Parson's stairs, was boarded by eight fresh water pirates, and robbed of property to the value of 100*l.* they were afterwards apprehended.

Died, Mrs. Yates, the celebrated tragedian.

May 4. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying a revival of the laws against forestalling and regrating.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, gave an elegant entertainment to Madame de Polignac, who had come to England to use the Bath waters, by which she was restored to health.

The anniversary festival of the Sons of

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the Clergy was held, when the collection for the use of the charity, amounted to 967*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

May 10. Mr. Burke, attended by many members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, to impeach Warren Hastings, esq. late governor general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in the name of the Commons of Great Britain.

May 14. Mr. Burke brought up to the House of Lords the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, which were ordered to be taken into consideration on a subsequent day.

May 20. The grand oratorio of the Messiah, was performed in Westminster abbey, before their Majesties and the Royal Family, the foreign ministers, and upwards of 2000 of the nobility, gentry, and others; there were above 800 performers engaged, and the performances gave universal satisfaction.

The Royalty theatre, in Goodman's-fields, was opened, for the first time, by Mr. Palmer, with 'As you like it,' and 'Miss in her Teens'; but the proprietors of the patent theatres served a notice of their intention to put the law in force against the proprietor, if he proceeded; in consequence of which Mr. Palmer did not give out another play.

May 21. Warren Hastings, esq. was taken into custody of the serjeant at arms, and brought to the House of Peers, and after having the charges read to him was admitted to bail.

A message from the King was delivered to both Houses of Parliament, which stated that 10,000*l.* a year had been directed by his Majesty to be added to the allowance of the prince of Wales, out of the civil list, and that he had ordered an estimate to be made of the Prince's debts to be laid before Parliament.

The Commons voted an address to the King, requesting, that 181,000*l.* might be paid out of the civil list, on the Prince's account, which they promised to make good.

May 22. The East India company's ship, the Ganges, capt. Fraser, bound from Bengal to Madras, sprung a leak, was run ashore, and laid on her beam ends; out of 113 persons on board, only 43 were saved.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

May 23. A convoy of ships sailed from Spithead, with commodore Phillips, to establish a settlement for convicts, in Botany bay, New South Wales.

May 24. The East India company's ship Hartwell, was totally lost on her outward bound voyage, off the island of Bona Vista; the captain, Fiott, and greater part of the crew were saved.

A dreadful tornado, accompanied with a deluge of rain, unroofed several houses, and tore up many trees, and did other considerable damage at Wellington, in Somersetshire, but happily no lives were lost.

A storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage to the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham; a ball of fire fell on the house of Mr. Griffiths, of Winson Green, which destroyed part of the furniture, and struck a man down, but without doing him any serious injury; similar damage was done at Sutton Coldfield.

May 26. Their Majesties, and three of the princesses, with their suite, paid a visit to Mr. Whitbread's brewery, in Chiswell-street, and after viewing the immense vats, machinery, cooperage, and stores of this large establishment, the royal party were elegantly entertained with a cold collation by the opulent proprietor.

May 27. His Majesty the king of France, opened the assembly of Notables, by a speech, stating the occasion of their being called together, but having evinced a refractory spirit, they were dismissed.

May 28. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

May 30. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the session, by a most gracious speech from the throne.

June 1. A proclamation was issued for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and punishing vice, profaneness and immorality.

June 3. The Dover mail coach was overturned near Dartford, by which accident Sir George Mannock, one of the passengers, was killed.

June 6. Lord George Gordon was tried in the court of King's Bench, before judge Buller, for a libel, published in a pamphlet, intitled, "A Petition to Lord George Gordon from the Prisoners in Newgate, praying for his interference, and that he would secure their liberties, by preventing them from being sent to Botany bay." His lordship defended himself, without the aid of counsel, and was found guilty.

Thomas Wilkins, was also tried, and found guilty, of printing the said pamphlet.

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Lord George Gordon was also tried upon another information, for a libel on the French ambassador, and the queen of France, upon which he was also found Guilty.

June 7. A fire broke out at a cabinet maker's in Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which destroyed the same, the shop of Mr. Pass, the army tailor, Mr. Jarvis's printing office, and several warehouses belonging to Messrs. Dodsley, Longman, and Co. in which were deposited a great many books, the whole of which were totally destroyed.

Orders were issued from the Admiralty for the equipment of a squadron of observation, to consist of six ships of the line, and several frigates, which were appointed to sail under the command of captain Levison Gower.

June 12. A royal edict, imposing a stamp duty, was sent to the Parliament of Paris, for enregistering, who refused compliance, and addressed the King to assemble the States General; the King held a bed of justice, in which the obnoxious edict was forcibly enregistered, but, at a subsequent meeting, the Parliament expunged it from their journals.

June 14. Died, Israel Mauduit, esq. F.A.S. an author of some celebrity.

June 15. Commodore Levison Gower hoisted his flag on board the Edgar, at Portsmouth, preparatory to sailing with the Ganges, and Ardent, of 74 guns.

June 16. The first stone of Pentonville chapel, near Islington, was laid with great ceremony.

June 19. Four more frigates were put in commission, and ordered to be got ready with great expedition.

June 20. Died, Charles Frederick Abel, a celebrated composer and musician, particularly admired for his inimitable performance on the Viol di Gamba.

June 21. The French ambassador gave his farewell dinner to the ministers of state and foreign ambassadors, and next day left England without taking leave of his Majesty.

June 22. A fire broke out at Mr. Wesley's, a paper-stainer in Aldersgate-street, which entirely consumed the same. Mrs. W. perished in the flames; the apprentice was killed in consequence of throwing himself out of a window, and the maid servant by following his example was dreadfully bruised.

June 23. Lord Carteret and lord Walsingham appointed joint postmasters general.

June 24. A forged gazette was published, regularly stamped and sold at the Royal Exchange; it was the means of depreciating the funds, for which purpose it was fabricated, the fabricator was never discovered.

June 25. A thunder storm burst near Castlewillan, in Ireland, when a man, a boy, and two horses, were struck dead, in a lime kiln, to which they had retired for shelter.

June 27. Andrew R. S. Bowes, esq. was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the King's bench, and to pay a fine of 300*l.* and to find security for the peace for 14 years, for carrying off, by violence, the countess of Strathmore.

Thomas Wilkins, the printer, was sentenced to two years imprisoment in Newgate, for printing the libel of lord George Gordon, called "the Newgate libel."

July 1. The Greenland fishery was this year very disastrous; no less than fourteen ships perished in the ice, and it is supposed that more shared the same fate.

July 4. Died Sir Richard Jebb, M.D. F.R. and A.S.S. physician extraordinary to his Majesty, and a gentleman of great eminence in his profession.

July 5. At Bury, in Lancashire, the theatre fell down during the performance, and buried 300 persons in the ruins; a great many persons were killed and wounded.

July 10. The princess de Lamballe, and suite, arrived in London from Paris.

July 12. Killed, by a flash of lightning, at his house in Lambeth, Mr. Bacon, a clerk in the Salt office; a dog being close to him, was also killed by the same stroke.

July 14. Sir George Augustus Elliott, K.B. created baron Heathfield, with license to add the arms of Gibraltar to those of his family.

July 18. The city of Dublin experienced a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain; a large body of fire was seen in the air which exploded with a great noise; no other damage was done, than the killing a cow, and rending several trees. At Londonderry, and several other parts of Ireland, the storms were equally violent.

July 24. The Parliament of Paris presented a spirited remonstrance to Louis XVI. on the intention of levying fresh taxes by the assembly of Notables.

July 25. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 31st instant, was by his Majesty's orders, further prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of September.

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July 30. General Sir Frederick Haldimand, knt. appointed governor general of Gibraltar, and general O'Hara appointed lieutenant governor.

July 31. The storms of thunder, lightning, and hail this month were generally severe throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, though the loss of lives were few, the most awful were at London, York, Allanbank, (Berwickshire) near Castle Cazy, Birmingham, Stamford, Framlingham, Stoke-holy Cross, Barton, (Notts) Colchester, St. Alban's, Ipswich, and the Isle of Wight.

Aug. 2. His royal highness the duke of York, arrived at St. James's, from Hanover, after an absence of four years.

Aug. 4. Lord Hervey appointed envoy extraordinary to the grand duke of Tuscany.

Aug. 7. One of the stands on the race ground at Preston, in Lancashire, gave way, and precipitated the persons standing thereon to the ground, by which accident several men, women, and children had their limbs broken.

Aug. 8. The duke of York was introduced to the privy council.

Aug. 9. A violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and wind, alarmed the inhabitants of Margate, many families left their beds, expecting their houses to be blown down; the Margate packet was six leagues from the harbour at the time, but luckily rode out the storm, no material damage was done.

Aug. 11. The province of Nova Scotia, erected into a bishop's see, and the rev. C. Inglis, D.D. appointed bishop thereof.

Aug. 13. Died, at Paris, the marquis D' Argenson, one of the forty of the French academy.

Aug. 14. Died, the right rev. Edmund Law, D.D. lord bishop of Carlisle, aged 84.

Aug. 15. The sittings of the Parliament of Paris transferred to Troyes, 70 miles from the capital, all the public bodies petitioned for their recal, and for assembling the States General.

Aug. 16. The right hon. William Eden, appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Spain.

War was declared by the Ottoman Porte against Russia.

Aug. 22. The directors of the East India company dismissed the captain and chief mate of the Hartwell, and suspended the second mate for neglect of duty, in consequence of which, that vessel was lost.

Lord Dunboyne recanted the errors of the church of Rome, in the parish church of Clonmel, his lordship was titular bishop of Cork.

Aug. 31. The storms during this month were very violent, particularly at Glasgow, Sheffield, Cranbrook, Walthamstow, and Wimbledon.

Sept. 1. A Maniac, of the name of Stone, in one of his reveries, affected to be violently in love with the princess Royal, and wrote to the Queen, demanding her in marriage, he was taken into custody

Sept. 3. A riot happened at Glasgow, in consequence of the weavers having lowered the wages of their workmen; the rioters proceeded to cut several webs, and committed other acts of violence, in consequence of which, the military were called in and ordered to fire, when eight persons were killed, several wounded, and the most active taken prisoners.

Sept. 17. The articles of the new Constitution of the United States of America, entered into by a convention of all the States, was transmitted to Congress for their approbation by general Washington, president of the Convention.

Sept. 18. The Prussian army, commanded by the duke of Brunswick, entered Holland, in support of the cause of the Stadtholder, soon after the Hague declared for the Stadtholder, followed by the greater part of Holland.

Sept. 20. At Whitehaven, an equinoctial gale occasioned a phenomenon never witnessed before; at low water, when in the ordinary course of the tide, the vessels should be left dry, they were surrounded with water, the like happened at Maryport, Harrington, and Workington, the same gale destroyed 300 vessels in the Isle of Man, laden with herrings.

The empress of Russia published a manifesto declaring war against the Turks.

Sept. 21. His excellency the marquis del Campo, ambassador and plenipotentiary from the court of Spain, had an audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

The lords of the admiralty signed warrants for the impressment of seamen.

Two sloops were ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, the captains not to open their instructions, till they were in a certain latitude west of the Lizard.

The Secretary at War issued circulars for the increase of the army, by the addition of two companies to each regiment and of one serjeant, one drummer, and fourteen privates to each company.

Sept. 22. A proclamation was issued for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter into his Majesty's navy.

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Sept. 23. The Hillsborough packet, coming from Port Patrick, was dashed to pieces upon the rocks at the back of the pier of Donaghadee, the crew and passengers were saved by the assistance of the humane people on shore.

Sept. 24. A general promotion of flag officers took place, sixteen captains were also promoted to that rank, beginning with commodore Elliott, and ending with Sir Charles Douglas.

Sept. 27. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Cupar, in Scotland, at the House of Correction two persons were killed by the electric fluid, and three others received violent shocks; several other persons were partially injured by the lightning.

Sept. 28. James Fenn and Matthew Bloxham, esqrs. were sworn in sheriffs of London.

Sept. 29. Alderman Burnell was chosen Lord Mayor of London, for the year ensuing.

The rev. John Douglas, D. D. elected bishop of Carlisle, and dean of Windsor.

Oct. 5. Mons. Barthelemy, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

The Parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 16th instant, was further prorogued to Thursday, the 15th of Nov. next.

Oct. 9. A messenger arrived from his Majesty's envoy at the court of France, with the ratification of the treaty of Convention, signed the 31st August, for explaining the extent and meaning of the 13th article of the last definitive treaty of peace.

Oct. 10. The banks of the new Leeds canal, in consequence of the heavy rains, gave way, and inundated the surrounding lands, doing considerable damage.

Amsterdam surrendered to the Prussians, under the command of the duke of Brunswick.

Oct. 13. A remarkable Aurora borealis overspread the hemisphere, which continued a considerable time.

Oct. 14. Died, R. Grignion, a celebrated engraver.

Oct. 20. Died, the right rev. lord J. Beauclerk, lord bishop of Hereford, aged 78.

Oct. 23. At a court of aldermen, it was stated that press warrants had been issued from the city, through the sheriffs officer, without the sanction of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved, that, in future, the sheriffs should not issue any of them.

Oct. 24. Died, his grace Charles duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Oct. 30. Notice was given at Lloyd's coffee-house (which was afterwards confirmed by a gazette) that a declaration, and counter declaration, was signed and exchanged at Versailles, on the 27th instant, on the part of his Majesty and the king of France, by which it was agreed, that all warlike preparations should be discontinued by each party.

Nov. 1. The prince and princess of Nassau arrived at the Castle inn, at Windsor, and afterwards attended their Majesties at St. George's Hall, by whom they were politely received.

Nov. 2. His Majesty in council further prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 27th instant.

A proclamation was issued for discontinuing the bounties to seamen, &c.

The most noble George marquis of Buckingham appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the duke of Rutland, deceased.

Nov. 3. Died, the right rev. Robert Lowth, D.D. lord bishop of London.

Nov. 6. The hon. and rev. Dr. John Harley consecrated bishop of Hereford.

The rev. Dr. Cleaver consecrated bishop of Chester.

Nov. 17. The right rev. Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of Chester, translated to the see of London.

Nov. 19. The French minister having proposed several loans, a royal sitting was held to debate the measure, at the end of an angry discussion, the King ordered the edict for the loan to be enregistered, when the duke of Orleans declared the act illegal; on the day following the Duke was sent into exile.

Several villains concealed themselves in the palace of his grace the archbishop of Dublin, and murdered the porter and housemaid, and afterwards set fire to the palace in many places, but it was extinguished without doing much damage; his Grace and family were absent at the time; a man and woman were taken into custody on suspicion.

Nov. 22. His royal highness the duke of York was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry, at the Star and Garter lodge, in Pall Mall; he was introduced by the prince of Wales and the duke of Cumberland.

Nov. 27. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he noticed the

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reason for his interference in the disputes in Holland between the States General and the Stadtholder, and the happy termination, by the re-establishment of the lawful government; he also briefly mentioned the amicable explanation with the court of France, and the convention entered into with that court, explanatory of the 13th article of the late definitive treaty.

Both Houses agreed to present loyal addresses to his Majesty.

Dec. 1. A riotous mob assembled in Leicester, and broke the windows of Mr. Coltman, worsted manufacturer, and afterwards of Mr. Whitstone, whose goods they threw into the street; the riot was occasioned by a rumour that machines were erected for spinning wool; the riot was quelled by the active exertions of the Mayor and peace officers.

Dec. 2. War was declared between Russia and Turkey.

Dec. 7. Lord George Gordon was apprehended at Birmingham, and afterwards conveyed to the King's-bench prison; he had assumed the dress and manners of the Jewish nation, to whose religion he professed himself a proselyte.

Dec. 12. At a council held at the cockpit it was resolved to issue a new copper coinage.

Sir Gilbert Elliott preferred six articles of charge in the House of Commons against Sir Elijah Impey, chief justice of the supreme court at Bengal, for corrupt practices, in conjunction with the governor general Warren Hastings, esq.

Dec. 13. Lord George Gordon was removed by Habeas Corpus, from the King's bench prison to Newgate.

Dec. 16. His excellency the marquis of Buckingham arrived in Dublin, and was invested with the insignia of office as lord lieutenant.

Dec. 17. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt bills, and a bill for regulating the marine forces on shore.

Dec. 18. Died, aged 82, Soame Jenyns, esq. author of the "Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," and various poetical pieces of merit.

Dec. 24. By an inroad of the sea at Whitby, the eastern extremity of the town was undermined, and the dwellings of upwards of 200 persons were laid in ruins, who escaped half naked from the impending ruin; by this lamentable accident nearly 200 families were rendered destitute; a liberal subscription was opened for their relief.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For establishing a criminal court in New South Wales.

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the British colonies and the United States of America.

For repealing the several duties on customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, &c.

To perpetuate the 15 and 17 Geo. III. relative to promissory notes and bills of exchange.

To perpetuate the 23 Geo. III. regulating the courts of justice in Scotland.

To prevent frivolous and vexatious suits in the ecclesiastical courts.

For encouraging the arts of designing and printing linens, &c. by vesting the property thereof in the designers, printers, &c. for a limited time.

To obviate the objections to the competency of witnesses in certain cases.

Number of persons convicted capitally at the Old Bailey in 1787..	123
Convicted of felony, including petty larcenies.....	506
Acquitted	392
Executed, including four for forgery	100

STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY IN 1787.

	Of the Line.	*Fifties.*	*Frgts.*	*Slps.*
In commission	12	5	35	62
In ordinary	127	13	109	57
On the Stocks	18	1	5	—
Total	157	19	149	119

The number of seamen borne on the books of the ships in commission were 27390 men.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1786, TO DEC. 12, 1787.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	8929	Males.....	9821
Females.....	8579	Females....	9528
	17,508		19,349

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Decrease in the burials this year 1105.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	6119
Between two and five - -	1888
Five and ten - -	874
Ten and twenty - -	863
Twenty and thirty - -	1587
Thirty and forty - -	1840
Forty and fifty - -	1959
Fifty and sixty - -	1556
Sixty and seventy - -	1346
Seventy and eighty - -	897
Eighty and ninety - -	374
Ninety and a hundred - -	44
A hundred and two - -	1
A hundred and six - -	1

	£	s.	d.
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1787;—			
Navy - -	2,286,000	0	0
Army - -	1,876,287	16	9½
Ordnance - -	328,576	17	3
Miscellaneous services	3,218,017	8	2¾
Deficiencies -	4,675,697	15	4½
Total supplies	12,414,579	17	7¼
	£	s.	d.
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies granted for the year 1787 - -	12,931,855	15	4½
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	517,275	17	9

It appeared by a return made to Parliament, that the sum raised in England and Wales for relief of the poor in the year 1784, amounted to 2,185,889 0 0

New Taxes imposed in 1787.

Additional duty on Geneva imported.

Ditto on licences to deal in spirituous liquors.

A duty of excise on French glass imported.

Prices of Stocks.

3 per cent. Con	Bank.	India.
Jan. 73..75	150..152	163..164
July 70..74	145..150	149..165

Prices of Corn and Bread.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	35s...36s.	22s.	18s.
July	43s.	24s.	17s...18s.

Quartern loaf 6d. and 6½d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive 509.

1788, Jan. 1. A great quantity of the new coinage in guineas and half guineas were put in circulation.

Jan. 9. Died, the right hon. and right rev. John Harley, D. D. bishop of Hereford.

A great pugilistic contest took place at Odiham, in Hampshire, between Richard Humphreys and Daniel Mendoza, a jew, the battle lasted 29 minutes, when Humphreys was declared the victor; upwards of 20,000*l.* was won and lost upon the occasion.

Jan. 10. A fire broke out at Mr. Hills' linen draper, in Great Russel-street, Covent Garden, which totally destroyed four houses.

Mr. Macklin, at the age of 89, appeared on Covent Garden stage, in his favourite character of Shylock, but his memory failing him in the second act, he addressed the audience, claiming their indulgence, he was received with great applause; there is only one instance previous to this of an actor appearing and performing at such an advanced age. Leveridge, the singer, sang on the stage at the age of 96.

Jan. 16. The marquis de Luzerne, ambassador from his most Christian majesty, had his first audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Jan. 28. Commodore Phillips, with the transports under his convoy, first landed in New South Wales, the convicts were put on shore, and Mr. Phillips caused the King's commission to be read, and assumed the office of governor; he landed 561 men, 192 women, and 18 children, convicts, and a military force of 212 men.

Lord George Gordon was brought up to the court of King's-bench, to receive sentence for two libels, one on the Queen of France, and another on the criminal justice of the country, for the first libel he was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and for the second two years, and to pay a fine of 500*l.* and find security for his good behaviour for 14 years.

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Jan. 30. Died, Sir Ashton Lever, knt. founder of the Leverian Museum.

Jan. 31. Died, at Rome, prince Charles Edward Louis Casimir Stuart, known on the continent by the name of the Chevalier de St. George, and in England as the young Pretender, he was son to James Francis prince of Wales, son of king James II.

Robert Keon, esq. was brought up to the court of King's-bench in Dublin, to receive sentence for the murder of George Nugent Reynolds, esq. under the following circumstances; these two gentlemen were about to fight a duel, when previous to coming to action, Mr. Reynolds pulled off his hat and wished Mr. Keon a good morning, the latter fired his pistol, and shot Mr. Reynolds through the head; the court passed sentence of death on Mr. Keon.

Feb. 1. Died, James Stuart, author of the Antiquities of Athens, and hence called Athenian Stuart.

The court of common council at a full meeting, resolved to petition the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade.

Feb. 8. Sir William Harris, K. B. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, W. Brummell, esq.
Bedfordshire, W. L. Antonie, esq.
Buckinghamshire, S. Langston, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Eustace Kentish, esq.
Cheshire, John Glegg, esq.
Cornwall, F. Gregor, esq.
Cumberland, Sir F. Vane
Devonshire, Sir J. Chichester
Dorsetshire, A. Chapman, esq.
Derbyshire, Peter Pegge, esq.
Essex, T. T. Cock, esq.
Gloucestershire, N. Smith, esq.
Hants, R. Brickenden, esq.
Herefordshire, T. Downes, esq.
Hertfordshire, C. Bourchier, esq.
Kent, James Bond, esq.
Leicestershire, J. Clarke, esq.
Lincolnshire, Edward Brown, esq.
Monmouthshire, G. Smith, esq.
Northumberland, D. R. Grieve, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. Ashley, esq.
Norfolk, Thomas Kerrick, esq.
Nottinghamshire, R. Stenton, esq.
Oxfordshire, T. Jemmett, esq.
Rutlandshire, W. Belgrave, esq.
Shropshire, Josiah Mucklestone, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Lethbridge, esq.
Staffordshire, T. Fletcher, esq.
Suffolk, Sir T. C. Bunbury
Surrey, John Creuze, esq.
Sussex, John Bean, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Elliott, esq.
Worcestershire, I. Baker, jun. esq.
Wiltshire, Robert Ash, esq.
Yorkshire, John York, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Henry Pritchard, esq.
Brecknockshire, Sir E. Williams
Cardiganshire, John Vaughan, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Thomas, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Holland, esq.
Denbighshire, Richard Wilding, esq.
Flintshire, John Fitzgerald, esq.
Glamorganshire, R. Jenkins, esq.
Merionethshire, Griffith Evans, esq.
Montgomeryshire, R. I. Harrison, esq.
Pembrokeshire, I. P. Langharne, esq.
Radnorshire, Bell Lloyd, esq.

Feb. 10. The emperor of Germany declared war against Turkey.

Feb. 13. This day the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. late governor general of Bengal, commenced in the House of Lords with great solemnity.

Feb. 15. Died, Mrs. George Anne Bellamy, a once celebrated actress.

Feb. 16. Robert Keon, esq. was executed in Dublin, for the murder of Mr. Reynolds.

Feb. 19. The court of proprietors of Bank Stock, declared the half yearly divident of 3½ per cent.

Feb. 20. The inspector of excise in Limerick, accompanied by several other civil officers, and a detachment of the 27th regiment with two field pieces, proceeded to attack the castle of Ognolly, in which had been carried on an illicit distillery upon a large scale, and in defiance of the laws, the castle surrendered without resistance, and the distillery was destroyed.

March 2. Died, Solomon Gesner, bookseller of Zurich, in Switzerland, author of many elegant poems in the German language, several of which have been ably translated into English, particularly the Death of Abel.

The right hon. Henry Dundas elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrew, in Scotland.

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The right rev. Dr. John Butler, bishop of Oxford, translated to the see of Hereford.

The right rev. Dr. Edward Smallwell, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Oxford.

The rev. Samuel Horsley, D. D. promoted to the see of St. David.

March 22. A proclamation was issued recalling all British seamen from foreign service, and prohibiting all seamen and sea-faring men from entering the service of any foreign state.

March 25. A general court of proprietors of the British Society for extending the fisheries and improving the sea coast of the kingdom, was held, for the purpose of electing governors and other officers, in pursuance of the act of Parliament lately passed, when the several officers were elected for the present year.

March 27. A bog of 1500 acres, lying between Dundrum and Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, was agitated in a very extraordinary manner, and on the 30th it burst, and a lava issued from it which overspread and laid waste a great tract of land, four houses were destroyed, and trees torn up by the roots, and every thing that opposed its progress was buried in ruins.

April 5. The slave laws in Jamaica were revised, consolidated, and rendered more favourable to the negroes.

April 9. His grace the duke of Northumberland and the duke of Dorset were elected knights of the garter.

April 15. The Savoy prison was wilfully set on fire by a gang of deserters, who were confined there, the incendiaries, 63 in number, were driven by the piquet guard into a cell till the fire was extinguished; several of them were severely wounded before they were overpowered.

April 16. Died, at Paris, the celebrated naturalist George le Clerc count de Buffon.

April 25. A treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces was signed at the Hague.

May 3. A meeting of the nobility, clergy, and others, was held at the duke of Montague's house, Whitehall, to take into consideration the promoting a reform among the lower order of the people, and the due observance of the Lord's day.

May 5. The anniversary of the fraternity of Freemasons was held at their hall in Great Queen-street, at which were present the prince of Wales, and the dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester.

The right hon. lieut. general William Augustus Pitt, appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

May 6. The palace in which the Parliament of Paris assembled, was surrounded by troops, and the members kept prisoners for 20 hours, for refusing to deliver up two of their members who had become obnoxious to the court, the persons implicated at length surrendered themselves.

May 7. Sir George Yonge and admiral Sir Alexander Hood created knights of the Bath.

May 8. The king of France held a bed of justice, when he apprized the Parliament of his intention to establish a supreme court, by the name of *La Cour Pleniere*, vesting in them the power of registering the royal edicts; the Parliament received the communication with profound silence, and on the following day protested in the most solemn manner against this arbitrary innovation of the government, and it caused the most violent commotions throughout the kingdom.

At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the total collection amounted to 1047*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

May 9. Mr. Pitt moved a resolution that the House of Commons would next session take into consideration the circumstances of the slave trade, upon which subject several petitions praying for its abolition had been presented to the House.

The new appointed *Cour Pleniere* was held by the king of France at Paris.

May 11. A dreadful fire broke out in Bull-inn Court, Maiden Lane, which totally destroyed 14 houses.

May 16. His royal highness the duke of Orleans arrived in London from Paris, having obtained leave of his sovereign to retire to England, until affairs in France assumed a better aspect.

May 18. A storm of thunder and lightning visited London and its neighbourhood, a man servant was struck dead crossing Battersea fields, a cow and several sheep were struck dead at the same instant; the chambers No. 3, King's-bench Walks, were struck, and received considerable damage.

May 22. Admiral Levison Gower was appointed to the command of a fleet of observation in the channel service.

May 25. In the Episcopalian and Nonjuring chapels in Scotland, the King, Queen, and prince of Wales, were, for the first time, prayed for by name, in consequence of a resolution of the bishops and clergy, which put an end to any symp-

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tom of disaffection to the present royal family.

May 26. The regiments of life guards were first established, in consequence of two troops each of the horse and grenadier guards being disbanded.

May 30. Petitions against the slave trade were presented to the House of Commons by almost every county, city, and borough in England.

May 31. The first indications of a revolutionary spirit appeared this month in several parts of France.

June 1. The empress of Russia having lately appointed the notorious Paul Jones to a command in the Russian fleet, 60 English officers in the service of the Empress tendered their commissions, declaring they would neither serve with, nor under that renegado.

June 3. Lord Mansfield resigned his office of lord chief justice of the court of King's-bench, having presided in that court upwards of 30 years.

June 7. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, bart. created a British peer, by the title of lord Kenyon baron of Gredington, in Flintshire, and on the 9th appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's-bench, in the room of the earl of Mansfield, resigned.

June 8. Mr. Pitt introduced to the House of Commons a proposition for a compensation for the losses sustained by the American loyalists, and moved a grant of 1,340,000*l.* for that purpose, which was agreed to.

June 9. The ancient fabric of St. Chad, in Shrewsbury, fell down with a great crash, which greatly terrified the inhabitants, but fortunately no one was hurt.

June 11. The King reviewed, on Wimbledon common, the duke of York's regiment of foot guards; where his Majesty took cold, and was confined for several days.

June 12. Their Majesties and the princesses Royal and Augusta, arrived at Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, for the benefit of the waters of the Spa, their residence was at lord Fauconberg's.

June 13. A provisional treaty of defensive alliance was signed between Great Britain and Prussia, by their respective plenipotentiaries.

On Wednesday last a dreadful fire broke out at Bere Regis, in Dorsetshire, which nearly destroyed the whole of that village, one poor blind man perished in the flames; the half naked inhabitants found temporary shelter in the booths erected for the fair at Woodbury Hill.

June 14. Forster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, undertook to walk to York and back, a distance of 404 miles, in six days, and completed the undertaking this day.

June 18. Sir Richard Pepper Arden appointed master of the rolls, in the room of Sir Lloyd Kenyon.

Archibald M'Donald, esq. knighted, and appointed his Majesty's attorney general, and John Scott, esq. knighted, and appointed solicitor general.

June 19. The hon. Thomas Erskine, and the rest of the gentlemen of the bar, presented to the earl of Mansfield a complimentary address on his retirement from the office of chief justice of the court of King's-bench.

June 21. Hostilities broke out between Russia and Sweden.

June 24. The proprietors of East India stock declared a dividend of 4*l.* per cent. for the half year ending at Midsummer.

June 26. Mr. Bruster, of Newmarket, coming from Cambridge, was overtaken by a storm of thunder and lightning, and found dead, and also his horse near one of the rubbing houses.

A great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, happened in London, the streets were in many places rendered impassable, particularly at Charing Cross, where a sewer blew up part of the pavement, and did considerable damage.

June 28. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage at Sittingbourne, in Kent, several people were knocked down and injured, and a child 10 years of age was struck dead.

June 30. The empress of Russia declared war against the Swedes.

July 9. The Americans celebrated the declaration of independence and the establishment of their constitution, by a grand federation in Philadelphia.

A man of the name of Charles Craddock, on Monday last threw himself from the Monument, and was killed instantly; a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of lunacy.

His Majesty reviewed the artillery at Woolwich, continuing on the ground from six o'clock till eleven.

July 11. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and closed the fifth session of the present Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne.

July 12. John earl of Chatham appointed first lord of the Admiralty.

July 13. A terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, did great damage at Langholm; on the 15th at Macclesfield; and on the 20th at Braintree and Bocking.

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July 16. A free pardon was granted to Wilkins, the printer of lord George Gordon's libel.

July 17. A desperate action was fought in the Gulf of Finland, between the Russian fleet, commanded by admiral Greig, and the Swedish fleet, commanded by the duke of Sudermania, both parties claimed the victory, but no ship was lost on either side.

July 23. A fire broke out at the Ordnance office in the Tower, the two upper stories were burnt, and the roof much damaged.

July 25. The gallery of the Theatre at Perth, in Scotland, fell during the performance, by which accident many persons were severely, and some mortally wounded.

July 28. A monument was erected by subscription in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of Jonas Hanway.

July 30. At the last meeting of the Sunday School society, it was reported, that since the first institution, 432 schools had been established, containing 27,949 scholars, and that such schools had been supplied with 33,554 spelling books, 1982 bibles, and 9393 testaments.

August 2. Died, in Pall Mall, Thomas Gainsborough, one of the finest landscape and portrait painters in Great Britain.

August 4. After a long and arduous contest for a representative in Parliament for the city of Westminster, the numbers were at the final close of the poll,

For lord John Townsend -	6392
For lord Hood - - -	5569
Majority for lord Townsend	823

Who was therefore declared duly elected, and chaired through the principal streets of Westminster.

August 5. Joseph Ewart, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary at the court of Berlin.

August 6. In a pitched battle between two men, of the names of Tyne and Earl, the latter received a blow which killed him on the spot; the prince of Wales, who was present at this rencontre, declared, that in consequence of the dreadful effect he had witnessed, he would neither see or patronize again another stage fight.

August 8. The Imperialists were defeated by the Turks at Orsova, on the Danube.

August 16. The new coinage of guineas of this year's date, to the amount of 6000*l.* was issued this day.

August 25. The archbishop of Thoulouse resigned his situation as minister o finance, and M. Neckar was reinstated.

August 26. Died, at Paris, aged 68, Elizabeth countess dowager of Bristol, who was tried and convicted of bigamy in 1766.

Sept. 3. William Brodie and George Smith were tried and convicted at Edinburgh for breaking open the excise office in Scotland, and condemned to die; Brodie inherited a considerable estate and 10,000*l.* in money at the death of his father, all of which he dissipated at the gaming table.

William Scott, L.L.D. knighted, and appointed his Majesty's advocate general.

Sept. 13. Charles Whitworth, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburgh, and Robert Liston, esq. to the court of Stockholm.

Sept. 17. His Majesty, in council, ordered that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 25th of Sept., should be further prorogued to Thursday the 20th of Nov.

Sept. 18. The court of proprietors of Bank stock, declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Sept. 20. Orders were sent to Portsmouth, to open houses of rendezvous for entering seamen for his Majesty's service, and the like orders were sent to Wapping.

Sept. 28. Alderman Curtis and Sir Benjamin Hammet were sworn in sheriffs of London.

Sept. 29. The fortress of Choczim, on the Danube, surrendered to the Austrians and Russians, after a long and gallant defence.

At a common hall for the city of London, William Gill, esq. was elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. The French king made a complete change in his ministry.

Oct. 1. This month symptoms of mental aberration appeared in his Majesty, which increased to a lamentable degree, and rendered it necessary to provide for the exercise of the royal power.

Oct. 4. The town of Kirkwall, in consequence of the heavy rains on this day and the 2d, was inundated, by the sudden breaking down of the two dam dykes adjoining the town, the progress of so vast a body of water could not be stopped by human means; it overflowed the most populous part of the town, containing 1600 inhabitants, whose shops and dwellings (upwards of 200 in number) were laid under water, the goods washed into the streets, and immense quantities of malt,

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meal, barrels, clothes, and furniture, were totally destroyed.

Oct. 11. The palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, was broken open, and plate to the amount of 2000*l.* stolen, which the thieves got off, undiscovered, it was supposed in a boat moored off the Bishop's walk.

Oct. 17. The levee, appointed to be held this day, was postponed, on account of his Majesty's indisposition.

Nov. 5. The Whig Club, the Revolution Society, and several other clubs, celebrated, this month, the centenary of the glorious revolution of 1688.

Nov. 9. The king of France opened the first sitting of the Notables, with a speech, stating his motives for calling them together.

Nov. 13. A form of prayer was composed by the two archbishops, to be used in all churches and chapels in England and Scotland, for the recovery of his Majesty.

Nov. 20. The two Houses of Parliament, in consequence of the continued indisposition of his Majesty, adjourned to the 4th day of December.

Nov. 30. A severe frost which lasted two months, the Thames was frozen over.

Dec. 3. A full meeting of the privy council was held, at which the physicians were examined, as to the state of his Majesty's disorder, and its probable continuance.

Dec. 4. A report of the privy council, containing the examination of the physicians relative to the King's illness, was laid before Parliament.

Dec. 9. Died, the right rev. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph.

Dec. 10. Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to examine the journals of the House, and report precedents, where the exercise of the royal authority had been suspended, by infancy, sickness, infirmity, or otherwise, with a view to provide for the same; to this motion Mr. Fox decidedly objected, and declared, that the heir apparent had an indisputable right to the exercise of the executive power. But Mr. Pitt declared this doctrine to be little short of high treason to the Constitution.

Dec. 11. The physicians, who were examined as to his Majesty's disorder, gave it as their opinion, that he would recover, but could not fix any specific time as to the probable duration of the malady.

Dec. 12. The assembly of Notables, which met at Versailles on the 6th Nov., was dissolved by the French king in person.

Dec. 16. Mr. Pitt moved three resolutions in the House of Commons, asserting his Majesty's incapacity, and that it was the right and duty of the Lords and Commons to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, which were carried, and delivered to the Lords at a conference.

Dec. 17. The fortress of Oczakow was taken by storm by the Russians, under prince Potemkin, with great slaughter.

The court of proprietors of East India stock declared a dividend of 4*l.* per cent. for the last half year ending at Christmas.

Dec. 18. The thanks of the court of common council of London, were ordered to be given to Mr. Pitt, for his able defence of the constitution, in consequence of the mental incapacity of his Majesty.

Dec. 19. Mr. Pitt proposed, that the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament should be under the royal authority, delegated by commission, under the great seal, and that the commissioners should open the Parliament, and give the royal assent to such bills as might be passed; these resolutions, were, after great debates, agreed to by both Houses; but a protest was signed in the House of Lords by the dukes of York and Cumberland, and forty-six other peers.

Dec. 22. Died, Perceval Pott, F.R.S. a surgeon of great eminence, and author of several works on surgery of acknowledged celebrity.

Dec. 26. Died, at Chelsea college, Messenger Mounsey, M.D. physician to the college, and a gentleman of wit and genius.

Dec. 27. A part of the eastern terrace of Somerset-house, in the Strand, fell down.

Dec. 30. Mr. Pitt wrote a letter to the prince of Wales, stating, that it was the opinion of his Majesty's ministers, that his royal highness should be impowered to exercise the royal authority, in the name of his Majesty, under certain restrictions.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For charging an additional duty on spirits manufactured in Scotland, and imported into England.

For removing any doubt respecting the power of the commissioners for the affairs of India, &c.

To enable the East India company to borrow a further sum of money upon bond.

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To enable justices of the peace to license theatrical representations occasionally, under certain restrictions.

For better securing the rights of persons qualified to vote at county elections.

For the better regulation of chimney-sweepers and their apprentices.

For the further regulation of the trials of controverted elections, or returns of Members of Parliament.

State of the British Navy on 1st August.

At Plymouth—35 ships of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 10 frigates, and 9 sloops. Building, 1 of 80 guns. Under repair, 3 of the line, and 1 frigate. In commission, 1 of 90 guns, 3 of 74, 1 of 64, and 3 frigates.

At Portsmouth—Ordinary 46 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 28 frigates, 12 sloops, and 1 cutter. Building, 1 of 98 guns. Under repair, 5 of 74 guns, 1 of 44. In commission, 1 of 98 guns, 4 of 74, 1 of 64, 1 of 44, and 5 frigates.

At Chatham—Ordinary, 37 ships of the line, 7 of 50 guns, 26 frigates, 3 sloops, and 2 cutters. Building, 2 of 110 guns, and 1 of 74. Under repair, 3 of the line, 1 of 50 guns, and 2 frigates.

At Sheerness—Ordinary, 9 ships of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 4 frigates, 5 sloops, and 2 cutters. Building, 1 of 50 guns. Under repair, 1 of 50 guns, and 2 frigates. In commission, 3 of the line, as guardships.

At Woolwich—Ordinary, 1 ship of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 16 frigates, and 4 sloops. Building, 1 of 98 guns, and 1 of 74. Under repair, 1 of 50 guns, 1 of 44, and 1 of 16. In commission, 1 frigate, and 1 sloop.

At Deptford—Ordinary, 17 frigates, 7 sloops, and 1 cutter. Building, 1 of 98 guns, 1 of 74. Repairing, 1 of 44 guns, 1 of 32.

The ships that are under repair are included under the general head of ships in ordinary.

Amount of the Charitable Donations in England and Wales, from the Appendix to the Parliamentary Report.

	Ann. produce of Money.			Ann. produce of Land.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England	46,173	9	9	206,301	8	8
Wales	2,073	0	8	4,166	0	2
	48,246	10	5	210,467	8	10

A general bill of christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 11, 1787, to December 16, 1788.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9892	Males -	9962
Females -	9667	Females -	9735
In all	19,559	In all	19,697

Increase in the burials this year 348.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6138
Between two and five	1522
Five and ten	667
Ten and twenty	866
Twenty and thirty	1552
Thirty and forty	2015
Forty and fifty	2086
Fifty and sixty	1698
Sixty and seventy	1481
Seventy and eighty	1145
Eighty and ninety	460
Ninety and a hundred	55
A hundred	7
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and thirteen	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1788;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	2,411,407	5	11
Ordnance - -	437,707	0	9
Army - -	2,045,812	1	6
Miscellaneous -	522,932	17	0½
Deficiences -	6,442,404	12	10½
Total supplies	11,860,263	18	1
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	11,886,600	0	0
Excess of Ways and Means - -	26,336	1	11
Amount of the net produce of all the taxes from 5th Jan. 1786, to 5th Jan. 1787	12,389,555	1	1½
Ditto from 5th Jan. 1787, to 5th Jan. 1788 - -	12,923,134	17	2½

There was no new tax raised this year, except an additional duty on spirits manufactured in Scotland, and imported into England.

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 75..77	158..159	174..
July. 73..75	173..177	167..168

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 43*s*...44*s*.	22*s*...	16*s*...
July 41*s*...42*s*.	20*s*...	16*s*...

Quartern loaf 6½*d*.

Number of bankrupts from January to December inclusive, 709.

1789, Jan 1. The frost at the beginning of this year was uncommonly severe all over England; the Norwich stage coachman was frozen on his box, fell from his seat, and was found nearly dead on the road.

Died, the right hon. William Fletcher Norton, lord Grantley, formerly speaker of the House of Commons.

The prince of Wales replied to Mr. Pitt's letter proposing to nominate his royal highness as Regent, deprecating the restrictions about to be imposed, but accepting the trust.

Jan. 2. Died, the right hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the House of Commons.

Jan. 6. His royal highness the prince of Wales sent to the chamberlain of the city of London 1000*l*., to be applied to the relief of the poor, in the same manner as the King's annual bounty; his Royal Highness also sent 200*l*. to the city of Edinburgh, to be applied in the like manner.

Jan. 7. The merchants, bankers, and traders of London, held a meeting, in which it was proposed and carried "That an address of thanks be presented to the right hon. William Pitt, for his able, spirited, and manly defence of the constitution, and to those members of the House of Commons who supported him."

Jan. 8. Died, the celebrated John Broughton, who was a powerful man, and the most celebrated pugilist of his time, he was appointed a yeoman of the guards, which place he held till his death; he was in his 85th year.

Jan. 10. Thirteen men brought a waggon with a ton of coals from Loughborough, in Leicestershire, as a present to the prince of Wales, who ordered them 20 guineas, and a pot of beer each: Mr. Weltje gave them four guineas.

Jan. 11. A long expected pugilistic contest took place between Johnson and Ryan, at Rickmansworth, in Herts, when Ryan yielded the victory, after a hard fought battle of 32 minutes.

Jan. 13. A court of common council was held, to consider the state of the poor in this inclement season, when 1500*l*. was ordered to be paid out of the city funds, towards their relief, and a committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect. At the same meeting the Town Clerk stated, he had received a letter from Mr. Pitt, expressive of his grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished mark of their approbation expressed in their resolution of the 18th of December last.

A severe frost continued with little intermission from the 25th of Nov. last to this day, the Thames was frozen over below London bridge, and a fair was held upon it, which continued until the breaking up of the ice.

Jan. 14. The king of Sweden abolished the ancient constitution of that kingdom, and became an absolute monarch.

Jan. 17. The captain of a vessel at Rotherhithe with a view to preserve his ship's cable, agreed with a publican to fasten it to his premises, and it was secured to a beam in the house; in the night the ship veered about, and carried away the beam, in consequence of which the house fell to the ground, and killed five persons, who were asleep at the time.

Jan. 23. Died, Mrs. Brooke, author of "Emily Montague," &c.

Jan. 30. The following resolutions of the Lords and Commons were presented to the prince of Wales: 'That his Royal Highness be empowered to exercise the royal authority, under the title of Regent.' 'That the power given should not extend to the granting any peerage, except to the royal issue.' 'Nor to the grant of any office in reversion, or any office, salary, or pension, than during his Majesty's pleasure; or to the granting his Majesty's real or personal estates.' 'That the care of his Majesty be committed to the Queen, who should nominate all persons to the offices in the household.' The Prince signified his acquiescence.

Fifty-six peers, including the dukes of York and Clarence, signed a protest against the above resolutions.

Feb. 3. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning happened at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, which struck the church and very much damaged the edifice, leaving

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a crack of six yards perpendicular on the south west side, and displacing the rib nearly from the top to the bottom.

The House of Lords met, and the Commons attending, the commission was read, empowering the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, and several other lords, to hold the Parliament, and to open and declare the causes of holding the same; after which, lord Bathurst, who sat as Speaker, called their attention to the melancholy circumstance of his Majesty's illness, and the necessity of providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the continuance of the calamity.

The Regency bill read a first time in the House of Commons.

Feb. 11. The House of Commons of Ireland voted an address to the prince of Wales, requesting him to take upon himself the government of the realm during the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition; a similar address was carried in the House of Lords on the 20th, by a majority of 19.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland declined transmitting the addresses.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1788.

Berkshire, Edward Golden, esq.
Bedfordshire, S. Boyden, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Davenport, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Denton, esq.
Cheshire, Sir I. Chetwode, bart.
Cornwall, R. L. Gwatkin, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Panton, esq.
Devonshire, M. E. Parker, esq.
Dorsetshire, F. T. Wentworth, esq.
Derbyshire, Martin Farnell, esq.
Essex, T. F. Buxton, esq.
Gloucester, George Millar, esq.
Hants, William Harris, esq.
Herefordshire, William Taylor, esq.
Herts, Drummond Smith, esq.
Kent, John Cartier, esq.
Leicestershire, Joseph Cockshutt, esq.
Lincolnshire, Lewis Dymoke, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Lisle, esq.
Northamptonshire, Richard Hanwell, esq.
Norfolk, B. G. Dillingham, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Chamberlin, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Blackall, jun. esq.
Rutlandshire, Benjamin Cramp, esq.
Shropshire, Joseph Oldham, esq.
Somersetshire, George Templar, esq.
Staffordshire, T. L. Fowler, esq.
Suffolk, N. L. Acton, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Sutton, esq.
Sussex, Sir F. Pole, bart.
Warwickshire, Thomas Ward, esq.
Worcestershire, John Spooner esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Grove, esq.
Yorkshire, Walter Fawkes, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, J. Wilkins, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Walter Thomas, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Hughes, esq.
Denbighshire, Charles Brown, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Wilding, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Llewellyn, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Roche, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Duppa, esq.

Feb. 12. The regency bill having gone through its various stages in the House of Commons, was ordered to be carried to the Lords.

Feb. 19. The lord Chancellor stated to the House, that from the report of the physicians, his Majesty was in a progressive state of amendment, the House therefore adjourned till the following Tuesday.

Feb. 21. It was moved and carried in the House of Commons in Ireland, that an address be presented to the prince of Wales, beseeching him to take upon himself the government of that kingdom, under the title of prince Regent of Ireland.

The lord lieutenant having declined to forward the addresses, two members of the House of Lords, and four members of the House of Commons, were deputed to present the addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the prince of Wales.

Twenty-three Irish peers signed a protest against the addresses to the Prince.

Feb. 25. The members of the Irish Parliament arrived in London with the addresses of both houses.

Feb. 27. The perfect recovery of the King from his late afflicting malady was announced, the prayer for his recovery was discontinued, and a form of prayer and thanksgiving for his restored health was ordered to be read in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales.

March 2. The court of delegates adjudged a divorce between A. Robinson Bowes and lady Strathmore, for cruelty and adultery.

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March 7. The lord president of the council sent circular letters to the sheriffs of the different counties, acquainting them that it was necessary they should continue in office during the Lent assizes, but that new ones would be appointed before the commencement of the Summer assizes.

March 10. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament, by commission, which being read, the lord Chancellor announced the complete recovery of the King, and the completion of a defensive alliance between Great Britain and Russia.

An address upon this speech was voted unanimously.

An address to the Queen upon the happy recovery of his Majesty was also agreed upon.

The cities of London and Westminster were illuminated in a splendid manner, it exceeded every thing that had been witnessed before; the transparencies were numerous and appropriate, and the general effect was grand and imposing.

March 11. His Majesty gave private audience to all the foreign ambassadors; the marquis del Campo, ambassador from Spain, and the chevalier d'Alvensleben, envoy from the king of Prussia, delivered their credentials.

March 13. The workmen employed in new paving the choir of St. George's chapel, Windsor, discovered the entrance into the vault where Edward IV. had been deposited, the royal body was found enclosed in a leaden and wooden coffin, reduced to a skeleton; on the King's coffin lay another of wood, much decayed, which contained the skeleton of a woman, supposed to be his queen, Elizabeth Widville: Edward died 9th April, 1482.

March 19. The lord Mayor and sheriffs of London, presented congratulatory addresses to the King and Queen, which were received very graciously.

March 20. The house of that ingenious artist Mr. Heath, the engraver, in Leicester-street, was burnt down, by which accident he lost property to the value of 1500*l.*

March 21. Dr. Samuel Halifax, bishop of Gloucester, translated to the see of St. Asaph.

March 24. The royal assent was given, by commission, to several public and private bills.

March 30. Mrs. Maxwell, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, was burnt to death, by a poker, red hot, falling from the grate and setting fire to her clothes.

April 1. The brig Bell, of Glasgow, from Jamaica to Georgia, was struck with lightning off the Matanzas, which killed eleven of the crew, the captain and two men only escaped, but much hurt; what added to the misfortune, the vessel in a few hours afterwards went down, with 150 negroes on board, who all perished; the captain and the two men lashed some spars together, and with difficulty reached Cape Florida, where they remained in a wretched condition for five weeks, till relieved by a vessel from New Providence.

April 2. Addresses to the King and Queen on the recovery of his Majesty, were presented by the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland; by the common council of London; and generally by most of the counties, cities, and boroughs of the kingdom.

April 3. A proclamation for a general thanksgiving for his Majesty's recovery was ordered to take place on the 23d instant.

April 7. Died, Achmet IV. Grand Signior of the Turks.

April 13. Mr. Bacon's famous bronze cast, personifying the river Thames, surrounded by appropriate attributes, was erected towards the north angle of the square of Somerset house, in the Strand.

April 15. Her Majestey, with the princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, visited Covent Garden theatre, for the first time since his Majesty's recovery, the congratulations were loud and long; the audience encored the national anthem of God save the King a third time, and universally joined in the chorus; her Majesty was much affected and shed tears.

April 23. This being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and royal family, went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral; both Houses of Parliament, the great officers of state, and the whole of the corporation of London, joined the cavalcade, which encreased the grandeur of the spectacle, the whole was closed by a troop of the royal regiment of horse guards. In the cathedral 6000 charity children added to the interest of the scene; the richness of the dresses of the Peers and Peeresses, and the vast number of persons who had tickets of admission, all elegantly attired, gave a splendour and magnificence to the assembly never before witnessed; the service was over at 3 o'clock, and their Majesties returned in the same state to the Queen's palace.

April 24. A general and splendid illu-

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mination took place, in honour of the King's recovery, and visit to St. Paul's.

April 28. A mutiny broke out on board the Bounty, capt. Bligh, which sailed in the autumn of 1787 to the Society islands, for bread fruit trees; she had attained the object of her voyage, and was proceeding to the place of her destination, when the officer of the watch, assisted by part of the crew, dragged the captain on deck, and committed him and eighteen others to the boat, with only 140lbs. of bread and 30lbs. of meat; after undergoing incredible hardships, and traversing nearly 4000 miles in an open crazy boat, they reached Timor, and from thence procured a vessel for Batavia, and from thence embarked for the Cape of Good Hope.

May 4. The Shakespeare gallery in Pall Mall, was opened by Mr. alderman Boydell, for public inspection,.

May 5. The king of France opened the assembly of the States General by a speech from the throne.

Died, Joseph Baretti, esq. a Piedmontese, but resident in London upwards of 30 years, he was a wit and a scholar of no ordinary class, and the friend of Dr. Johnson.

The States General of France, composed of the three orders of nobility, clergy, and tiers etat, (or commons) assembled at Versailles, for the first time since 1614; the commons insisted on voting, not by orders but by poll, the nobility refused their sanction.

May 6. A pitched battle was fought in Mr. Thornton's park, between Humphreys and Mendoza, when the latter was declared the conqueror, after an hour's fighting.

May 7. The club at Bootle's gave a grand entertainment at Ranelagh, in celebration of his Majesty's recovery.

May 8. Mr. Beaufoy introduced a motion to the House of Commons for the repeal of the corporation and test acts, but it was negatived, ayes 102, noes 122.

May 14. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection amounted to 1108*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

May 16. The right hon. Alleyne Fitzherbert appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

May 19. His royal highness prince William Henry created duke of Clarence and St. Andrew's, in Great Britain, and earl of Munster, in Ireland.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to 36 public and private bills.

At Eyemouth, a lobster boat was upset by a considerable swell of the sea, by which accident five young men perished, leaving 17 children wholly unprovided.

Died, at Paris, by suicide, M. Lamoignon, late keeper of the seals.

May 21. Died, Sir John Hawkins, knt, aged 70, author of the 'History of Music,' and a Biography of Dr. Johnson.

May 22. James Robinson, esq. and two other magistrates of the Tower hamlets division, were fined 100*l.* each for discharging Charles Bannister and William Palmer, who had been committed as vagrants, for acting plays without a licence at the Royalty theatre.

May 23. Mr. Wilberforce first brought forward his motion in the House of Commons to abolish the slave trade.

May 25. A dispute happened between his royal highness the duke of York and colonel Lenox, concerning some words spoken at Danbigny's club.

May 26. A duel took place between the duke of York and colonel Lenox, at Wimbledon, when the latter fired and grazed the curl of his Royal Highness, the Duke refused to return the fire, upon which both parties left the ground.

May 27. The three orders of Nobility, Clergy, and Commons of France, met in one assembly.

May 30. Dr. Richard Beadon elected bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Halifax, translated.

June 1. A monument, 107 feet in height, was erected at Kelbearn, in Scotland, to the memory of George Buchanan, the Scotch historian and poet.

June 5. The right hon. William Wyndham Grenville, late Speaker of the House of Commons, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of lord Sydney, resigned.

June 8. Henry Addington, esq. elected Speaker of the House of Commons, vice Grenville, resigned.

June 9. Several ineffectual endeavours were made to effect a junction of the three orders of the States General in France.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, the first time since his recovery, to give his approbation to the choice made by the Commons of Mr. Addington as their Speaker.

The Spanish ambassador gave a splendid fete at Ranelagh to above 2000 persons, in compliment to the Queen on his Majesty's recovery.

June 16. The retail shopkeepers of London, gave a grand entertainment to ten Members of Parliament, to celebrate the repeal of the shop tax; nearly 300 persons sat down to dinner.

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June 17. On the motion of the Abbe Sieyes, the Tiers Etat assumed the name of the National Assembly.

June 18. About ten o'clock at night, a dreadful fire broke out at the King's theatre, in the Haymarket, which, in a few hours, laid that magnificent structure in ruins; Madame Ravelli had nearly perished in the flames; a very small part of the wardrobe, and a few other articles, were the only things saved; the theatre was built by Sir John Vanburgh the architect, about the beginning of this century.

June 19. The theatre royal at Manchester was burnt down.

June 20. The hall of the National Assembly was shut by order of the king of France, in consequence of which, the members adjourned to the Tennis-court, where the president M. Bailly, and the other members, took an oath, not to separate, until they had completed a new constitution for France.

The right hon. J. Fitzgibbon, was sworn in lord chancellor of Ireland.

June 21. The majority of the French clergy, with the archbishop of Vienne at their head, joined the Commons.

A young woman named Dorothy Shuttlewood, was struck dead by lightning, at Sileby, in Leicestershire.

June 22. Dr. Read, of Hale, in Wiltshire, was found, near Winchester, dead, with his throat cut; from a paper picked up near the body, it appeared that he had committed the act himself.

June 23. A royal session was held, at which, the king of France declared the proceedings of the 17th void; and ordered the deputies to disperse. M. Mirabeau, declared that they were there by the supreme authority of the people, and that nothing but force should drive them away.

June 24. The duke of Orleans, and 40 of the nobility, joined the third estate in the National Assembly in France.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at East Retford, the lightning struck, and much damaged the house of Mr. Holmes, an attorney.

June 25. Their Majesties, and the princesses, set off from London on a visit to Weymouth.

June 26. The Dutch ambassador, in consequence of the great scarcity of corn in Holland, requested a supply from Great Britain; a similar application had been made before, by the French ambassador, but refused, on the ground that no corn could be spared.

A court-martial was held, on col. H. Debbieg, on the prosecution of the duke of Richmond, for writing an insulting letter to his grace, as master general of the ordnance, and causing the same to be published; the Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended for six months from pay, and duty as colonel of the Royal Corps of Engineers.

June 27. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Sheffield, the electric fluid killed a man and his horse on the moor near the town; at Liverpool, on the same day, a girl, twelve years old, was killed at the Townside mill.

June 31. John William Rose, esq. was elected Recorder of the city of London, in the room of sergeant Adair, resigned, the salary was ordered to be 600*l.* a year.

July 1. A duel was fought between lieut. colonel Lenox and Theophilus Swift, esq. near Uxbridge, in which Mr. Swift was shot through the body, but not mortally.

July 3. The duke of Orleans was chosen president of the National Assembly, but declined; the archbishop of Vienne was was therefore elected.

Lord Malmsbury resigned his situation as ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces, upon which occasion their High Mightinesses presented him with a gold chain and medal, of the value of 6000 florins.

July 8. The trial of Warren Hastings, esq. postponed till the first Tuesday in the next session of Parliament.

July 11. Died, at Paris, the marquis de Mirabeau, a political writer of some eminence, and one of the promoters of the French revolution.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

Mr. Walter, the publisher of the Times newspaper, was tried for two libellous paragraphs in that paper, reflecting on the character of the dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland, stating them to be "insincere" in their profession of joy at his Majesty's recovery; the jury found him guilty.

M. Neckar, minister of finance, was dismissed by the king of France, which caused great tumults in Paris.

July 12. The French and German guards fired upon each other in the Boulevards, several were killed, the National Assembly again requested the King to withdraw the foreign troops.

July 14. A mob of armed citizens of Paris attacked the Bastille, or state prison, and took it by force, the governor's head, the marquis de Launy, was struck off,

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and carried in triumph through the streets of Paris.

July 15. The rev. Dr. Withers was tried in the King's bench for a libel on the hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert, and found guilty.

July 16. M. La Fayette appointed commander of the National guards at Paris, and M. Bailly, mayor of that city.

July 20. The count d'Artois, and his two sons, the dukes of Angoulcme and Berri, and several of the French nobility, retired from France and went to Coblentz.

July 22. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning happened at Cambridge, and did immense damage to the standing crops; a young man, aged 18, was struck dead by the lightning.

Aug. 4. The French National Assembly passed a decree for the abolition of feudal privileges, and for the abolition of tythes, and other ecclesiastical revenues.

Aug. 8. The right hon. William Pitt, the hon. Edward James Elliott, Richard earl of Mornington, viscount Bayham, and Henry lord Apsley, appointed lords of the Treasury.

Aug. 15. John earl of Chatham, Richard Hopkins, esq. lord Arden, lord Hood, Sir Francis Drake, viscount Belgrave, and the hon. John Thomas Townsend, appointed lords of the admiralty.

Lord Mulgrave and the marquis of Graham appointed paymasters-general of the forces.

Aug. 20. The French National Assembly, published a declaration of rights, as the basis of a new Constitution.

Aug. 24. The Vansittart, East Indiaman, with a great treasure, in dollars, on board, was lost on a coral rock.

Sept. 5. The Carron founderies in Scotland consume 11,000 tons of coals per week, and the consumption of each day, is equal to that of the city of Edinburgh during a whole week; a thousand workmen are daily employed in the manufactory, whose wages amount to 700*l.* per week.

Sept. 9. The National Assembly of France declared themselves permanent.

Sept. 14. Col. Ross set out for York for a wager of 800 guineas, that he reached that city, 197 miles, in 48 hours, on the same horse, which he accomplished, three hours within the time.

Sept. 15. The son of the chancellor of France, shot himself in afield, near Brighton, in a fit of insanity.

Sept. 19. A new military regulation, was adopted, putting the King's troops and the East India company's officers upon an equality, the only distinction is, those who bear his Majesty's commission of corresponding date, take rank of the Company's officers.

Sept. 20 The chapel of Greenwich Hospital, which had undergone a ten years repair, in consequence of the fire that happened in 1779, was opened, and divine service performed in it. The repairs and decorations cost 84,000*l.*

Sept. 22. A great boxing match between Perrins and Johnson, took place at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, which terminated in the defeat of Perrins.

Sept. 26. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Wenlock, in Wiltshire, the houses were perceptibly shaken, and the plates on the shelves rattled.

Sept. 28. Died, by a fall from his horse, Thomas Day, esq., author of Sandford and Merton, and other works of merit.

Sept. 29. Mr. alderman Pickett was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Oct. 3. A drying stove belonging to the powder mill, at Faversham, took fire, and blew up 20 barrels of gunpowder, by which accident, an old man, 65 years of age, was blown up, and rendered a dreadful spectacle.

Oct. 6. An infuriated mob, of both sexes, accompanied by armed men, proceeded from Paris to Versailles, and attacked the royal palace, the King and Queen were in great danger of their lives, and were brought in a sort of triumphal procession to Paris, amidst the grossest insults, and placed under a guard in the Tuilleries.

Oct. 12. A dreadful storm happened at Mounts-bay, Cornwall, a brig foundered off the port, and every soul perished.

Oct. 14. His Majesty, in council, was pleased to prorogue the Parliament, from Thursday the 29th inst. to the 10th day of December next.

Died, at Ealing, Mrs. Lascelles, the once celebrated Ann Catley, and afterwards, the wife of general Lascelles.

Oct. 21. The duke of Orleans arrived in London, having obtained a passport from the National Assembly for that purpose.

Oct. 24. The newly raised regiment of London militia, were paraded in the Artillery ground, they consist of four companies of 144 picked men, including officers; these regiments are to supersede the old Trained Bands of the city.

Oct. 31. The remuneration given to the King's physicians, for their care and skill during his Majesty's late malady;—To Dr. Willis, sen. 1500*l* per annum, for 21 years; to Dr. Willis, jun. 650*l.* per annum, for life; to the other physicians, 30 guineas for each visit to Windsor, and 10 guineas for each visit to Kew.

The storms of wind, on this, and the

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preceding day, occasioned great destruction to the shipping on the coasts of Yarmouth, Suffolk, and Norfolk; between Southwold and Yarmouth, 40 ships were driven on shore; and between Yarmouth, and Crome, 120 dead bodies were cast ashore, and 80 fishing boats, and 70 other boats lost.

Nov. 1. Lettres de Cachet abolished in France.

Nov. 4. At the Revolution Society of London, Dr. Price moved, and it was resolved, that a congratulatory address should be presented by that society through their chairman, lord Stanhope, to the National Assembly of France, on the revolution lately effected in that country; which address was conveyed to the duke de Rochfaucauld, at Paris.

Nov. 5. Distinctions of orders abolished by the National Assembly of France.

Nov. 18. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and three of the Princesses, visited Covent-garden theatre, for the first time since his recovery, the applause was unbounded, and highly gratifying to the feelings of the royal party.

Nov. 19. The bishop of London consecrated a burial ground for the parish of St. James's, Westminster; containing four acres of land, situated in the road leading from Tottenham-court-road to Kentish Town, which land is granted by lord Southampton, to the parish for ever.

The river Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 28 locks; thus was effected the greatest object of internal navigation in this kingdom.

Nov. 21. Dr. Withers was sentenced to pay a fine of 50*l.* and be imprisoned in Newgate one year, and afterwards give security for his good behaviour, for the libel of which he was convicted, on Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Nov. 23. Mr. Walters, for a libel on the dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland, was sentenced by the court of King's bench, to pay a fine of 50*l.* to be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, to stand in the pillory at Charing-cross, at the end of his imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour.

Nov. 26. Died, John Elwes, esq. M.P. a man of great riches, but celebrated for his penurious disposition.

Nov. 27. The National Assembly passed a decree, ejecting the refractory priests from their benefices.

Nov. 30. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 21st January next.

Nov. 31. Died, at Paris, M. Vernet, the celebrated marine painter to his most Christian Majesty.

Dec. 1. The celebrated Dr. Herschell discovered a seventh satellite, moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his body than any of the rest.

Dec. 7. A fire at Houghton-hall, the seat of lord Orford, destroyed the north wing of that splendid edifice, and consumed several valuable paintings, and other property.

Dec. 8. Mr. Perryman, late printer of the Morning Herald, was tried in the court of King's bench, for publishing a paragraph reflecting on the House of Commons, and found guilty.

Dec. 9. Capt. Parsloe obtained a verdict against Mr. Sykes, and 10,000*l.* damages for crim. con.

Dec. 22. Earl Cornwallis, totally abolished the slave trade in the province of Bengal.

This day, was held a trial of the pix of monies coined at the mint, in the Tower of London, in the presence of the earl of Effingham and the lords of the privy council, when, by an able jury of goldsmiths, the coins were found agreeable to the Exchequer standard

Dec. 23. The Guardian, with stores for Botany Bay, after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, struck upon an island of ice, in expectation of her going down, great part of the crew left her, and escaped in the boats; lieut. Riou, the commander, refused to quit the ship, and by the exertions of the crew that remained, succeeded in getting her off, and arrived in safety at Table bay.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To repeal the duty on shops.

To repeal the act for the better securing of the rights of freeholders at county elections.

To continue an act for the encouragement of the arts of designing and printing linen.

To amend the hawkers and pedlars act.

For repealing the duties on spirits, &c. in Scotland.

For the more effectual encouragement of the manufacture of flax and cotton.

To explain the American Intercourse bill.

To regulate the Newfoundland, Greenland, and Southern whale fisheries.

To regulate the trade of pawnbrokers.

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To continue, for a time, the Slave Trade Regulating bill.

For more effectually executing the laws respecting gaols.

To enable the East India company to raise money by further increasing their capital stock.

NETT PROCUCE OF THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, AND INCIDENTS, BETWEEN THE 5TH OF APRIL 1788, AND THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1789.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs - -	3,711,126	3	9
Excise - -	6,068,295	8	2
Stamps - -	1,244,109	11	3
Incidents - -	1,808,675	7	5¾
Total	12,832,206	10	7¾

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1788, TO DECEMBER 15, 1789.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	9,341	Males -	10,611
Females -	8,822	Females -	10,138
In all	18,163	In all	20,749

Increase in the burials this year, 1052.]

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6936
Between two and five	2237
Five and ten	800
Ten and twenty	810
Twenty and thirty	1459
Thirty and forty	1889
Forty and fifty	1893
Fifty and sixty	1686
Sixty and seventy	1455
Seventy and eighty	1093
Eighty and ninety	415
Ninety and one hundred	66
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and five	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1789;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	2,328,570	0	0
Army - -	1,917,062	17	9½
Ordnance - -	459,444	7	9
Miscellaneous services	6,256,309	2	2½
Deficiencies -	331,649	6	1½
Total supplies	11,293,035	13	10½

Amount of the ways and means for raising the supplies granted by the same session of Parliament - -	£. 11,639,831	s. 10	d. 0
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	346,036	6	1½

NEW TAXES.

Newspapers -	28,000	0	0
Advertisements -	9,000	0	0
Cards and dice -	9,000	0	0
Probates of Wills -	18,261	0	0
Legacies to collateral relations - -	5,000	0	0
Carriages and horses	41,739	0	0
	111,000	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 71..74	169..170	161..166
July 77..79	179..185	170..175

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 46s.	22s..23s.	16s.
July 56s.	22s...23s.	16s...17s.

Quartern loaf, 7d. and 8½.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 562.

1790, Jan. 1. The states of Brabant and Flanders entered into an offensive and defensive union, to be distinguished by the title of the United Belgic States.

Jan. 2. The Oxford canal was this day opened.

Jan. 5. A meeting was held for the purpose of raising subscriptions for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, when resolutions were entered into to effect the purpose of the meeting.

Jan. 12. John earl of Chatham, Richard Hopkins, esq. Charles George lord Arden, Samuel lord Hood, Robert viscount Belgrave, the hon. J. J. Townsend, and Alan Gardner, esq. appointed lords of the admiralty.

Jan. 14. His Majesty's fourth son, prince

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Edward, arrived at Nerot's hotel, St. James's, from Geneva.

Jan. 16. The river Severn rose higher than had been known for 20 years at Shrewsbury, and its environs; particularly at the Abbey Foregate, Frankwell, and the cotton mill, there was no passing without a boat.

Jan. 20. Died, at Cherson, in Russia, the celebrated John Howard, the philanthropist.

Jan. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne; as his Majesty was proceeding to the House, a large stone was thrown with great violence into his carriage, which narrowly missed him, the man who threw it was instantly apprehended, and proved to be James Frith, a half pay lieutenant in the 2d battalion of Royals, he was committed to Newgate for trial, but was supposed to be insane.

Jan. 27. A difference having subsisted between his Majesty and prince Edward, for some time, letters of reconciliation passed between them, and his royal highness paid his respects, this evening, to his Majesty at Buckingham house.

Jan. 28. The Jews admitted, by a decree of the National Assembly, to the rights of citizens.

Jan. 30. A dreadful accident happened at Hereford, in taking down the groined archwork of the nave of the cathedral; 16 men, standing on the top, by the moving of a stone, the place whereon they stood sunk, and precipitated them at least 100 feet, five were dreadfully wounded, three killed on the spot, and the remainder, by jumping to a part which continued firm, escaped unhurt.

Feb. 3. The printer of the Times newspaper, Mr. Walter, was brought from Newgate to the court of King's bench, to receive sentence for the following libels;—

For charging their royal highnesses, the prince of Wales and duke of York, with having demeaned themselves so as to incur the displeasure of his Majesty; for this libel he was fined 100*l.* and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Newgate.

For asserting that his royal highness the duke of Clarence, returned from his station without leave of the Admiralty, or the commanding officer, for this libel he was fined 100*l.*

The earl of Chesterfield appointed joint Postmaster-general in the room of the earl of Westmorland, appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Feb. 4. The French king appeared in the National Assembly, and swore to maintain the Constitution, the civic oath was taken by the deputies, and other public authorities.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1790.

Bedfordshire, James Metcalfe, esq.
Berkshire, Alexander Cobham, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Hicks, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Ground, esq.
Cheshire, John Arden, esq.
Cornwall, Richard Hitchins, esq.
Cumberland, William Browne, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Wilson, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Pering, esq.
Dorsetshire, H. W. Fitch, esq.
Essex, Thomas Nottage, esq.
Gloucestershire, J. B. Hale, esq.
Hants, George Dacre, jun. esq.
Herefordshire, J. S. Lechmore, esq.
Hertfordshire, S. R. Gaussen, esq.
Kent, Leo. Bartholomew, esq.
Leicestershire, E. H. Wigley, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Thomas Wichcote, bart.
Monmouthshire, W. Dinwoody, esq.
Norfolk, James Pell, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. F. Willes, esq.
Northumberland, John Lowes, esq
Nottinghamshire, George Chaworth, esq.
Oxfordshire, David Fell, esq.
Rutlandshire, H. O'Brien, esq.
Shropshire, St. John Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Stephenson, esq.
Staffordshire, John Sparrow, esq.
Suffolk, Miles Barne, esq.
Surrey, Samuel Long, esq.
Sussex, Hen. Manning, esq.
Warwickshire, Henry Clay, esq.
Worcestershire, P. Gresley, esq.
Wiltshire, Gifford Warrener, esq.
Yorkshire, Charles Duncombe, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Thomas Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, Samuel Hughes, esq.
Cardiganshire, Matthew Davies, esq.
Caermarthenshire, W. Paxton, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Charles Browne, esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Lewis, esq.
Merionethshire, J. W. Pugh, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Maurice Stephens, esq.
Pembrokeshire, W. Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, Francis Garbett, esq.

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Feb. 5. Died, William Cullen, M.D. and F.R.S. a celebrated physician, aged 80 years, author of several medical works of repute.

Feb. 10. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who had honourably filled the chair of the Royal Academy, gave notice to the council of his resignation as president.

The celebrated Phillidor, played three games of chess, blindfolded, with three different persons at once; he gained the two he played with Dr. Roget, and Mr. Smith, and the third with count Bruhl was a drawn game.

Feb. 13. Monastic establishments abolished in France; 4500 were suppressed, and the clergy pensioned.

Feb. 18. A great fire happened in Pedlar's acre, near Westminster bridge, by which, several houses, back shops, and timber stacks were burnt; fifteen persons were killed by the falling of a stack of chimnies.

Feb. 20. Died, at Vienna, in the 49th year of his age, Joseph II. emperor of Germany.

Feb. 25. The common council of London, after long and animated debates, resolved, by a large majority, to oppose the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts.

Feb. 28. His royal highness prince Edward landed safely at Gibraltar.

March 2. Mr. Fox made his long expected motion for a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, which, after a long and interesting debate, was negatived by a considerable majority, Ayes 105, Noes 294.

The estimates delivered to the House of Commons for the building of Somerset-house were, expended 334,703*l.* to be expended 33,500*l.*

March 5. Died, Dr. Thomas Halifax, lord bishop of St. Asaph, aged 60.

March 6. The right hon. William Wyndham Grenville, William Pitt, and Henry Dundas, lord Mulgrave, lord Frederick Campbell, and the right hon. Dudley Ryder, appointed commissioners for the affairs of India.

March 9. A fire broke out at Mr. Willet's, oilman, in Oxford-street, which having communicated to some gunpowder, the roof of the house was blown away, the adjoining houses were also blown down, and several buildings in Hanway yard; two persons perished in the flames.

March 14. A duel was fought, in Scotland, between Sir George Ramsay, and captain Macrae, when Sir George was mortally wounded, and died shortly afterwards, he had lately married the sister of lord Saltoun.

March 16. Lord Walsingham and the earl of Chesterfield appointed joint postmasters general.

March 21. Died, Anthony Addington, M.D. father of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

April 3. The earl of Buckingham, attended by a large party of persons of distinction, laid the first stone of the new Opera house, in the Haymarket.

The laws relating to game abolished in France.

Lord Henry Spencer appointed minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United provinces.

April 6. The right rev. Lewis Bagot, lord bishop of Norwich, translated to the see of St. Asaph.

April 15. James Bruce, esq. presented his long expected travels to discover the source of the Nile, to the King and Queen.

April 17. The lord chancellor committed the rev. Mr. Stevens to the Fleet prison, for carrying away Miss Jefferies, a ward of the court of Chancery.

The French National Assembly issued assignats.

Died, aged 84, Benjamin Franklin, esq. L.L.D. and F.R.S. one of the great promoters of the independence of the American colonies, and a pleasing and instructive writer upon a variety of subjects; he was honoured by a public mourning both in America and France.

April 20. Mr. Murray, in descending from the church tower at Portsmouth, in a parachute, fell to the ground from a considerable height, by which he was dreadfully bruised.

May 2. Died, the rev. Marten Madan, aged 64, author of "Thelypthora," and other works of great merit.

May 5. A very hot press took place in the river Thames, and at all the outports.

May 6. His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, stating, that two vessels, navigated under the British flag, had been captured by the Spaniards at Nootka Sound, on the North Western coast of America, the cargoes seized, and the crews imprisoned; and that application had been made to the court of Spain for satisfaction, but none had been offered, but a direct claim had been made by Spain, to the exclusive right of sovereignty, navigation, and commerce, in the territories, coasts, and seas in that part of the world; and that a considerable armament were preparing in the ports of Spain; his Majesty deemed it necessary to give orders for preparing to act with vigour and effect,

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to support the honour of his crown, and the interests of his people.

The Commons addressed his Majesty upon this message, assuring him of their readiness to support such measures as might be necessary for maintaining the dignity of the crown, and the interests of his Majesty's dominions.

Died, the rev. C. Godfrey Wolde, D.D. and F.R.S. assistant librarian of the British Museum, and author of a grammar and Lexicon of the Egyptian language, &c.

May 8. A proclamation was issued for encouraging seamen and landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; and that officers on foreign stations should join their respective corps, and recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states.

The rev. John Horne, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Norwich, in the room of Dr. Lewis Bagot, translated to St. Asaph.

May 16. A dreadful fire broke out in Cock-court, Long-lane, which communicated to the stables of the Red Lion-inn, and consumed the same, together with the extensive premises of Mr. Gilding, and six other houses, and part of the stock of a timber merchant; it subsequently appeared, that the premises were set on fire for the purpose of plundering, by Lowe and Jobbins, who were afterwards executed for the crime.

May 20. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the subscriptions amounted 775*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

May 21. Frith, the person who threw a stone into the King's coach, was this day tried for high treason, but it appearing, from the evidence, that he was a confirmed lunatic, he was acquitted.

Great riots happened in Ireland about this time, in consequence of the elections of members to serve in the new Parliament.

Died, at Trinity College, Oxford, the rev. Thomas Wharton, poet laureat, an eminent annotator, biographer, and poet.

May 22. Earl Gower appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France.

The French National Assembly decreed, that the nation alone, had the right of declaring war or making peace.

May 25. The right hon. William Pitt elected high steward of the university of Cambridge.

May 28. The House of Commons ordered their Speaker to reprimand major Scott, for publishing a letter, containing a high breach of the privileges of the House.

May 31. The British ambassador at the Hague (lord Auckland) signified to their High Mightinesses, the probability of the British court requiring the succours stipulated to be given by the definitive treaty between the two countries, and was answered, that they should be granted as soon as required.

June 9. The royal assent was given, by commission, to several public and private bills.

June 10. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and after giving the royal assent to several bills, put an end to the session by a speech from the throne.

June 12. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and for calling a new one, and another proclamation for the election of the 16 Scotch peers.

June 14. Renwick Williams was brought before the sitting magistrates at Bow-street, charged with cutting and wounding several ladies, he was remanded for further examination.

June 15. A messenger arrived this day with the answer of the Spanish court respecting the affair at Nootka Sound, by which, they persisted in claiming the sovereignty of those seas, but were willing to negociate respecting the captured ships.

June 16. The right hon. lord Hood, and the right hon. Charles James Fox, were respectively nominated, by their friends, as candidates to represent the city of Westminster; soon afterwards the celebrated John Horne Tooke, nominated himself as a third candidate. At the close of the poll on 2d July, the numbers were,

For C. J. Fox	-	3516
Lord Hood	-	3217
J. H. Tooke	-	1697

The two former were declared duly elected; Mr. Fox returned thanks, as did captain Hood for his father; Mr. Horne Tooke also addressed the populace in a long and patriotic harangue.

June 20. Earl Gower, ambassador extraordinary from Great Britain to the court of France, had a private audience of his most Christian Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

June 22. In consequence of the great heat of the weather, the thermometer being at 80, several storms of thunder and lightning did considerable damage in various parts of the country, particularly at

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Yeovil, where a man was killed; at Upway, Wincanton, Frome, and Bradford.

His royal highness prince William Henry, duke of Clarence, promoted to the rank of rear admiral of the blue.

June 24. At the close of the poll for members for the city of London, the numbers were,

For alderman Curtis	-	4345
Watson	-	4101
Lewes	-	3747
Sawbridge		3086
Newnham		2670
The Lord Mayor	-	1064

The four first were therefore declared duly elected.

June 28. Hereditary titles of honour abolished by the National Assembly of France, and the wearing of armorial bearings and liveries prohibited.

June 29. John Wilkes, esq. having declined offering himself as a candidate again to represent the county of Middlesex, in consequence of the unfavourable reception he met with from the freeholders at their meeting at Hackney; William Mainwaring and George Byng, esqrs. were elected without opposition.

July 1. Edward Topham, esq. proprietor of the "World" newspaper, was tried before judge Buller and a special jury, for a libel on the late earl Cowper, and found guilty.

July 5. Lord Southampton, accompanied by the overseers of St. Pancras, went in procession, and laid the first stone of a new chapel in that parish.

July 6. Aldermen Macauley and Glynn elected sheriffs of London.

Died, at Aix la Chapelle, in his 78d year, the right hon. George Augustus Elliott, lord Heathfield, K. B. and governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he successfully defended against the combined force of France and Spain.

July 8. Renwick Williams, commonly called the Monster, was tried for cutting the garments of Miss Anne Porter, and was found guilty.

July 14. A grand national confederation took place in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, on occasion of the different orders of the state swearing fidelity to the constitution; it was supposed that 600,000 were present at the fête.

Died, at his head quarters in Moravia, field marshal Laudohn, commander in chief of the Austrian forces.

Upwards of 600 persons dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, to celebrate the French revolution; lord Stanhope was in the chair.

July 17. Died, Adam Smith, L.L.D. and F.R.S., an eminent statistical writer, and author of the "Wealth of Nations."

Henry James Pye, esq. appointed poet laureat, in the room of the rev. Thomas Wharton, deceased.

July 22. John Sylvester, esq. elected common sergeant for the city of London.

The 16 peers for Scotland were this day elected, at Holyrood House, and what was very remarkable, only 13 had a decided majority, and the remaining three candidates had the same number of votes; a scrutiny of the whole votes was the consequence.

July 24. A declaration and counter declaration were respectively signed by the compte de Florida Blanc and the hon. Mr. Fitzherbert, on the part of Spain and Great Britain, by which Spain agreed to give satisfaction for the capture of the vessels at Nootka Sound, which was accepted on the part of Great Britain, but the right of settlement was reserved on both sides.

The rev. Dr. Withers, who was confined in Newgate for a libel on Mr. Fitzherbert, died in that prison of a putrid fever.

July 28. The Forth and Clyde navigation from sea to sea was opened; a track barge sailed from the basin of the canal near Glasgow, to the river Clyde, at Bowling bay, descending 150 feet; in the course of her voyage she passed along the stupendous aqueduct over the Kelvin, exhibiting the remarkable circumstance of a vessel navigating 70 feet over the heads of the passengers below.

The junction of the canals between Birmingham and Coventry has been completed, and boats were preparing to pass twice a week between London and Birmingham.

August 1. A shallop belonging to the ship Ulysses, capt. Campbell, of Glasgow, by a sudden squall shipped a sea in Montego bay, and instantly sunk, the captain and one sailor only were saved.

August 10. The House of Peers met, when the lord Chancellor, by virtue of a writ under the great seal, prorogued the Parliament till Tuesday the 14th of October.

August 17. The fleet under the command of lord Howe, consisting of 31 ships of the line, nine frigates, two brigs, two cutters, two fire ships, and a hospital ship, sailed from Torbay.

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Died, Augustine Carlini, a celebrated statuary, and keeper of the Royal Academy.

August 28. The celebrated pedestrian Forster Powell, set off from the Monument, in London, to walk to York and back in five days and eighteen hours, which he accomplished one hour and fifty minutes within the time.

Sept. 4. M. Neckar sent to the king of France his resignation as minister of finance.

Sept. 12. The powder mills at Dartford, in Kent, blew up, when 25 barrels of gunpowder exploded, and levelled the corning houses, magazine, &c. with the ground; six men were killed by the accident.

Sept. 14. Died, David Ross, esq. patentee of the theatre royal, Edinburgh, and a celebrated actor.

Sept. 17. The noted George Barrington was tried at the Old Bailey, for robbing Henry Hare Townsend, esq. of a gold watch, &c. of which he was found Not Guilty; he pronounced an eloquent valedictory address in court, and bowing, respectfully withdrew.

Sept. 18. Died, in Pall Mall, his royal highness Henry Frederick duke of Cumberland, &c. brother to his Majesty, he married the hon. Ann Horton, a widow lady, by whom he had no issue.

Sept. 20. A duel was fought at Margate between Mr. Stephens, a young gentleman 20 years of age, only surviving son of Mr. Stephens of the admiralty, and Mr. Anderson, an attorney; the parties met near Kingsgate, when Mr. Stephens was shot through the head, and instantly expired.

Sept. 27. On Thursday a court of common council for the city of London was held, when an addition of 400*l.* a year was made to the Recorder's salary, to commence at Michaelmas.

Sept. 28. The remains of the late duke of Cumberland were interred with funeral pomp in Westminster abbey.

Sept. 29. John Boydell, esq. alderman, was chosen lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Oct. 4. Orders were given by the Admiralty for five sail of the line to be got ready for the West Indies, in addition to five sail ordered last week.

Oct. 6. A great fire broke out in Bridge-street, the corner of Fleet-street, which destroyed five large houses; a female servant was burnt to death, and the daughter of one of the tenants jumped out of a first floor window, and was dreadfully bruised.

Oct. 14. A fire broke out at Rotherhithe, which in a few hours consumed 14 houses, besides warehouses, and goods to a large amount.

Oct. 25. Advices of great importance were received from earl Gower, his Majesty's ambassador from France, on which a cabinet council was immediately held.

Oct. 28. A convention was signed between his Britannic Majesty and the king of Spain, which settled the late differences between the two kingdoms.

Oct. 30. The duke of Montrose appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

Two incendiaries, Edward Lowe and William Jobbins, were tried for wilfully setting fire to the house of Mr. Francis Gilding, in Aldersgate-street, and burning it down, for the purpose of plundering the property, they were found guilty, and exhibited an instance of human depravity rarely to be met with; the Judge, in passing sentence, stated, that it was the only crime of that nature to be met with upon the records of villainy in that court; they were executed on the 18th of Nov., on a gallows erected opposite the ruins of Mr. Gilding's house, in Aldersgate-street.

Died, Mr. John Edwin, the celebrated comedian.

Oct. 31. A riot happened at Northampton, among the frame work knitters, which attained so great a height that the military were called in, and under the necessity of firing, by which many were wounded; 40 were seized and sent to prison.

Nov. 5. A fire broke out at the Silver Oar public house, in Chatham, which entirely destroyed that and the adjoining house, the Bull inn, and several other houses were much damaged; two shipwrights, lodging at the public house, were burnt to death, and a third narrowly escaped the flames.

Died, the rev. Michael Lort, D.D., F.R.S. and A.S.S., a gentleman of considerable learning, and a great collector of scarce and valuable books.

Nov. 13. Lieut. general Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. appointed governor of Gibraltar, in the room of lord Heathfield, deceased; and major general Sir Henry Calder, lieut. governor.

Nov. 17. The case of Renwick Williams being reserved for a point of law, as to the nature of the offence committed by him, nine of the judges were of opinion that the finding of the jury was not within the statute under which he was tried; it could therefore be only considered a misdemeanor and not a felony.

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Nov. 20. This day was opened at Blackwall, the new dock, constructed by Mr. Perry, for the reception of East India and merchant shipping.

Nov. 21. A severe storm of thunder and lightning visited London and its neighbourhood; and a storm still more severe desolated the southern parts of Hampshire; at Portsmouth, the lightning struck the Elephant, of 74 guns, lying in the harbour, but fortunately without doing any material damage.

Nov. 24. The court of common council of the city of London, presented a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the reconciliation with Spain, which was most graciously received.

Died, Robert Henry, D. D. author of the "History of Great Britain."

Nov. 26. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament by a speech from the throne, in which he noticed the convention concluded with Spain, and that in conjunction with his allies, he was employing his mediation to bring about a pacification between Austria and the Porte; and of endeavouring to put an end to the dissentions in the Netherlands.

Nov. 27. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage to the city of Salisbury; in different parts of the kingdom, particularly at Portsmouth, a storm, equally awful and destructive, took place.

Dec. 10. A convention was signed by his Majesty's ambassador to the States General, by the plenipotentiaries of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, and of the States General, relative to the affairs of the Austrian Netherlands.

Dec. 13. Renwick Williams was tried for an assault and battery on Miss Porter, and found guilty, he was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

A fire broke out on board the Orion, of 74 guns, in Carlisle bay, Barbadoes, which was happily extinguished, without doing any considerable damage to the vessel, but in the confusion two marines and one seaman were drowned.

Dec. 14. His serene highness the duke of Saxe Gotha, the duke of Leeds, and the earl of Chatham, were elected knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

The principal aisle of the church at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, fell down, just after several persons had left the church, or many lives would have been lost; the tower fell the next day.

Dec. 15. A violent storm from the south west did considerable damage in the metropolis, several stacks of chimnies were thrown down, and houses unroofed.

Dec. 22. The Charlemont packet, bound to Dublin, was dashed to pieces on a rock near Holyhead, the whole of the crew and passengers, except 16 persons, were drowned, among whom were twelve ladies.

The town of Ismael was taken by storm by the Russians, under general Suvaroff; the whole of the garrison, and a great part of the inhabitants, were massacred.

Dec. 23. A more violent storm than the one on the 15th came on from the south west, attended with thunder and lightning, and heavy showers of hail and rain; the copper roofing of the new stone buildings was torn up, and blown over into Chancery-lane, rendering it impassable; 13 trees were torn up in Lincoln's-inn gardens, and several in other places; two persons were killed by the falling of chimnies; the damage done to houses and other buildings was too numerous to particularize. So destructive a storm had not been witnessed for several years; it was equally violent in other places, more particularly at Windsor, Buckingham, Horsham, and Whitehaven; North Wales also felt severely the effects of it.

Principal Acts passed this year.

For the better support of the dignity of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and for disabling him from holding any office or place of profit during pleasure under the crown.

To continue the encouragement and reward to persons discovering the longitude, &c.

For relief of American loyalists, and East Florida sufferers.

For encouraging new settlers in his Majesty's American colonies.

For regulating the slave trade.

To enable the governors of certain places beyond the seas to remit the sentence of transported felons.

To change the punishment of burning of women.

For converting certain annuities by tontine, established by an act of last session, into certain annuities for an absolute term of years.

To explain the 20 Geo. III. concerning county elections.

To amend the act, limiting the number of outside passengers on stage coaches, &c.

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A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 9, 1789, TO DEC. 10, 1790.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9766	Males -	9192
Females -	9214	Females -	8846
	18,980		18,038

Decrease in the burials this year, 2711.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5877
Between two and five	1948
Five and ten	748
Ten and twenty	640
Twenty and thirty	1277
Thirty and forty	1733
Forty and fifty	1785
Fifty and sixty	1548
Sixty and seventy	1233
Seventy and eighty	818
Eighty and ninety	376
Ninety and a hundred	51
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1

	£	s.	d.
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1790.—			
Navy - -	2,433,636	17	11
Army - -	1,809,574	19	5¾
Ordnance -	455,872	14	6
Miscellaneous -	6,000,598	17	5¼
Deficiencies of grants	231,517	12	2¼
Vote of credit -	1,000,000	0	0
Total supplies	11,931,201	1	6½
Ways and Means provided by the same sessions of Parliament - -	12,496,088	11	3½
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	568,887	9	10¼

The gross revenue of the post office this year amounted to £480,074.

NETT PRODUCE OF THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, AND INCIDENTS, BETWEEN THE 5th OF APRIL, 1789, AND 5th OF APRIL, 1790.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	3,777,152	1	7½
Excise	6,707,555	16	9
Stamps	1,259,124	3	10
Incidents	2,001,592	14	0½
Total	13,745,424	16	2¾

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 78..80	183..187	170..175
July 72..75	169..175	155..159

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 52*s.*	24*s.*	16*s.*...17*s.*
July 54*s.*	24*s.*	18*s.*...19*s.*

Quartern loaf 7½*d.* 8*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 585.

1791, Jan. 1. The university of Dublin, in full convocation, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the right hon. Edmund Burke.

Jan. 17. Lord Dungarvon was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing three guineas from Elizabeth Weldon, a lady of easy virtue, his lordship was honourably acquitted.

Jan. 20. Sir Robert Chambers, knt. appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal.

Jan. 22. Advices brought from India, state, that major general Meadows had marched with his army into the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, and that Caroor, Duraporam, and Coimbetore, had been taken by him without resistance.

The king of France communicated to the National Assembly a letter he had received from the emperor of Germany, requiring the revocation of the decree for the abolition of the feudal system, as it related to Lorraine and Alsace.

Jan. 25. Died, George Augustus Selwyn, esq. a celebrated wit, and bon vivant.

Jan. 26. The keeper of the lighthouse

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in the isle of Mayo, in Scotland, and his family were found suffocated, occasioned by the smoke arising from the ashes in the lower apartment of the house, which the high winds had blown up, the man and his wife were found dead in one bed, and three of his children in another, and another died the next day; two men, assistants, and another child were with difficulty recovered.

Feb. 1. A severe storm of wind, from N.N.W. did great damage all along the coast of Kent, particularly at Whitstable, Deal, and Sheerness.

Feb. 2. There happened the highest flood tide in the river Thames, that has ever been remembered; above Westminster-bridge, it overflowed the banks on both sides, in Palace-yard the water was two feet deep, and ran into Westminster-hall; boats came through the passage of Old Palace-yard, and rowed up to Westminster-hall gate; Scotland Yard, and Privy Gardens, were entirely under water, persons were obliged, in several places, to be taken out of their houses on men's backs; considerable damage was done to the gardens and nursery grounds round Lambeth and Chelsea.

Feb. 5. Died, John Beard, aged 75, formerly one of the proprietors and acting manager of Covent-garden theatre, and long one of the most eminent and popular singers of his day.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1791.

Berkshire, T. H. Earl, esq.
Bedfordshire, F. Pym, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Sir R. B. Harvey, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. George Thornhill, esq.
Cheshire, C. W. J. Shakerley, esq.
Cornwall, Sir W. Molesworth, bart.
Cumberland, E. L. Irton, esq.
Devonshire, Waller Palk, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Calcraft, esq.
Derbyshire, J. Broadhurst, esq.
Essex, Donald Cameron, esq.
Gloucestershire, M. H. Breach, esq.
Hants, Charles Poole, esq.
Herefordshire, T. S. Pennoyre, esq.
Hertfordshire, Matthew Roper, esq.
Kent, J. C. Brockman, esq.
Leicestershire, James Frewen, esq.
Lincolnshire, R. M. Robinson, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Harrison, esq.
Northumberland, J. Wood, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir W. Wake, bart.
Norfolk, Sir J. Fenn
Nottinghamshire, De Ligne Gregory, esq.
Oxfordshire, J. P. Auriol, esq.
Rutlandshire, T. Woods, the younger, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Pardoe, esq.
Somersetshire, Abraham Elton, esq.
Staffordshire, Moreton Walhouse, esq.
Suffolk, Sir William Rowley, bart.
Surrey, Henry Byne, esq.
Sussex, John Drew, esq.
Warwickshire, Charles Palmer, esq.
Worcestershire, Henry Wakeman, esq.
Wiltshire, John Awdry, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Armytage, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Herbert Jones, esq.
Brecnockshire, Walter Jeffereys, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Hughes, esq.
Caermarthenshire, G. G. Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, John Jones, esq.
Flintshire, G. Lloyd Wardle, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Richards, esq.
Merionethshire, Griffiths Roberts, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Moxon, esq.
Pembrokeshire, W. W. Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Jones, esq.

Feb. 21. The printer of "The Argus," newspaper, capt. Perry, was found guilty in the court of King's bench, of publishing a libel on the administration of the country, charging them with withholding from the public the intelligence of the declaration and counter declaration respecting the late dispute with Spain, for the purpose of stock-jobbing.

March 1. At an annual masquerade given at the new rooms in Rutland-square, Dublin, the police attended with musquets and bayonets fixed, a considerable multitude assembled, and attacked the police, who began to exert their authority, and a general battle ensued, which ended in the defeat of the police, among whom several were killed, and the greater part severely wounded.

The right hon. Dudley Ryder, and T. Steele, esqrs. appointed paymasters general of the forces.

March 2. Died, in his 88th year, the rev. John Wesley, a celebrated preacher, and founder of the sect of Wesleyan Methodists.

A great fire broke out at the Albion Mills, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars-bridge, which, in a few hours destroyed the

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whole of that extensive building, and several adjoining houses, 10,000 sacks of corn and flour, became a prey to the flames, and the whole loss was estimated at 150,000*l*.

March 4. A bill was brought into the House of Commons for the regulation of the government of Canada; in the debate, the first symptoms of a breach of the friendship which had so long subsisted between Mr. Burke and Mr. Fox, became apparent, the former condemning and the latter applauding the principles of the French revolution.

March 7. Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the Times newspaper, who was in prison for libels on the dukes of York and Clarence, was liberated from his confinement, having, at the request of the Prince of Wales, received his Majesty's pardon.

March 8. The Nabob of Arcot filed a bill in the court of Chancery, against the East India company, for an account of his revenues for ten years last, during which time, the company had possession of his territories in the Carnatic, and have since, under pretence of a debt due to them, seized his dominions.

March 12. The tin from the mines of Cornwall, exported by the East India company to China, within the last thirteen months, amounted to 2000 tons, valued at 120,000*l*.

March 17. The proprietors of Bank stock declared a dividend of 7*l*. per cent. per annum.

At the anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, the collection, after dinner, amounted to the unprecedented sum of 1800*l*.

March 18. At a meeting of the West India planters and merchants, it was agreed to present a memorial to lord Grenville, requesting that a sufficient military force might immediately be sent to the West India islands, in order to keep the negroes in subjection.

March 21. The fortress of Bangalore, in the East Indies, was taken by storm, by lord Cornwallis, with a very inconsiderable loss, in the presence of Tippoo Saib, and his army.

March 22. A genteel dressed man, assuming the name of lord Massey, defrauded, by a false cheque, Messrs. Willerton, and Green, jewellers, of a diamond necklace, and other costly articles of the value of 700*l*.

March 25. A proclamation was issued, offering a bounty to seamen and landmen to enter on board his Majesty's ships and vessels of war; and copies thereof were sent to the seaports to be made as public as possible.

March 28. The chancellor of the exchequer delivered to the House of Commons a message from his Majesty, stating, that his endeavours, in conjunction with his allies, to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte, had been unsuccessful; he had judged it requisite, in order to give weight to his representations, to make a further augmentation of his naval force.

March 30. By an account of the expenses already incurred on the settlement in Botany Bay, it appears that the grand total, to Feb. 1791, amounted to 256,676*l*. including the outfit.

April 2. Died, at Paris, M. de Mirabeau, member of the French National Assembly, one of the most celebrated patriots and orators of the revolution.

April 5. The forts of Durwar, in the East Indies, surrendered to the joint forces of the English and Mahrattas.

April 10. A fire broke out at Burbage, in Wilts, which consumed a farm house, and nine tenements, belonging to very poor people.

April 18. The king of France and his family, going to St. Cloud, were stopped by the mob, and compelled to return to the Tuilleries, under pretence of their meditating an escape.

April 19. Died, the rev. Richard Price, D.D. and F.R.S. celebrated for his great abilities in arithmetical science, and for his attachment to civil liberty.

April 23. M. Montmorin, the French minister for foreign affairs, notified to the different courts of Europe, the king of France's acceptance of the constitution, and his determination to maintain it.

April 30. A fire broke out at a house in Blakely-street, Manchester, which burnt it down, and did great damage to several adjoining houses; five persons were burnt to death, the fire breaking out in the dead of the night.

May 1. His royal highness the duke of York set out for Berlin.

May 2. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their adjournment.

The University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on William Wilberforce, esq. for his exertions to get the slave trade abolished.

May 3. A revolution happened in Poland, brought about by the king Stanislaus, and the Diet, by which the Constitution was changed to an hereditary monarchy, a legislative assembly of senators, and com-

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mons, equality of rights, and toleration of all religions.

The king of Poland and the Diet, took an oath to maintain the new constitution adopted in that country.

May 4. The effigy of the Pope was burnt at Paris by the populace.

Among the many lamentable effects of the French revolution, may be reckoned the revolt of the French colonies; the troops sent over to repress them, joined the malcontents; colonel Mauduit was beheaded by his own troops.

May 6. In the course of a warm debate on the subject of the French Revolution, in the House of Commons, Mr. Burke left the Opposition side of the House, and went to the Ministerial Benches, declaring his final secession from the Whig party and his friendship with Mr. Fox at an end.

May 12. At a court of proprietors of Bank stock, the chairman reported, that the chancellor of the exchequer had agreed to accept the proposal made by the bank of a loan of 500,000*l.* without interest, till the amount of the unclaimed dividends in their hands should be less than 600,000*l.*

Died, in Dublin, Francis Grose, esq. F.S.A. author of the Antiquities of England and Wales, and other esteemed works.

A bill was brought in the House of Commons, and afterwards passed, for establishing a colony in Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, as an experiment to cultivate sugar, and other tropical products by free negroes.

May 14. Advices received from the East Indies, dated Jan. 9th, state, that general Abercrombie had forced a detachment of Tippoo's troops to surrender prisoners; and that he had taken the forts of Cannamore, Billapatam, and Nurcarrow, with 34 stand of colours, 68 pieces of cannon, and 5000 stand of arms.

May 15. Lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sultan, and drove him and his whole army under the walls of Seringapatam.

May 23. The trial of Warren Hastings, esq. recommenced in the House of Lords.

May 26. After a litigation of eight years, the claimants on the goods seized by lord Rodney and general Vaughan, at St. Eustatius, in 1782, were paid the full amount of their several claims, by a decision of the lords of the privy council.

May 27. Died, the right rev. Thomas Thurlow, D.D. bishop of Durham.

May 30. The managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings closed their case against him, and he was allowed till the 2d of June to consider his defence.

A desperate attempt was made by the prisoners in the King's Bench prison, to escape; the outer gate would soon have been forced, but for the arrival of two troops of horse, who succeeded in quelling the riot without bloodshed.

June 1. The punishment by torture abolished in France.

June 2. Warren Hastings, in the House of Peers, gave a brief, but clear answer to the charges against him, and the Lords adjourned.

June 4. A dreadful fire broke out at Sardus's axletree manufactory, in Chambers-street, near Rosemary-lane, which entirely destroyed that and a timber-yard adjoining, and thirteen other houses; the damage was estimated at 13,000*l.*

June 8. The right hon. Henry Dundas, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the duke of Leeds, resigned.

June 10. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament, with a gracious speech from the throne.

The right rev. Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Salisbury, translated to the see of Durham.

June 15. A remarkable change in the weather, took place within a few days, the thermometer stood at 75°, and on the Monday it fell 25 degrees; the hills of Kent and Surrey presented a remarkable spectacle at this season of the year, their summits being covered with hoar frost, and whitened with snow, and ice of the thickness of a shilling, was found in many places.

June 17. Died, in her 84th year, the right hon. Selina countess dowager of Huntingdon, celebrated for her attachment to the dissenters; a large proportion of her fortune being applied for the support and maintenance of 64 chapels, which she had established throughout Great Britain.

June 20. The King and Queen of France and their family made their escape from the Tuilleries, at Paris, and took the route to Flanders.

June 20. The king and queen of France were stopped at Varennes, by Drouet, the postmaster of that town, and brought back to Paris, under an escort of the National guard.

Died, Mrs. C. Macauley, Graham, author of a "History of England," &c.

July 5. A fire broke out at a public house at Newton Abbot, in Devonshire, which destroyed 17 dwelling-houses.

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A powder mill, belonging to Mr. Bridges, near Ewell, blew up, by which accident four men lost their lives.

July 11. Mr. Perry, the proprietor of the "Argus," was sentenced to six months imprisonment, for a libel on John Walter and his son, charging them with having made the Times newspaper a vehicle of fraud and oppression; he was the next day sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* and six months further imprisonment for a libel on lady Fitzgibbon, charging her with the crime of crim. con.

July 12. Dr. John Douglas, bishop of Carlisle, translated to the see of Salisbury.

July 14. The anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, by 900 persons, G. Rous, esq. in the chair.

At Birmingham a similar meeting was held, by about 90 gentlemen; in the afternoon, a considerable number of persons surrounded the hotel, hissing the persons assembled and they shortly afterwards demolished all the windows, they then proceeded to the new meeting-house, Dr. Priestly's, and set it on fire, burning every thing that was combustible; the old meeting house was nearly pulled down, and the pulpit and pews burned; Dr. Priestly's house, at Farn Hill, was next attacked, and destroyed, with his valuable library, and philosophical apparatus; the riot continued several days, and was not quelled till the arrival of three troops of light dragoons; during the unrestrained fury of the mob, the following gentlemen's houses were destroyed,—Mr. John Ryland's, at Easy Hill; Bordesley Hall, the seat of John Taylor, esq.; Mr. Hutton's, at Washwood-heath; Mr. W. Russell's, at Shovel Green; Moreley Hall; Mr. Harwood's, and Mr. Hobson's houses; the dissenting meeting-house at Kingswood, and the house of the minister; and several other houses, inhabited by, or the property of the dissenters.

July 25. Four of the Birmingham rioters received sentence of death, at the Warwick assizes.

July 27. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of the publishers of a seditious paper, circulated on the 11th instant, in the town of Birmingham.

July 28. On Saturday, came on in the court of Chancery, the hearing of the case of the Nabob of Arcot, against the East India company, when the Company's plea, that, in the quality of sovereigns, they were not amenable to the court, was set aside.

July 29. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 100*l.* for the discovery of any person concerned in the riot at Birmingham.

Aug. 4. A treaty of peace was concluded between the emperor of Germany and the Ottoman Porte, by which, the boundaries of both empires were fixed.

Aug. 7. The act for limiting the number of negroes to be conveyed in slave ships, in proportion to their tonnage, has been productive of every good consequence, agreeable to the wishes of the benevolent framers; the last ship, from Liverpool, lost but one slave out of 515, in her passage from the coast of Africa to the West Indies.

Aug. 12. The inhabitants of Birmingham, at a public meeting, voted an address of thanks to his Majesty, for his paternal care manifested in the late riots; a piece of plate to the justices; and thanks to the earls of Aylesford and Plymouth, and others who exerted themselves to suppress the riots.

Aug. 17. As his Majesty was passing, in his carriage, through the park, a gentleman, standing close to the rails of the Green Park, pulled a paper from his pocket, which he stuck upon the rail, addressed to the King, and then threw off his hat and discharged a pistol in his own bosom, and instantly fell, and expired; the unfortunate suicide, was James Sutherland, esq., who had been suspended as judge advocate of Minorca, in 1780, and from some untoward circumstances, was reduced to great poverty, which had the effect of deranging his mind.

Aug. 20. The rev. Edward Venables Vernon, L.L.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Carlisle.

Aug. 22. Died, at Gottingen, the celebrated professor Michaelis.

Aug. 24. The emperor Leopold, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Saxony, met at the castle of Pilnitz, at which place, it is said, the famous treaty, called the "Treaty of Pilnitz," was signed.

Sept. 3. Their Majesties, and the royal family, set out for Weymouth.

The French National Assembly adopted a new constitution, and presented it to the King for his acceptance; and he accepted it accordingly; on the 14th, in celebration of the event, a grand fête took place at the Champs Elysée.

Sept. 8. Two of the persons concerned in the riots at Birmingham, viz. Field and Green, were executed, pursuant to their sentence.

Sept. 10. A great insurrection happened

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at St. Domingo, in consequence of the decree of the National Assembly of France; the revolt became general, and nearly 40,000 negroes and free people had taken arms.

Sept. 11. Their Majesties and the princesses, arrived at the Queen's lodge, at Windsor, from Weymouth.

Sept. 14. Avignon, a territory belonging to the Pope, was, by a decree of the National Assembly, united to France.

A dreadful fire broke out near Cherry Garden stairs, Rotherhithe, which burnt with great violence for several hours, and totally destroyed above fifty houses; the Ranger, capt. Swan, and a small brig, were also burnt.

Sept. 22. Lord Petre, though a Roman Catholic, presented a very handsome set of communion plate to the parish church of St. Peter's, at Thetford, in Norfolk; a donation both liberal and generous.

Sept. 28. His Majesty, in council, declared his consent to a contract of matrimony between his royal highness the duke of York, and the princess Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Catherine of Prussia, eldest daughter of the king of Prussia.

Sept. 29. John Hopkins, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. The French National Assembly declared their sittings terminated, after a session of two years and four months.

Oct. 1. His royal highness the duke of York, was married at Berlin, to the princess Frederique of Prussia.

The new French legislative assembly met.

Oct. 12. The river Clyde, at Glasgow, in consequenee of the heavy fall of rain, overflowed its banks, and laid the lower part of the city several feet under water; in consequence of which, great quantities of corn were swept away, and other considerable damage done to the houses and furniture.

Oct. 20. A storm of wind, rain, and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, happened at Falmouth, which did great damage to the shipping; one brig, the Fanny, of Exeter, was wrecked off the Lizard, and every soul on board perished.

Oct. 22. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Tonbridge Wells; Speldhurst church was set on fire by the lightning, and burnt to ashes, the bells were melted by the electric fluid; the same storm did considerable damage at Rainham, in Kent, and at Ipswich in Suffolk.

Nov. 1. Morton Eden, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

Nov. 2. A fire broke out in Half Moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street, occasioned by some fireworks exploding, which were preparing for the 5th of Nov.; Mrs. Clitherow, her three daughters, and a journeyman, perished in the flames.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, presented to his Majesty a congratulatory address on the marriage of the duke of York with the princess of Prussia.

Nov. 17. The king of France refused to sanction an arbitrary decree against the emigrants, and a severe decree against the non-conjuring clergy, made by the National Convention.

Nov. 19. Sir Richard Strachan, after a well fought action, took the Resolu, French frigate of 32 guns, in the Mallée roads; the Resolu arrived in the roads, with two merchantmen, when a signal was made by commodore Cornwallis for the Phœnix and Perseverance to board them; they got under weigh, and chased to the northward as far as Mangalore, when the Phœnix and Perseverance came up to them, and an engagement ensued, which ended in the capture of the French vessel, the captain of which refused to have any further concern with her, as he had struck to the Phœnix; the Perseverance was ordered to take her to a French port, and the merchantmen were suffered to proceed on their voyage, having no contraband goods on board.

Nov. 20. M. Petion was elected mayor of Paris, in the room of M. Bailli.

Nov. 21. The duke and duchess of York landed at Dover, and arrived at York House the following day.

Nov. 24. The ceremony of the marriage between the duke of York and the princess of Prussia, was performed by the archbishop of Canterbury, according to the rites of the church of England.

Nov. 26. Died, Thomas Ryder, the celebrated comedian.

Nov. 27. William Joliffe, esq. M.P. for Petersfield, was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned six months in the King's bench, for publishing a libel pending a prosecution against him, reflecting upon the conduct of Mr. Fanshaw, the prosecutor; Mr. Joliffe addressed the court, apprizing their Lordships, that he was a Member of Parliament, and should complain to the House of his imprisonment; lord Kenyon replied, "Let him be committed in execution of his sentence."

Mr. Perry, printer of the Argus, was,

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at the same time, sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* for a libel on his Majesty's ministers, and to be imprisoned till it be paid.

Dec. 1. The Pope sent to all the courts of Europe a long memoire, detailing the unjust proceedings and atrocious conduct of the French, in usurping Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin.

Dec. 2. Died, Henry Flood, esq. a distinguished member of the Irish House of Commons, both as an orator and a statesman.

Dec. 3. The late unfortunate Mr. Sutherland's family were liberally provided for by the crown; the widow and two daughters have received 500*l.* and a pension of 100*l.* a year each, and the son a gratuity of 1000*l.*

Dec. 5. Died, Mozart, the celebrated German musical composer.

Dec. 11. John Frith, the maniac, was liberated from Newgate, on bail being given for taking proper care of him.

Dec. 12. Three young men, skaiting on the canal in St. James's park, the ice gave way and they were unfortunately drowned; and another was with difficulty restored.

Dec. 13. A dreadful fire broke out in the sugar house of Mr. Engel, in Wellclose-square, which totally consumed it, and three adjoining houses; 500 tons of sugar were destroyed, and the damage was estimated at 80,000*l.*

Dec. 14. The theatre royal Drury-lane, was pulled down, in order to be rebuilt; the company performed, in the mean time, at the Opera house, at which place the performances commenced 22d of Sept.

Dec. 19. The Lord Mayor, in his state coach, accompanied by the city officers, and 200 common councilmen presented congratulatory addresses to the duke and duchess of York on their marriage.

Dec. 21. The buckle makers of Birmingham, Walsal, and Wolverhampton, sent a deputation to the prince of Wales with a petition, setting forth the distressed situation of thousands of manufacturers, in consequence of the prevailing fashion of wearing shoe-strings instead of buckles, his Royal Highness received them in the most gracious manner, and promised to exert his influence in their behalf.

A fire broke out at the magnificent residence of the duke of Richmond, in Privy Gardens, which burnt a considerable time, but the roof falling in, the flames were stopped, and a supply of water succeeded in saving the edifice with only partial damage.

Dec. 24. Daniel Hailes, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark, and William Gardiner minister plenipotentiary at Vienna.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For imposing new duties on receipts, bills of exchange, &c.

For granting a compensation to the officers of the wine licence office for the loss of their offices.

To prohibit the importation of silk crapes and tiffanies of Italy.

To indemnify all persons concerned in carrying into execution an order of council respecting the importation of salt petre, &c.

To amend an act of 28 Geo. III. for regulating the trade between the British colonies and the United States of America.

For establishing a court of civil judicature in Newfoundland.

To render persons guilty of petty larcenies competent witnesses.

For regulating the importation and exportation of corn.

To relieve Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities.

To amend the act for regulating the shipping of slaves.

To protect the oyster fisheries.

For the better regulation of gaols.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1790, TO DEC. 13, 1791.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	9394	Males.....	9577
Females.....	9102	Females....	9183
	18,496		18,760

Increase in the burials this year 722.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	6556
Between two and five - -	1878
Five and ten - - -	689
Ten and twenty - -	636
Twenty and thirty - -	1332
Thirty and forty - -	1641
Forty and fifty - -	1766
Fifty and sixty - -	1654
Sixty and seventy - -	1365
Seventy and eighty - -	2040

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Eighty and ninety	351
Ninety and a hundred	50
A hundred and four	2

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPT.

	£.	£.
From permanent taxes	13,479,286	
Land and malt taxes, calculated on the average of three years	2,556,000	
		16,030,286

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and charges of the national debt	9,317,972	
Exchequer bills	260,000	
Civil list	898,000	
Charges on consolidated fund	105,385	
Navy	2,000,000	
Army	1,748,842	
Ordnance	375,000	
Militia	95,311	
Miscellaneous services	128,416	
Appropriated duties	40,252	
Annual million	1,000,000	
		15,969,178
Balance		61,108

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1791;—	£	s.	d.
Navy	4,008,405	13	4
Army	1,976,237	15	1¾
Ordnance	594,678	18	10
Militia	95,311	0	0
Miscellaneous services	7,191,294	16	4¾
Deficiencies	207,728	3	1
Total supplies	14,073,656	6	9½

Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies granted for the year 1791	£	s.	d.
	14,881,634	19	0½
Surplus of Ways and Means	816,978	12	3

	£.	s.	d.
The annual revenue of the East India Company was estimated at	7,043,783	0	0
Their annual expenditure at	5,410,370	0	0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con	Bank.	India
Jan.	79..83	186..190	168..175
July	80..83	185..190	165..172

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	44s..45s.	22s.	20s.
July	44s.	24s.	20s.

Quartern loaf 7¼d. and 7d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 583.

1792, Jan. 4. Their Majesties, the duke and duchess of York, the duke of Clarence, and six of the princesses paid a visit to the theatre in the Haymarket; the crowd was so great to obtain admittance, that several serious accidents occurred; Mr. Smith, a gentleman belonging to the East India house, fell down and was trampled to death.

Jan. 7. The West India merchants voted a present of 500*l.* to capt. Bligh for his services rendered while on the West India station.

The hon. Henry Wellesley appointed secretary of legation, at the court of Stockholm.

Jan. 9. The emperor of Germany demanded from France a compensation for the nobles of Lorraine, in consequence of the abolition of feuds.

Peace was concluded between Russia and Turkey.

Jan. 14. A fire broke out at the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, which burnt ten hours, by which time the roof and part of the walls fell in, and somewhat subdued the flames; no part of the furniture was saved.

Jan. 17. Died, George Horne, D.D. lord bishop of Norwich.

Jan. 18. An attempt was made to rob the prince of Wales, in the drawing rooms at St. James's; a gang of fellows had obtained admittance in dress clothes, and contrived to hustle the Prince, who, placing

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his hand on his sword, discovered that the guard, or box, which contained the principal diamonds was forcibly broken off, and was hanging by so slight a hold, that the gentlest force would have removed it; the fellows escaped detection.

Jan. 19. The French Legislative Assembly decreed, that Monsieur the King's brother, had forfeited all claim to the Regency.

Jan. 21. The National Assembly of France, made a resolution not to enter into any war except for self-defence.

Jan. 31. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament, with a gracious speech from the throne.

Feb. 5. Died, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt. late chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, in his 83d year.

Mr. Layton, of the borough, entertained 200 of his friends in a new tub, made by him for Mr. Meux, the brewer, it will contain 10,000 barrels; on a side table, in the tub, was a china bowl, on a mahogany stand, which contained 27 gallons and a-half of punch.

Feb. 16. The cotton mills of Messrs. Heathfield, and Co. of Sheffield, were discovered to be on fire, which raged with great fury, till the whole building was burnt down; the damage was estimated at 30,000*l*.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1792.

Berkshire, John Blagrave, esq.
Bedfordshire, Sir B. Riddell, bart.
Buckinghamshire, William Pigott, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Hasell, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Cholmondeley, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. R. G. Townley, esq.
Cornwall, Davies Giddy, esq.
Devonshire, Edward Colsford, esq.
Dorsetshire, M. Davis, esq.
Derbyshire, Hugh Bateman, esq.
Essex, Z. Button, esq.
Gloucester, John Embury, esq.
Hants, Thomas Robins, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Bouchier, esq.
Herefordshire, Richard Chambers, esq.
Kent, H. Streatfield, esq.
Leicestershire, R. S. Jaques, esq.
Lincolnshire, C. Neville, esq.
Monmouthshire, David Tanner, esq.
Northumberland, R. W. Grey, esq.
Northamptonshire, Samuel Rudge, esq.
Norfolk, A. Hammond, esq.
Nottinghamshire, E. T. Gould, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Willets, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. Tiptoft, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Compson, esq.
Somersetshire, T. S. Joliffe, esq.
Staffordshire, S. Debank, esq.
Suffolk, A. Adair, esq.
Surrey, William Woodroffe, esq.
Sussex, Edmund Woods, esq.
Warwickshire, Joseph Oughton, esq.
Worcestershire, F. Packhurst, esq.
Wiltshire, Matthew Humphreys, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir T. Frankland, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Price, esq.
Brecknockshire, W. M. James, esq.
Cardiganshire, W. Lewis, esq.
Caermarthenshire, George Morgan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Edward, Floyd, esq.
Denbighshire, T. Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Edward Morgan, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Lewellyn, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward Corbett, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Robert Clifton, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. Matthias, esq.
Radnorshire, John Lewis, esq.

Feb. 18. A fire broke out at a house on the Market-hill, Northampton, which entirely destroyed the house, and all the furniture, and eight persons were burnt to death; the fire happening in the middle of the night, one person, only, escaped.

Feb. 21. Died, J. Schnebbelie, draughtsman to the society of Antiquaries.

Feb. 22. Preliminary articles of peace, between Tippoo Sultan, the English, and their Indian allies, was signed, by which one half of Tippoo's dominions were ceded to the allies; three Crores and 30 lacks of Rupees to be paid; and two of his sons to be delivered as hostages, for the due fulfilment of the treaty.

Feb. 23. Died, Sir Joshua Reynolds, knt. F.R.S. and L.L.D. one of the most illustrious artists in the British school of painting, both in theory and practice.

On Thursday last, a gang of twelve men, armed with knives and bludgeons, assembled on Saffron-hill, and from mere wantonness, cut and stabbed several persons who were passing; one Jordan Hosty, was killed by them; two of the gang were apprehended and committed to gaol.

Feb. 27. The sons of Tippoo arrived at lord Cornwallis's camp, as hostages for the due performance of the treaty lately concluded.

Feb. 28. The House of Commons, in Dublin, took fire whilst the House was

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sitting, it was soon cleared of its members, and, in a short time, that splendid edifice was a heap of ruins; the architect was Sir E. Pierce, it was built in 1731, and cost 40,000*l.*; the accident was occasioned by the plumbers having a fire in the roof to heat their irons.

March 1. Thomas Lawrence, esq. was appointed portrait painter to his Majesty, in the room of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Died, suddenly, at Vienna, Leopold II. emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia, &c. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II., who adopted the measures and politics of his father, with respect to France.

March 2. At Kettering, in Northamptonshire, an earthquake was felt, which continued 30 seconds; it was preceded by a violent crash, or concussion in the air; it was also sensibly felt at Leicester, Bedford, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln.

Delessart, the French minister for foreign affairs, was arrested, and sent prisoner to Orleans. He was succeeded by M. Dumourier.

The rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, promoted to the bishoprick of Norwich.

March 3. Sir Joshua Reynolds was interred in St. Paul's cathedral, with great funeral pomp.

Died, Robert Adam, esq. F.R.S. an architect of established celebrity.

March 6. A piece of ground, nearly an acre in extent, in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, sunk down, without any apparent cause, leaving a circular chasm.

March 8. Dr. Willis was engaged by the Portuguese minister, to go to Lisbon, to attend the queen of Portugal, who was afflicted with lunacy; he was to have 10,000*l.* and 1000*l.* a month during his stay.

March 11. The king of France demanded of the emperor of Austria a renunciation of all coalition and armament against France, otherwise his conduct would be regarded in a hostile view.

March 19. The definitive treaty of peace between Tippoo Sultan, the English, and their allies, was signed.

March 20. The French declared war against the emperor of Germany.

March 21. Died, Jonathan Tyers, proprietor of Vauxhall, whose father projected that place of public amusement, originally called Spring Gardens Vauxhall.

March 23. A resignation took place in the French ministry; M. Roland appointed minister of the Interior; M. Claviere of finance, and M. Servan of war.

March 24. At a full meeting of the royal academicians, his Majesty's confirmation of the election of Benjamin West, esq. as president of the royal academy, was read, and Mr. West accordingly took the chair.

March 29. Died, the king of Sweden, Gustavus III. he was shot by an assassin, of the name of Ankerstroem, when at a masquerade, at the Opera house, at Stockholm, in the 45th year of his age; he was succeeded by his son Gustavus IV. who was fourteen years old; the regency was vested in the duke of Sudermania.

March 30. A melancholy accident happened near Rickmansworth, Herts; as Mr. Dundas, a gentleman of that neighbourhood, was driving a chaise cart, it came in contact with a waggon and upset; his wife falling under the wheel of the waggon was crushed to death; Mr. D. had both his legs broken, and his sister was much bruised.

April 5. Came on at Warwick, Dr. Priestly's action against the county, to recover a compensation for the loss sustained by him, in the destruction of his furniture, apparel, books, and philosophical apparatus, manuscripts, &c. by the riot at Birmingham; when the jury awarded him 2,502*l.* 18*s.* being 1,619*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* less than his claim.

April 12. A great inundation happened at Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning, a water spout fell upon that part of the Lickey which is nearest the town, and swept away every thing before it, destroying the contents of barns, malthouses, &c.; so strong was the current, that a waggon, loaded with skins, floated through the town; considerable damage was done to the shops, the water running in at the windows and covering the counters, &c.; the same storm did great damage at Gravesend, and Chatham; the torrents of rain overflowed the high roads in many places and rendered them, for some time, impassable.

The house of Mr. S. Collier, at Harescombe, near Gloucester, was burnt to the ground, and his son, a child six years old, perished in the flames.

April 18. Died, the right rev. Christopher Wilson, lord bishop of Bristol.

April 21. Ankerstroem, the regicide, was beheaded at Stockholm, having previously had his right hand chopped off by the executioner.

April 26. The House of Commons, after a very animated debate, agreed by a majority of 68, to the gradual abolition of the

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slave trade; the time for its total abolition was, by compromise, fixed for 1st January, 1796; it was afterwards thrown out in the House of Lords.

A great fire broke out at a house of ill fame, in Virginia-street, Wapping, which consumed eleven houses; five persons were said to have perished in the flames.

April 28. Major general O'Hara appointed lieutenant governor of Gibralter.

The French entered the Austrian Netherland in three bodies; one of these, under general Biron, advanced towards Mons; a second, under general T. Dillon, marched to Tournay; and the third under M. Carl, advanced towards Furnes.

April 30. An engagement took place near Mons, between the Austrians and the French under Biron, in which the latter were worsted. About the same time the corps under general Dillon was defeated, and driven back to Lisle; during their flight, his troops, under apprehension of treachery, inhumanly murdered their general.

Mr. Fox's bill for ascertaining the rights of juries, passed into a law; by this bill, juries obtained the power of judging of the intention, as well as fact, in deciding upon libels.

About this time "The Society of the Friends of the People," associated for the avowed purpose of obtaining a reform in the representation of the people, was first instituted in London, at the head of which appeared Messrs. Grey, Whitbread, Erskine, Sheridan, and several other members of Parliament.

Mr. Fox obtained a verdict in the court of King's Bench, against John Horne Tooke, for 195*l.* being the amount of the damages sustained by him, in defending himself against the petition of Mr. Tooke, complaining of an undue election and return for Westminster, which petition a committee of the House of Commons pronounced frivolous and vexatious.

May 1. A great fire broke out in Evangelist-court, near Ludgate-hill, which communicated to Cock-court, and finally to Mr. Kay's house, the upholsterer, fronting Ludgate-hill, which was burnt down before it could be extinguished; nearly 30 houses fell a prey to the flames; a fireman was killed by the handle of one of the engines falling upon his neck.

May 2. Mons. Chauvelin, minister plenipotentiary from the court of France, had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials; he formally applied to the British government for their mediation to avert the progress of the confederacy against France.

May 5. The rev. Dr. Spencer Madan, promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol.

May 8. General La Fayette marched with an army of 50,000 men to besiege Namur.

May 10. An attempt was made by some incendiary to set fire to the House of Commons, but was discovered by the diligence of the watchman; the incendiary was never discovered.

A fire broke out in Steven-street, Tottenham-court-road, in the night, and before the inmates could be alarmed, the stairs, and lower part of the house, were in flames, in consequence of which, two infant children were burnt to death, and their mother and another child, dreadfully burnt.

May 12. A riot happened in Nottingham, in consequence of the high price of butcher's meat, which was luckily quelled, without much difficulty, with the aid of the 6th regiment of dragoons.

Lord Robert Fitzgerald appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

May 15. A dreadful fire happened at Barton Stracy, near Winchester, which destroyed 27 houses, 13 barns, 10 stables, several granaries, a great quantity of corn, several pigs, and the greater part of the household furniture of a great number of poor people; farmer Friend, aged 60, perished in the flames.

Lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sultan near Seringapatam, but on account of the setting in of the monsoons, he was obliged to return to Bangalore.

May 18. Russia declared war against Poland; the empress Catherine of Russia, having declared herself inimical to the new constitution of Poland, marched a formidable army into that country, which advanced, almost without resistance, to the gates of Warsaw. The king of Prussia concluded with the Empress a second partition treaty, by which the provinces of Volhinia and Podolia, and the Ukraine, with the half of Lithuania, which remained to Poland in the former division, were assigned to Russia; and nearly the whole of Great Poland, with the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, were allotted to Prussia.

May 20. In consequence of a soldier being killed in a house of ill fame, in Birmingham, the mob assembled in great numbers, and proceeded to demolish the house where the accident happened; and they went to other houses of a similar description, where they stripped, and destroyed the furniture; the magistrates in vain attempted to stop their outrages, till the

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military were called in, and succeeded in quelling the rioters, after firing upon and wounding several.

A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Portsmouth; the lightning struck the Star and Garter tavern, and considerably damaged it; it also set fire to the barns of Mr. Wittam, near Gosport, and burnt them to the ground, and six fine horses, ten pigs, and ten loads of wheat, a quantity of hay, &c.

May 21. A proclamation was issued for the suppression of seditious publications, and preventing riots, tumults, and disorders.

May 22. Lord Macartney appointed ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of China, and Sir George Staunton, secretary to the embassy.

May 24. Died, the right hon. George Brydges Rodney, lord Rodney, K.B. and vice admiral of England; a brave and successful officer, as the annals of the reign of George III. sufficiently testify.

May 25. The common council of London presented an address to his Majesty, expressive of their grateful thanks for his Majesty's care and attention to the safety and happiness of his subjects, in directing the late proclamation to be issued against seditious publications, and criminal correspondences.

May 26. The king of Prussia joined the Emperor in the war against France, having, by a public declaration, set forth his motives.

June 1. A number of Roman Catholics last week, proceeded to Ruthfreland, near Newry, to bury a corpse, with colours flying, and every mark of triumph; the protestants of the parish conceiving themselves insulted, assembled in a large body, and a general fight ensued, in which many were killed of both parties; the Catholics, from having reinforcements, had the advantage in the affray.

June 5. A riotous mob assembled to liberate some male and female servants, who had been apprehended and committed to the watch-house in Mount-street, for having met at the Pitt's Head, Stanhope-street, May Fair, to dance and make merry, on the King's birth day; the windows of the watch-house were broken, and nothing was left within it undestroyed; the military were called in, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in restoring peace, one of the constables, on the following day, was discovered in the park, and seized by the mob, and covered with tar, and mud, and otherwise ill used.

During a display of fire works, on the Thames, two barges ran foul of some boats, by which accident, nine persons were drowned.

Died, David Henry, esq. printer, aged 82, who, for more than half a century, had the chief management of the Gentleman's magazine.

June 8. Mareschal Rochambeau having resigned his command to Mareschal Luckner, the latter captured the town of Courtray, and soon after Menin, Ypres, and St. Ghislan, fell into his hands; but these places were evacuated in a short time, and the French armies retreated (as M. Luckner said) by order of the King; at this time M. Alexander Berthier (the late prince of Neufchatel) was major general and chief of the Etat Major.

June 9. A riotous mob assembled at Edinburgh, and attacked Mr. Dundas's house, broke the windows, and destroyed part of the furniture; the military being called in, fired upon the mob, and killed one man, and desperately wounded six others; on the 7th, the lord Provost's house was attacked in a similar manner, but the dragoons advanced, and succeeded in dispersing the rabble.

June 10. The new church of St. James's, Clerkenwell, was this day consecrated by the lord bishop of London.

June 12. Louis announced in person to the Assembly the dismission of the popular ministers, Roland, Servan, &c.; Dumourier soon after resigned.

June 13. The king of France refused to sanction the decree against refractory priests, and also the decree for the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

June 14. A plot was discovered for blowing up the walls of the King's bench prison, six of the projectors were sent to Newgate.

June 15. The great seal put in commission, lord chief baron Eyre, Mr. justice Ashhurst, and Mr. justice Wilson, appointed commissioners.

June 16. General La Fayette addressed a letter from the camp at Maubeuge, to the Legislative Assembly, replete with the bitterest invectives against the Jacobin club.

June 17. The two brothers of the French king, and the prince of Conde were deprived of the rights of French citizens, and their effects confiscated to the nation.

June 18. A meeting of the freeholders of Surrey was held, to address his Majesty on the late proclamation for suppressing seditious publications; the address was carried by a large majority, though op-

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posed by lord William Russel, and John Horne Tooke.

June 20. An immense multitude assembled at the Thuilleries, in Paris, and the gates being opened, they rushed in, and forced the King to put on a red cap, the symbol of liberty. They were at last persuaded to disperse.

June 21. Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Hawes, the rev. Mr. Butler, the rev. Mr. Pridden, James Boswell, &c. and several other members of the London committee, joined with the Margate committee, laid the first stone of the General Sea Bathing Infirmary, near Margate.

June 22. The French National Assembly declared the country to be in danger.

June 23. His Majesty reviewed the second and third regiments of foot, and a battalion of grenadiers, at Sydenham Common; a great number of persons of distinction attended.

June 25. The records of nobility ordered to be burnt by the National Assembly of France.

June 28. La Fayette, having quitted his army, presented himself at the bar of the French Assembly, beseeching them to inflict exemplary punishment on the late disturbers of the peace. His address was received with the greatest coldness.

Died, at Paris, in the greatest poverty, the celebrated Paul Jones.

July 1. The Swiss guards, heretofore in pay of France, were ordered to quit that country.

July 3. Died, his serene highness Ferdinand reigning duke of Brunswick Lunenberg, brother in law to his Majesty.

The duke of Brunswick, with the first column of the Prussian army, arrived at Coblentz.

July 8. Died, Sir Robert Strange, an engraver of great celebrity.

July 9. An action was tried in the court of King's Bench, in which the countess dowager of Cavan was plaintiff, and Mr. Tattersal, the proprietor of the Morning Post, was defendant, for a libel against her daughter lady Elizabeth Lambert, when the jury gave a verdict of 4000*l.* damages.

George Rose, esq. recovered 100*l.* damages against the proprietor of the Morning Post, for a libel inserted in that paper; and a similar verdict in another action for the same libel.

John Bell, the publisher of "The Oracle," newspaper, was tried for two libels inserted in that paper, falsely accusing the guards of improper conduct on the night when the duchess of York went to the King's theatre, in the Haymarket; the jury found the defendant guilty.

July 13. Their Majesties gave a grand fête at St. George's hall, in Windsor, on account of the birth day of the Prince of Wales, to which a great number of the nobility were invited.

July 16. Violent thunder storms happened at Liverpool and Whitehaven, occasioned great alarm, and did considerable damage.

July 17. The bishop and clergy of the diocese of Worcester presented an address to his Majesty on the late proclamation.

July 20. At Derby, Pool, Birmingham, and Coventry, very heavy storms of thunder, lightning, and rain happened, and at Saffron Walden, the storm was accompanied with an inundation, which was nearly fatal to several poor persons.

July 21. The French having taken the executive power from the hands of the King, the British ambassador was recalled, who was commissioned to express his Majesty's desire of remaining neutral, as to what concerned the internal affairs of France; but a hope and solicitude for the fate of their most Christian Majesties; the commission of any violence upon whom, would excite universal indignation throughout Europe.

July 23. The king of Poland submitted to the empress of Russia; an armistice was concluded, and the command of the Polish army was consigned to a Russian general.

July 24. This, and several days following was a grand review of troops at Bagshot camp, at which his Majesty, the prince of Wales, and a great number of persons of rank were present.

July 25. A fire broke out at the house of a coach painter, in Little Titchfield-street, which entirely consumed it, and two other houses, two children were burnt to death.

On the entry of the combined armies of Austria and Prussia into France, the duke of Brunswick, commander in chief, issued a proclamation; in this official manifesto the most dreadful vengeance was denounced against the French nation; such of them as were found in arms against the troops of the allied powers, were threatened to be punished as rebels to their King, and destroyers of the public tranquillity; and the city of Paris, in case the King, Queen, and Royal Family, were not immediately set at liberty, was menaced with military execution, and total destruction.

July 28. A warrant was issued from the treasury for the sum of 2000*l.* to the trustees

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of the Protestant dissenting meeting-house at Birmingham, as a full compensation for the damage sustained by the destruction of that edifice during the riots there.

Aug. 1. His Majesty, in pursuance of an act of last session of Parliament, caused to be established seven different public police offices, and appointed three fit and able justices of the peace to preside at each of the said offices; the offices were,—1, Queen-square, Westminster; 2, Great Marlborough-street; 3, Hatton Garden; 4, Worship-street; 5, Lambeth-street; 6, High-street, Shadwell; and 7, Union-street, Southwark.

His Majesty's ship Britannia, captain Woodyear, struck on the bar at Basseterre, the crew consisted of 30 persons, nine only of whom were saved; the bodies of the remainder, including the captain, were thrown on shore in the night.

Aug. 3. Died, at Cromford, in Derbyshire, Sir Richard Arkwright, knt. inventor of a system of machinery for spinning, that had been in vain attempted by the first mechanics during the last and present century; he died immensely richthough originally in the humble situation of a barber, in a village near Derby.

A dreadful fire broke out at a bakehouse in William-street, Liverpool; an old man and two boys perished in the flames.

Aug. 4. Died, the right honourable John Burgoyne, lieutenant general in the army; author of the admired comedy of "The Heiress."

From the report of the committee of the House of Commons, it appears, that the number of persons confined in the different gaols of the kingdom, for debt, are 1597, and that those prisoners have 1300 wives, and 4088 children.

Aug. 5. Died, the right hon. Frederick North, earl of Guildford, K.G. and L.L.D. formerly chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury; in which offices he continued till the close of the American war.

Aug. 10. An armed banditti, of many thousands, consisting of the vilest rabble of Paris, who were afterwards joined by the National Guard, attacked the King's palace of the Thuilleries, and massacred all the Swiss guards; the slaughter extended to the ushers pages, and other attendants on the royal family, who were all murdered without discrimination; the royal family, with difficulty, escaped and took refuge in the National Assembly; it is supposed that more than 1500 persons lost their lives on this day.

The National Assembly suspended the functions of the King.

The empress of Russia dismissed M. Genet, the French Chargé des Affaires, and recalled her minister from Paris.

Aug. 13. A battle was fought, near Longwy and Montmedi, between the central French army and the Allies, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 4000 killed and wounded, and 3000 taken prisoners.

Aug. 14. Died, the right rev. John Ross, D.D. bishop of Exeter.

Aug. 15. Lieut. general William Augustus Pitt, lieut. general John Vaughan, major general William Meadows, and major general Robert Abercrombie, elected knights of the Bath.

The king of Prussia arrived at Luxembourg; the same day, the duke of Brunswick began to move with an intention of entering France by Lorraine; the Austrian general, Clairfait, marched towards Montmedi.

Aug. 17. Earl Gower, the British ambassador at Paris, applied, by order of his government, to the foreign minister for his passports, in consequence of the executive power having been withdrawn from his most Christian Majesty; M. le Brun, in a note to lord Gower, expressed the regret of the executive provisional council at the departure of the British ambassador.

Aug. 18. The right hon. William Pitt, appointed constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque ports.

Aug. 19. M. de la Fayette, having been denounced by the National Assembly of France, made his escape to the frontiers, and was afterwards, with six of his companions, made prisoner by the Austrians, and confined for several years in the dungeon of Olmutz. General Dumourier succeeded him in the command of the army.

Aug. 21. The East India company's ship the Winterton, capt. George Dundas, was lost off the island of Madagascar; the ship divided into four pieces; when capt. Dundas, Mr. Chalmers the first mate, Miss M'Gowan, Miss Cullen, Miss Robinson, and 40 men, were drowned; the total saved were 228.

Longwy surrendered to the combined armies, after one day's bombardment.

Aug. 23. General Luckner superseded in the command of the French army by Kellerman.

Aug. 24. Forty thousand men were ordered to be encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Birmingham theatre was burnt

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down, and the Shakespeare tavern, adjoining, received considerable damage.

The National Assembly of France, decreed, that foreigners who had written in defence of the French revolution should be honoured with the title of French citizens; among the English, for whom such honour was claimed, appeared, John Horne Tooke, Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestly, Dr. Towers, Mr. Mackintosh, and some others.

Aug. 31. Verdun surrendered to the Duke of Brunswick.

The combined army passed the Meuse, and took possession of Stenay.

Sept. 1. Almost all the counties, cities, boroughs, and towns in Great Britain, presented addresses to his Majesty, returning thanks for the royal proclamation against seditious writings; the number of addresses amounted to 341.

The Jacobins of France having excited the passions of the mob, by the pretended danger of the country, instigated them to destroy, what was called, their internal enemies; accordingly, a banditti of ruffians went to the prison of the Abbaye and the Carmes, and murdered, in cold blood, all the prisoners there, whether confined for political or other offences; M. de Montmorin, though acquitted by the jury, was among the slaughtered; all the priests fell victims to the rage of the populace; the princess de Lamballe was savagely slaughtered, her head cut off, and her mutilated body used with the grossest indecency; more then a thousand prisoners were massacred; similar atrocious scenes took place at Rheims, Meaux, and other places; at Versailles, 54 prisoners were assassinated by the mob, though guarded by an escort of 2000 men and six pieces of cannon; 1200 persons are said to have been massacred in Paris alone.

Sept. 5. At Portsmouth, the Scourge, sloop, sent a boat on shore, which, on returning to the sloop, upset, and every soul, except two, perished.

Sept. 8. A pinnace boat, from Leith, went to Inchkeith on a party of pleasure, when, owing to the obstinacy of the seamen who kept all the canvass out, she was upset by a gust of wind, and the three seamen were drowned, four young gentlemen were saved by clinging to the oars.

Sept. 11. The rev. Dr. William Buller promoted to the bishoprick of Exeter.

His grace the duke of Portland elected chancellor of the university of Oxford.

Sept. 12. A court martial was held at Portsmouth, on Joseph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Mackintosh, P. Haywood, J. Morris, J. Milward, W. Muspratt, T. Buket, T. Ellison, and M. Byrn, for mutiny on the 28th of April, 1787, on board the Bounty, capt. Bligh, for running away with the ship, &c. when sentence of death was passed upon Hayward, Morris, Milward, Muspratt, Buket and Ellison, the others were acquitted.

Sept. 14. General Dumourier retreated from Grand Pré to the camp at St. Menehould.

Sept. 16. The allies entered Grand Pré, and took post on the heights of La Lune; several actions took place; but general Dillon continued successfully to defend the passes of Chalade and Islettes, on the great road from Verdun, commanded by the heights of Bienne, so that the allies found it impracticable to penetrate to Paris in that direction.

Sept. 17. Upwards of 500 emigrants, chiefly priests, landed on the coast of Sussex, from France, from whence they had with difficulty escaped.

The theatre royal Covent Garden, after being judiciously altered and renovated, at an expense of 30,000*l.* was opened for the first time this season.

Sept. 19. The French general Montesquieu entered the territories of the king of Sardinia, and took possession of Montmelian. He afterwards invaded Savoy, and took Chambery, the capital, without resistance.

The French admiral Triguet sailed from Toulon with nine sail of the line, in order to co-operate with general Anselm in his attack on Nice.

The National Convention of France met, and voted, by acclamation, the eternal abolition of Royalty in France; and decreed all acts to be dated, "The first year of the Republic."

Sept. 21. The deputies of France assembled in one of the halls of the Thuilleries, and assumed the name of "The National Convention."

General Kellerman repulsed the allies at Dompiere, which occasioned the Prussians to retreat.

Sept. 23. A fire broke out in Shoemaker row, Aldgate, which destroyed the house in which it begun, and eleven others, besides damaging three in the front of Aldgate.

Sept. 24. A truce was agreed upon between Prussia and France; the duke of Brunswick's army, reduced by sickness, and in want of provisions, began a retreat.

Sept. 27. The National Convention decreed that the titles of Monsieur and

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Madame be abolished, and that of Citizen adopted in their stead.

The neighbourhood of Sunderland was visited by a dreadful tempest, which unroofed houses, threw down chimnies, and killed several persons; some of the ships in the harbour broke from their moorings dashed against each other, and were driven out to sea, where they sunk, with their crews; next day 20 bodies drifted on shore.

Sept. 28. A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Evesham, in Worcestershire; the lightning struck down a team of horses at plough, belonging to Mr. Harries, three of which were killed, and two rendered lame; the ploughman, though struck down, received no material injury.

Sept. 29. Sir James Sanderson was elected lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Sept. 30. General Custine took Spires from the allies.

Oct. 1. After suffering considerably from famine and sickness, the army under the duke of Brunswick retreated from the heights of La Lune, and evacuated Clermont; and by the 18th, the Austrian and Prussian armies had completely evacuated France.

At a court of common council of the city of London, an address was resolved to be presented to his Majesty on the successful termination of the war in India; and the freedom of the city was voted to marquis Cornwallis in a gold box, and to general Meadows.

Oct. 3. The duke of Portland was installed chancellor of the university of Oxford, with great ceremony.

Oct. 6. The French National Convention decreed, that the crown, sceptre, mace, and seals, should be broken to pieces and carried to the mint.

Oct. 9. The National Convention decreed that French emigrants taken with arms in their hands should suffer death.

Oct. 11. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for France, composed of Sieyes, Thomas Paine, Brissot, Barrere, Condorcet, &c.

Oct. 12. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, went in state to St. James's, and presented an address of congratulation to his Majesty on the successes in the East Indies, under lord Cornwallis; his Majesty received the deputation very graciously, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the lord Mayor and Mr. sheriff Tibbs.

Oct. 19. A riot took place at Newgate; the men who had been brought from the King's-bench prison in consequence of their attempt to escape, quarrelled among themselves, and proceeded to fight with knives, &c.; Pitt, the turnkey, and two of his men, in attempting to quell the tumult, were dangerously cut and wounded.

Oct. 22. Longwy recaptured by the French, and Mentz taken by them.

Oct. 25. The Union packet, of Dover, was lost off the harbour of Calais, the crew and passengers were saved.

Oct. 28. Died, John Smeaton, esq. F.R.S. the celebrated Engineer under whose direction the Eddystone light-house was erected.

Oct. 29. Buket, Milward, and Ellison, the mutineers on board the Bounty, were executed on board the Brunswick man of war, at Portsmouth; Hayward and Morrison were pardoned, and Muspratt respited.

A number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the market place, at Yarmouth, and proceeded to acts of violence, but by the activity of the Mayor and some gentlemen of the town, aided by a troop of horse, the principal rioters were apprehended and committed to gaol.

Nov. 1. General Dumourier entered Belgium.

Nov. 5. A dreadful accident happened at Nuneaton, in the shop of Mr. Roberts, a number of fire works were exposed for sale, when in the evening, some mischievous person threw a squib therein, which communicating to the fire works, occasioned an explosion, and killed one of Mr. Roberts's children, blinded Mr. Roberts of one eye, and dreadfully burnt his wife and servant maid; the shop windows were blown into the streets, and the house much damaged.

Nov. 6. General Dumourier, having entered the Austrian Netherlands, attacked the Austrian army in their entrenchments, on the heights of Gemappe, near Mons, and gained a victory. In this battle, the eldest son of the duke of Orleans, who had adopted the name of citizen Egalite (Equality) and who held a command in Dumourier's army, greatly distinguished himself. The Austrians lost 4000 men in killed and wounded, together with a number of prisoners taken. Mons opened its gates immediately after the battle.

Nov. 14. General Dumourier made his triumphal entry into Brussels; he had previously taken possession of Tournay, Ostend, Ghent, and Antwerp. Before the end of the year, the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, with the exception of Luxembourg and Liege, was in possession of the French.

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Nov. 16. The National Convention passed a decree declaratory of the freedom of navigation on the rivers Scheldt and Meuse. This latter decree was one of the avowed motives of the war between England and France.

Nov. 19. The National Convention passed a decree, in the name of the French republic, "That they would grant fraternity and assistance to all those who wish to procure liberty; and they charge the executive power to send orders to the French generals to give assistance to such people as have suffered or are suffering in the cause of liberty."

Nov. 20. A tempest happened at Whitehaven, which raged with great violence during the night, and terrified the inhabitants; houses were unroofed, and chimnies blown down; the ships were forced from their moorings and received considerable damage, but no lives were lost.

An association was formed by several gentlemen in support of the constitution against republicans and levellers; John Reeves, esq. was appointed chairman.

Nov. 22. A dreadful accident happened at the cotton manufactory belonging to Messrs. Clayton and Gaskill, Macclesfield, a great part of the roof of that large building fell in, while all the hands were at work, by which, the whole were buried in the ruins; 50 or 60 men, women, and children, were under the roof when it fell, several of whom were killed, and others dreadfully mutilated.

Nov. 24. A circular letter was sent by lord Grenville to the lord lieutenants of the different counties, urging them to prevent the circulation of seditious pamphlets, &c. and to carry into effect his Majesty's proclamation of the 21st of May last.

Nov. 26. An indictment was preferred in the court of King's-bench against the rev. Richard Burgh, Thomas Townly M'Can, James Davis, and others, for a conspiracy, to demolish the walls of the King's-bench prison by gunpowder, they were found guilty and conducted to Newgate.

Nov. 27. The National Convention passed a decree for erecting the Dutchy of Savoy into an 84th department of the French republic.

Nov. 28. A deputation from the "Society for Constitutional Information," in London, consisting of citizens John Frost and Joel Barlow, presented an address to the National Convention, congratulating them on the glorious triumph of liberty on the 10th of August.

Nov. 29. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, entered into certain resolutions, expressive of their loyalty to the King, and their determination to support the constitution as by law established.

Dec. 1. Orders were given by government to the shipwrights in the several dock yards, to work an extra tide; and for all the ships in commission to complete their provisions, and go to Spithead as soon as possible.

The secretary at war gave notice to lord Edward Fitzgerald and lord Sempil, both officers in the army, that his Majesty had no further occasion for their services.

A proclamation was issued for drawing out and embodying the militia.

Dec. 2. The weaving factory of Gorton, near Mansfield, was, after a conflagration of three hours, entirely burnt down, by which, the estimated loss was 18,000*l.* but fortunately the whole was insured.

Dec. 3. The National Convention decreed that Louis XVI. should be tried at the bar of the Convention.

Dec. 4. The court of Lieutenancy of the city of London resolved, "That one company should be constantly kept on duty at the artillery house night and day, to be in readiness in case of any disturbance in the city."

Dec. 5. At a numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, and traders, of the city of London, (3000 persons being present) at Merchant Tailors Hall, resolutions were entered into, expressive of their firm attachment to the constitution of the country, and their determination to support the same; upwards of 8000 of the most respectable inhabitants of the city subscribed to this declaration.

Dec. 6. Several hundred men were employed by government to repair and fortify the Tower of London.

The calendar, and names of the months and days, altered by order of the French National Convention.

Dec. 9. A number of aliens, mostly French, having arrived in England, many of suspicious characters, lord Grenville introduced the alien bill, for putting them under strict surveillance; the bill, after exciting a great deal of discussion, eventually passed both Houses.

Dec. 10. An information was tried in the court of King's-bench, against Samson Perry, printer of the "Argus" newspaper, for a libel, stating, that the House of Commons did not represent the people, and that the laws were enacted without their consent; the jury found him Guilty, and a reward of 100*l.* was offered for his apprehension.

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Dec. 11. An accusation was preferred by the National Convention against Louis XVI., notwithstanding his inviolability was guaranteed by the constitution, and this day he was brought to the bar of the Convention, and required to answer the articles of charge. Counsel was afterwards allowed for his defence.

Dec. 12. The company of stationers of London determined to discountenance and discourage all seditious and inflamatory productions whatever.

Dec. 13. The Parliament was assembled, in consequence of the spirit of tumult and disorder which had been excited by persons acting in concert with others in foreign parts. Troops were assembled near the metropolis, and the guards at the Bank were doubled. His Majesty in his speech from the throne, noticed the internal disposition to riot and insurrection; that he had abstained from any interference in the concerns of France, and had observed a strict neutrality during the war; but he could not see without uneasiness indications which had appeared there to excite disturbances in other countries, to disregard the rights of neutral nations, and to pursue views of aggrandizement; under these circumstances, he had therefore augmented the naval and military force.

An address was voted on this speech, and opposed by Mr. Fox, but on a division, the address was carried by a large majority, 290 being for it, and 50 against it. Upon this occasion several members who had heretofore voted with the Whigs deserted their ranks and joined with the ministry, particularly Mr. Burke, Mr. Wyndham, Dr. Lawrence, &c.

Dec. 15. In the House of Commons Mr. Fox moved, "That a minister be sent to Paris, to treat with those persons who exercise provisionally the executive power of France." He was supported by Messrs. Francis, Whitbread, Courtenay, Grey, Sheridan, Erskine, Adam, &c.; the motion was negatived without a division.

The French National Convention passed a decree for extending the French system to all countries occupied by their armies.

Dec. 18. The notorious Thomas Paine, was tried at Guildhall, before lord Kenyon and a special jury, for a libel contained in "The second part of the Rights of Man," and found guilty.

Dec. 20. The National Convention passed a decree for the perpetual banishment of the members of the Bourbon family; those confined in the Temple were excepted.

Dec. 22. Mr. Munro, son of Sir Hector Munro, was seized by a royal tiger, in the island of Sangur, whilst enjoying with two friends a meal on the ground; his head was so dreadfully crushed that he died shortly afterwards.

Dec. 23. The captains of the different ships of war at Spithead, were ordered to repair on board their respective ships; lord Hood's flag to be hoisted on board the Victory, of 100 guns.

Dec. 26. Louis XVI. appeared at the bar of the Convention, attended by M. Deseze, his counsel, who in an eloquent speech commenced his defence.

Dec. 27, M. Chauvelin, the French ambassador in London, addressed a note to lord Grenville, demanding an explanation of the intentions of his Britannic Majesty towards France; and at the same time endeavouring to set aside the false interpretations which he said was given to the decree of the National Convention of Nov. 19, for encouraging insurrections in other countries; lord Grenville acknowledged the receipt of the note of M. Chauvelin, "styling himself minister plenipotentiary from France." His lordship said, if France was desirous of maintaining peace with Great Britain, she must renounce her views of aggression and aggrandizement, and confine herself within her own territory, without insulting other governments, without disturbing their tranquility, without violating their rights.

Dec. 31. In the course of this year several clubs or societies were established, under the names of "The Society for Constitutional Information," "The London Corresponding Society," "The Revolution Society," "Friends of the People," &c. for the purpose of disseminating the principles of the French revolution; several of them were in active correspondence with the leaders of the Jacobin club in Paris.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To extend the provisions of certain acts respecting the trials of controverted elections for members of Parliament.

For repealing the duties on female servants.

For regulating the commercial intercourse with America.

To make provision for the establishment of the duke and duchess of York.

For granting 400,000*l.* to be paid to the Bank, for reduction of the national debt.

To compel Auctioneers to declare

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whether sales have been held under the notices required by law.

For more effectually preventing frauds in the exercise of common brewers.

For the amendment of the law in proceedings upon informations in the nature of *quo warranto*.

For the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in and near the metropolis.

To remove doubts respecting the functions of justices in cases of libel.

For preventing the counterfeiting of certificates in the characters of servants.

For establishing courts of judicature in Newfoundland.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1791, TO DECEMBER 11, 1792.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9934	Males -	10276
Females -	9414	Females -	9937
In all	19,348	In all	20,213

Increase in the burials this year 1453.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6542
Between two and five	2161
Five and ten	753
Ten and twenty	664
Twenty and thirty	1384
Thirty and forty	1807
Forty and fifty	2102
Fifty and sixty	1830
Sixty and seventy	1434
Seventy and eighty	1104
Eighty and ninety	380
Ninety and a hundred	49
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and four	1

STATISTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The number of inhabitants of a county or city is nearly renewed every 30 years; and in 100 years the human race is renewed three times and one third.

There have been 171 generations since the creation, (5700 years) allowing three generations to a century.

No family can trace its genealogy so far back as the reign of the emperor Charlemagne, 30 generations; and very few within centuries of that period.

It is estimated that out of 1000 infants nursed by the mother, 300 die; and 500 of those committed to the care of strange nurses.

From a calculation made from the bills of mortality, only one out of 8126 arrives at the age of 100.

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108. The probable duration of a man's life is 60 years.

Married women live longer than those unmarried.

The probability is that a new born child will live 34 years and six months;

	Years.		Yrs.	Mths.
That one of	1	will live	41	9
	3	-	45	7
	5	-	46	4
	10	-	44	9
	15	-	41	6
	20	-	38	3
	24	-	35	5
	30	-	32	3
	35	-	29	8
	40	-	26	6
	45	-	23	0
	50	-	20	11
	55	-	17	0
	60	-	14	2
	65	-	11	5
	70	-	8	11
	75	-	6	8
	80	-	4	10
	85	-	3	3
	90	-	2	0

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1792;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	1,985,482	0	0
Army - -	1,819,460	0	4
Ordnance - -	422,001	11	3
Miscellaneous services	6,474,950	15	5½
Deficiencies -	436,990	18	0½
Total supplies	11,138,885	5	1

Amount of the ways and means for raising the supplies	£.	s.	d.

granted by the same session of Parliament	11,503,095	19	0½
Surplus of Ways and Means	365,182	13	11½

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRODUCE OF THE TAXES FOR ONE YEAR, TO THE 5th OF JAN. 1792.

	£.	s.	d.
Customs	3,723,361	17	7¼
Excise	7,182,107	10	4¾
Stamps	1,277,970	15	11
Incidents	1,940,031	3	9¼
New duties	692,948	18	1¼
Total	14,816,420	5	9½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 89..91	199..207	186..187
July 89..92	202..208	207..211

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
42s.	26s.	18s.

Quartern loaf, 7d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 636.

1793, Jan. 4. One Carter, a bill sticker, was tried at the sessions house, for publishing a scandalous and seditious libel, entitled, "An Address from the London Corresponding Society, to the other Societies in Great Britain, united for the purpose of obtaining a Reform in Parliament"; he was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to find security for one year, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

General Washington was unanimously re-elected President of the United States of America.

A memorial, of this date, was transmitted to lord Grenville, from M. le Brun, French minister of foreign affairs, representing the desire of the French Government "to maintain peace and harmony between France and England," and entering into an explanation relative to the decree of 19th November; on the 19th, lord Grenville answered this memorial, and declared the explanation unsatisfactory.

Jan. 6. Died, Mrs. Griffiths, authoress of the Letters between Henry and Frances.

Jan. 7. James Tytler, a chymist, was outlawed by the high court of Justiciary of Scotland, for not appearing to an indictment, for writing a seditious pamphlet.

Jan. 10. The common council of London offered a bounty of 40*s.* for every able seaman, and 20*s.* for every ordinary seaman, above the bounty granted by Government.

Jan. 15. Thomas Osborne, alias Mott, a disbanded soldier, was tried at Chelmsford for uttering traitorous expressions against the King and government, and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Jan. 16. Mr. Silva, and his maid servant, Mary Williams, were found murdered in Mr. Silva's house at Chelsea, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, against some person or persons unknown; Mr. Mendez, the nephew of the deceased, was strongly suspected of the crime, and was apprehended, but discharged for want of evidence; he afterwards took poison, and died; a verdict of 'felo de se,' was given, and he was buried in the highway at Chelsea.

Jan. 17. The trial of Louis XVI. terminated; the National Convention having sat deliberating for 34 hours, respecting the following report:—That out of 721 votes, 366 were for death, 319 for imprisonment during the war, two for perpetual imprisonment, eight for a suspension of his execution after sentence till after the expulsion of the family of the Burbons; 23 were for not putting him to death, unless the French territory was invaded by any foreign power; and one was for death, but with commutation of punishment.—The president then took off his hat, and said "in consequence of this I declare, that the punishment pronounced by the National Convention against Louis Caput, is—Death." Citizen Egalite (the duke of Orleans, a prince of the blood) voted for death; Thomas Paine voted for banishment.

Jan. 18. This being the day appointed for keeping her Majesty's birth day, the court was particularly full and brilliant; and the strongest attachment was manifested by all parties to the royal family;

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it was the most splendid court since her Majesty's coronation.

Jan. 20. A note was sent from lord Grenville to M. Chauvelin, informing him, that his Majesty would not receive his new letters of credence from the French Republic.

Jan. 21. Louis XVI. was beheaded at the Place de Louis Quinze in Paris, now called the Place de la Revolution.

Jan. 23. The thanks of the court of directors of the East India company were voted to lord Cornwallis, and the officers commanding under him, for their services during the war in India.

Jan. 24. M. Chauvelin, minister plenipotentiary from Louis XVI. and afterwards accredited by the French Convention, ordered to depart from Great Britain within eight days.

Jan. 25. Orders were issued for the court to go into mourning on Sunday, the 27th instant, for his late Majesty the king of France.

Lord Auckland, the British ambassador at the Hague, presented a memorial to the States General of the United Provinces, in which his lordship reprehended the National Convention of France.

Jan. 28. The term of lord George Gordon's imprisonment expiring this day, he was brought into the court of King's Bench to be admitted to bail, but his sureties not being deemed sufficient, he was remanded; he was dressed in the habit of a Jew.

The commissioners appointed to hold the great seal, having delivered it to the King, his Majesty gave it to lord Loughborough with the appointment of lord high chancellor.

Robert Graham, esq. appointed attorney general to the prince of Wales, and John Anstruther, esq. solicitor general.

His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, stating that he had directed to be laid before them the correspondence between the secretary of state and Mons. Chauvelin, the minister plenipotentiary from the late king of France; and that he had thought it necessary to increase his naval and military forces, for opposing the views of aggrandisement on the part of France, and for supporting his allies.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, brother of the late Louis XVI. by a public declaration assumed the title of Regent of France, during the minority of his nephew Louis XVII., and, by letters patent, appointed the count D'Artois lieutenant general of the kingdom.

Jan. 29. His royal highness the prince of Wales appointed colonel commandant of the 10th, or prince of Wales's own regiment of light dragoons.

Jan. 30. Patrick William Duffin, and Thomas Lloyd, convicted of a conspiracy, to effect their own escape, and that of the other prisoners confined in the fleet prison, were brought up to receive the judgment of the court; Lloyd was sentenced to three years imprisonment, to stand in the pillory, and find security for his good behaviour for five years, and Duffin to be imprisoned two years, and find security for his good behaviour for two years.

Citizen H. Maret (now duke of Bassano) minister plenipotentiary from France, arrived in London; he was sent to offer such terms to the British government as France thought might have averted the horrors of war; the terms, however, were rejected, as incompatible with the honour and dignity of Britain to accept, and he was ordered to quit the kingdom.

Jan. 31. A fire broke out at the house of lady Dover, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and entirely consumed it, and damaged the two adjoining houses; lady Dover with difficulty escaped, and the baroness Hompesch, her niece, was much scorched; a servant maid jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, and was killed.

Feb. 1. The French National Convention passed a decree, declaring the Republic of France at war with the king of Great Britain and the Stadtholder of Holland.

A message from the King to Parliament announced the order for M. Chauvelin's departure, and the necessity of augmenting the sea and land forces.

The Houses of Lords and Commons presented addresses to his Majesty on his message, condoling on the atrocious murder of the king of France; and assuring his Majesty of their support.

Feb. 2. An order of council was issued, directing all aliens, except such as were excepted by the Alien Act, to reside within 50 miles of the standard on Cornhill; and ten miles from the sea coasts, and dockyards.

Feb. 5. An embargo was laid on all French vessels found at the sea ports; this was done in consequence of intelligence having been received that the French had laid an embargo on English vessels at Calais, and other ports in France.

General Bournonville was made minister at war in France.

Feb. 8. Thomas Lloyd, the conspirator and libeller, stood in the pillory at Charing-cross, pursuant to his sentence.

The emperor of Russia issued an edict, ordering that all intercourse between Russia and France should be broken off.

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Feb. 11. A message from the King to Parliament, announced that France had declared war.

Mr. Grattan's motion for a Parliamentary reform in the Irish House of Commons, was negatived by a majority of 81.

Lord chief baron Sir James Eyre, knt. appointed chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, vice lord Loughborough.

Feb. 12. A convention was signed between Great Britain and Spain, finally settling the dispute respecting Nootka Sound; Spain stipulated to restore the vessels, and pay 200,000 dollars.

Letters of marque and reprisals were issued by the admiralty against France.

The court of common council of the city of London, unanimously agreed to address his Majesty, assuring him of the loyalty, affection, and support of the citizens of London.

The court of King's Bench pronounced sentence against the rev. Richard Burgh, James Davis, J. Cummins, Thomas Townly M'Cann, and James Bourne, convicted of a conspiracy to blow up the walls of the King's Bench prison; they were imprisoned three years in different prisons, and afterwards to give security for their good behaviour for three years.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, Edward Martyn Atkins, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Crosse, esq.
Buckinghamshire, T. F. Mallett, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Pattenson, esq.
Cheshire, John Egerton, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Thomas Cole, esq.
Cornwall, F. Glanville, esq.
Devonshire, William Barber, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Frampton, esq.
Derbyshire, S. Pole, esq.
Essex, S. Chamberlain, esq.
Gloucestershire, C. Codrington, esq.
Hants, Sir G. J. Tapps
Hertfordshire, G. W. Prescott, esq.
Herefordshire, J. Keysall, esq.
Kent, George Norman, esq.
Leicestershire, John Noon, esq.
Lincolnshire, Richard Ellison, esq.
Monmouthshire, J. H. Williams, esq.
Northumberland, H. Collingwood, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Dryden, esq.
Norfolk, E. R. Pratt, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Right Hon. R. L. Saville
Oxfordshire, John Caillond, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Barfoot, esq.
Shropshire, John Corbett, esq.
Somersetshire, S. Baldward, esq.
Staffordshire, George Molineux, esq.
Suffolk, George Doughty, esq.
Surrey, J. H. Durand, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Richardson, esq.
Warwickshire, Evelyn Shirley, esq.
Worcestershire, S. Seward, esq.
Wiltshire, J. Gaisford, esq.
Yorkshire, R. H. Beaumont, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Evan Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Eyton, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Puleston, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Lucas, esq.
Merionethshire, W. J. Lenthal, esq.
Montgomeryshire, D. Pugh, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Higgon, esq.
Radnorshire, William Symmonds, esq.

Feb. 13. Henry Griffin, alias the duke of Ormond, alias lord Massey, alias G. Hubbard, a notorious swindler, was this day executed for forgery pursuant to his sentence; he had previously attempted to destroy himself.

Sir John Scott, knt. appointed attorney-general, and John Mitford, esq. solicitor-general.

Feb. 14. Sir Archibald M'Donald, knt. appointed chief baron of the exchequer, vice Eyre.

Feb. 15. The Tron church and the sessions house at the west end of it, at Glasgow, were destroyed by fire; the records of the presbytery and session of Glasgow, from the year 1582, were all consumed in the flames.

The new French Constitution, composed by Condorcet, &c. was presented to the Convention. This Constitution was never decreed.

Feb. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, presented a loyal address to his Majesty on the breaking out of the war with France, and promising to sacrifice their dearest interests in defence of his Majesty's crown and person.

Feb. 17. The French army, commanded by general Dumourier entered the Dutch territory; on the 24th, Breda surrendered; on the 26th, the fort of Klundert was taken after a gallant defence; and on the 4th of March, Gertruydenberg also sur-

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rendered, and gen. Dumourier laid siege to Williamstadt. A division of his army under general Miranda was at this time besieging Maestricht.

Feb. 18. Mr. Fox brought forward a string of resolutions in the House of Commons, the import of which was, that the complaints against the French Government were not of a nature to justify a war on the part of this country, without our having attempted to obtain redress by negociations; and that ministers, in the late negociation with the agents of the French government, did not take proper measures to prevent a rupture. On a division, 44 supported Mr. Fox's motion, and 270 opposed it.

Feb. 23. Thomas Holland, a printseller, in Oxford-street, was tried and found guilty, of publishing a seditious libel, intitled, "An Address to the Addresses on the late Proclamation." He was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned one year, and find security for his good behaviour.

Feb. 24. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried at the Old Bailey for a libel contained in a pamphlet called "Hog's Wash; or Politics for the People," and acquitted.

Feb. 26. Three battalions of guards, the first division of those destined for foreign service, were reviewed before his Majesty and the Royal Family; they afterwards accompanied them to Greenwich, where they embarked for the Continent.

Feb. 28. The city of Lyons openly declared for Louis XVII.

March 1. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be held in England on the 19th and in Scotland on the 18th instant; a proclamation was also issued offering a pardon to all deserters.

The English guards landed at Helveotsluys, in Holland.

The Austrian general Clairfait having passed the Roer, attacked the French army under Miranda, which he defeated, with the loss of 2000 men. On the following day, the Archduke Charles, brother of the Emperor, carried several batteries. The siege of Maestricht was raised by the French.

The House of Lords of Ireland having voted a publication animadverting on the secret committee of the House of Lords, a scandalous libel, and the hon. Simon Butler and Oliver Bond having avowed themselves the publishers, the House sentenced them to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned in Newgate for six months.

March 3. The prince of Saxe Cobourg defeated the French army under general Valence, driving him from Aix la Chapelle to the vicinity of Leige, with the loss of 5000 men, and 20 pieces of cannon. Miranda retreated to Tongress, and afterwards to St. Tron, where he was joined by Valence.

March 4. The French Republic declared war against Spain.

March 6. Brook Watson, esq., one of the members of parliament for the city of London, having been appointed commissary general of the forces, alderman Anderson was duly elected a member for the city in his stead; alderman Newnham was an unsuccessful candidate.

As the earl of Barrymore was escorting some French prisoners from Rye to Deal, his musket went off accidentally as he was mounting his gig, and shot him through the head, of which he died almost immediately.

March 7. The secret committee of the Irish House of Lords made their report on the causes of the disturbances which had prevailed in the country; it related chiefly to a description of insurgents called "Defenders."

March 8. General Dumourier arrived at Tirlemont, and took the command of the army, leaving the besieging army at Williamstadt under the command of general De Flers.

March 10. The French Convention decreed the organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal, for trying offences against the state.

Charette, the royalist leader in La Vendee, erected the royal standard, and proclaimed Louis XVII. He afterwards defeated the Republicans in several engagements.

March 11. A proclamation was issued by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, prohibiting the assembling of armed bodies of men, and commanding the magistrates to disperse all seditious and unlawful assemblies.

March 12. It was announced in the French Convention that violent disturbances had broken out in the department of La Vendee.

March 15. In the House of Commons, the attorney general introduced the "Traitorous Correspondence bill," which, after some modification, passed both Houses.

March 17. Gen. Dumourier attacked the Imperial army under the prince of Saxe Cobourg at Neerwinden, near Tirlemont, but was repulsed, and finally routed, with great slaughter; the French retreated to Tour-

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nay; the consequence of this victory, was the recovery of all the Austrian Netherlands from the French.

March 20. Died, at his seat, Caen Wood, near Hampstead, the right hon. William Murray, earl of Mansfield, in the 89th year of his age; in 1756, he was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, from which he retired in 1788; he was an elegant orator, a sound lawyer, and an upright judge.

The Pelican, privateer, of Liverpool, was overset in the river, by a sudden gust of wind, and went instantly to the bottom; she had 94 seamen, and 40 other persons on board at the time, of whom only 32 were saved.

March 21. General Dumourier took post at Louvain, where he was attacked by the Austrians and again defeated: here, in consequence of some secret negociation between Dumourier and the Austrian generals, a suspension of hostilities took place, the French army being allowed to march back to their frontiers unmolested, on condition of evacuating Brussels, and all the other towns of Brabant.

March 23. The king of Spain issued a manifesto against France, and declared war against that republic.

March 25. A treaty of commerce between England and Russia was signed, for six years, at Whitehall, by lord Grenville and count Woronzow.

March 26. Dr. James Reynolds, a physician, at Belfast, was committed by the House of Lords, of Ireland, to Kilmainham gaol, for refusing to be examined on oath before the secret committee of the House, touching the political state of the province in which he resided.

March 27. Dumourier held a conference with the Austrian general Mack, at Ath, 27 miles west from Brussels, to whom he laid open his design of marching against Paris, to re-establish the constitutional monarchy of 1791; and it was agreed that the Imperialists should act as auxiliaries in the execution of the plan.

March 28. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

March 29. The French authorities at Calais refused to let the Carteret packet, capt. Hammond, land his passengers or the French mail, but was ordered to return immediately.

The National Convention of France voted a decree of accusation against Dumourier.

March 30. The French evacuated Ostend, and it was taken possession of by the British squadron under general Macbride.

Agreeable to a recommendation from government, a bill for the relief of the Catholics, was brought into the Irish House of Commons, and passed into a law; by this law the Catholics were admitted to the elective franchise.

April 1. A heavy fall of snow at Sheffield rendered the roads for some time impassable; in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, it lay in many parts two or three feet deep; many hundred sheep were buried in the snow.

General Bournonville, who was appointed to take the command of the French army, and four commissioners from the Convention, arrived at Dumourier's headquarters, at St. Amand, on purpose to arrest him; Dumourier made them prisoners, and gave them up to the Austrian general, as hostages for the safety of the Royal Family imprisoned at Paris.

April 2. M. le Brun, the French minister for foreign affairs, addressed a letter to lord Grenville, requesting a passport for a person vested with full powers to treat for peace; to this no answer was given.

The Corsican general Paoli was denounced in the Convention as a traitor.

April 4. The French army having shown extreme dissatisfaction at Dumourier's treachery, and symptoms of mutiny appearing, he, accompanied by young Egalite (duke of Orleans), general Valence, and a few men and officers, made his escape to general Mack's head quarters; next day, Dumourier issued a proclamation, containing a recapitulation of his services, and exhorting the French to restore the constitution of 1791; a manifesto of the prince of Cobourg accompanied it, in which he pledged himself that he did not come upon the French territory for the purpose of making conquests, but solely for the ends therein specified.

April 7. Government having determined to send a bishop to Canada, the rev. Jacob Mountain was appointed first bishop, at a salary of 2000*l.* a year.

The National Convention of France decreed, that all the branches of the Bourbon family should be considered as hostages for the safety of the commissioners sent by Dumourier to the Imperial army; and that all the Bourbons should be removed to Marseilles who were not confined in the Temple.

The committee of Public Safety was appointed in Paris, with power to prevent or punish all insurrection and conspiracy.

April 8. A grand council was held at

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Antwerp, at which were present, the prince of Orange, duke of York, lord Auckland, prince of Cobourg, counts Metternich, Strahremberg, &c. also the Prussian, Spanish, and Neapolitan ambassadors. Here the plan of operations against France was completely changed, and the prince of Cobourg was compelled to sanction a proclamation of the 9th of April, rescinding all which was contained in that of the 5th.

A subsidary treaty was concluded between Great Britain and the elector of Hesse Cassel.

April 9. Russia and Prussia presented a declaration to the Polish confederacy, complaining bitterly of the ingratitude of the nation, and accusing them of holding an understanding with the French Revolutionists; for these and other reasons, their Majesties had determined to confine Poland within narrow limits, and invited the Confederacy to convoke a Diet, in order to co-operate in this arrangement.

April 12. His royal highness the duke of York promoted to the rank of a general in the army.

April 13. An extraordinary phenomenon happened at Capley Wood, near Fownhope, Herefordshire; on the 4th instant, a noise appeared to proceed from the wood, and immediately afterwards several stones were seen to move, and the wood, and wood ground was in apparent agitation, and slipped from its bed, towards the low ground, by the side of the river Wye, the ground opened in several places, and threw up small ridges of earth; a hedge, and several trees near it were thrown down, and the road at the bottom of the wood was choaked up with earth, trees, and stones, to the height of twelve feet; the motion exceeded four acres in extent, and what is remarkable, a Yew tree was removed 40 yards distance, without receiving the smallest injury, continuing in the same upright position.

General Dampiere having succeeded Dumourier in the command of the French army, a variety of partial, though sharp and bloody engagements took place.

April 14. The island of Tobago, in the West Indies, taken by the English under admiral Laforey, and general Cuyler.

April 19 Richard Phillips, printer of the Leicester Herald, was tried and convicted at the Leicester assizes for selling the second part of "Paine's Rights of Man," and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

April 23. Eight troops of cavalry embarked from Perry's dock, Blackwall, for foreign service.

April 28. The charter of the East India company was renewed for twenty years.

April 29. The Dumourier, French privateer, was captured with her prize, the San Jago, register ship, off Cape Finisterre; the cargo of the prize consisted of 694 cases of silver, containing 3000 dollars each; 33 cases of gold, besides plate and jewels, estimated at the value of 500,000*l.*; 16 cases of silver, in bars, besides other property of considerable value.

May 1. John earl of Chatham, lord Arden, lord Hood, J. T. Townsend, Alan Gardner, John Smith, and C. S. Pybus, esqrs. appointed lords of the admiralty.

The French were defeated by the prince of Saxe Cobourg near Valenciennes.

May 6. Mr. Charles Grey presented a petition to the House of Commons from "The Society of the Friends of the People!" praying for a reform in Parliament. His motion was negatived.

May 8. Mr. Ridgway, the bookseller, was brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive sentence, for the publication of three libels, viz. "The Jockey Club," "Paine's Address to the Addressers," and "The Rights of Man," he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for the first, one year for the second, and a fine of 100*l.* and a like imprisonment and fine for the third; Symond's, the bookseller, was sentenced for publishing "The Jockey Club," to one year imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.*

In a bloody battle near St. Amand, the French general Dampiere was mortally wounded, and died in the course of three days; the British, under the command of the duke of York, who were engaged for the first time, suffered severely.

May 12. The hon. Mrs. Rawdon, was nearly burnt to death at her house in Dover-street, in consequence of her muslin dress catching fire.

May 13. Robert Mackreth, esq. M.P. was brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for having sent a challenge to Sir John Scott, the attorney general, when the court sentenced him to pay a fine of 100*l.*

General Custine was appointed to command the Northern French army.

May 14. The right hon. lieut. general R. Conynghame, appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

May 16. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the collection amounted to 852*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

May 23. Died, William Hudson, esq. author of the "Flora Anglica."

The Allies attacked the French in their

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fortified camp at Famars, which covered Valenciennes; the French were defeated with considerable loss, and in the course of the night they abandoned their camp, and retreated towards Bouchain and Cambray; the Allies were thus enabled to lay siege to Valenciennes.

May 27. Mr. John Frost, an attorney, was tried in the court of King's Bench, for uttering seditious expressions, and found Guilty.

Violent debates took place in the National Convention of France between the two contending parties, the Girondists (or Brissotines) and the Mountain (those headed by Robespierre and Marat.)

May 28. Died, Dr. Busching, the celebrated Geographer.

May 31. The duke of Sicignano, envoy from the court of Naples, put a period to his existence, at his hotel in Jermyn-street, St. James's, by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

A violent tumult in the French Convention; a deputation from the Revolutionary Committee appeared at the bar, and demanded a decree of accusation against Brissot, Gaudet, Roland, and many others, the most distinguished among the Gironde party, together with the ministers Claviere and Le Brun. In this sitting the faction of the Mountain gained a complete victory.

Sir John Sinclair moved in the House of Commons, an address to his Majesty, praying for the institution of a Board of Agriculture; which was agreed to.

June 10. Twenty-two deputies of the Brissotine party were arrested at Paris; some of them effected their escape.

June 11. Died, the rev. Dr. William Robertson, the celebrated Scottish historian.

June 12. The city of Saumur was taken by the French Royalists; Angers was also taken on the 15th.

The marquis of Salisbury, the earl of Westmorland, and the earl of Carlisle, were invested with the insignia of the most noble order of the Garter.

Colonel Dundas, and R. Dundas, esq. (son of the Secretary) were stopped in their chaise by eight footpads, near Dartford; Mr. Robert Dundas shot one of the robbers, who fell under the wheels of the carriage, one of the villians opened the door of the chaise and fired a pistol, the ball of which entered the body of colonel Dundas; they then plundered the two gentlemen, and went off, carrying with them their wounded companion.

June 14. General Dumourier escaped from France, and arrived in London, and sent immediately to lord Grenville, apprizing him of his arrival. He was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours.

June 17. In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved an address to his Majesty to restore to the nation the blessings of peace, by entering into a negociation with France; the motion was negatived—for it 47—against it 187.

June 18. The East India company resolved to grant an annuity of 5000*l.* a year, for 20 years, to the marquis Cornwallis, for his services in India.

June 19. John Frost, the attorney, for using seditious words, was sentenced, by the court of King's Bench, to six months imprisonment, to stand in the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour; he was also struck off the roll of attorneys.

La Nymphe frigate, capt. Pellew, after a severe action, captured the Cleopatra, French frigate of 40 guns, and 320 men, off the Start.

June 20. The French Royalists made an unsuccessful attack on the city of Nantz; they were afterwards defeated in a variety of engagements; they crossed the Loire, and afterwards retreated, under the command of Stofflet and Laroche Jacquelin, through the province of Britany, to the sea coast, expecting succours from England.

June 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament, with a most gracious speech from the throne.

June 22. General Dumourier sailed from Dover to Ostend, in the Express packet, with an armed cutter as convoy.

June 24. Peter Perchard, and Charles Hamerton, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London for the ensuing year, and John Wilkes, esq. was re-elected chamberlain.

A new Constitution, for France, was adopted by the National Convention.

June 29. The delegates at Cambridge university, deliberated upon the case of Mr. Frend, and, after a mature consideration, affirmed the sentence of expulsion.

July 2. His grace the duke of Portland was invested, with great pomp and ceremony, chancellor of the university of Oxford.

July 10. A bill was passed in the Irish Parliament, for preventing "the election or other appointment of 'Conventions,' or unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting petitions, or addresses, to his Majesty, or Parliament."

July 11. The fortress of Conde, in France, after a blockade of three months, surrendered to the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

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July 13. A fire broke out at the rope and yarn manufactory of Mr. Wilkinson, at Stepney Causeway, which entirely consumed the same, with an adjoining orchard, full of fruit trees.

The right hon. John Spencer, appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden.

July 14. The notorious jacobin, Jean Paul Marat, was assassinated at Paris, by a young woman named Charlotte Cordé.

July 15. A numerous mob assembled at Wexford, in Ireland, for the purpose of rescuing two delinquents lodged in the gaol there; major Vallotton, and a party of the 56th regiment, went to oppose the insurgents, when a rencontre took place, in which the mob were defeated, leaving nine dead, and a great many wounded; major Vallotton was wounded, and died shortly afterwards, two of the spectators were killed, and four wounded.

July 17. Lieut. Broughton, of the brig Chatham, arrived at the admiralty, with letters from capt. Vancouver, who went out to take possession of Nootka Sound, in consequence of the treaty with Spain; when it appeared that the Spanish governor refused to relinquish possession, upon which the captain sent over lieut. Broughton for further instructions.

The tide flowed into the harbour at Plymouth in a very extraordinary and rapid manner, it rose two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and as rapidly receded, and this it did three times in the space of one hour; nothing like it had been observed since the great earthquake at Lisbon.

The huge fragment of antiquity to the left of Ethelbert's tower, in Canterbury, which had been in an inclined position for ages was pulled down.

July 18. Some gypsies, either by accident or design, set fire to the furze on Blackheath, which burnt with great fury, enveloping the whole heath in smoke, it was extinguished by the assistance of engines, without any material injury.

July 22. Mentz, after a protracted siege, surrendered to the king of Prussia.

Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon, entered into a league for dissolving the Convention; several of the accused deputies having made their escape to different parts of the country, endeavoured to raise commotions; insurrections took place in the departments of Calvados and Gironde, but were quickly suppressed; on the 24th, the Republicans took the town of Aix, soon after which Marseilles opened its gates.

General Custine was arrested by order of the French Convention.

July 26. The Polish diet was convoked at the city of Grodno, but having shewn an inclination to resist the demands of the two powers (Russia and Prussia) the castle was surrounded with troops and artillery, when the marshal of the Diet, Bialinsky, signed the treaty, which deprived Poland of her rank, and left her scarcely a name amongst nations. The declaration (dated 24th Sept. 1793), of the king and diet of Poland, containing at once the cession required by the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, and the protest of the assembly against the validity of their own act, was thus expressed:—"Threatened with universal desolation and destruction, with insults heaped upon their heads, surrounded by foreign troops, their personal freedom violated by the arrest of their members, dragged from the midst of them," &c. &c. —and concludes thus,—"I therefore, the king of Poland, enervated by age, and sinking under the accumulated weight of so many vexations, and such multiplied oppressions,—and we also, the members of the Diet, declare, that being unable, even by the sacrifice of our lives, to relieve our country from the yoke of its oppressors, we consign it to posterity, trusting that means may be found to rescue it from oppression and slavery; such means are unhappily not in our power; other countries neglect us; while they reprobate the violations which our country is alleged to have committed against liberty, they can see, not only with apathy, but with approbation, the outrages which have been committed against Poland. — We have done.—We accede, for the reasons abovementioned, to the treaty laid before us, though it is contrary to our wishes, our sentiments, and our rights."

July 26. Valenciennes, after a long siege and bombardment, which reduced it nearly to ashes, surrendered to the Allies, under the command of the duke of York.

August 4. A convention of delegates, for obtaining universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, met at Edinburgh, taking the title of the British Convention.

Aug. 6. Messrs. Robinson's, booksellers, Paternoster-row, were tried at the assizes for Somersetshire, for selling Paine's Rights of Man, and were found guilty; and Daniel Holt, printer of the Newark Herald, was found guilty at Nottingham, for printing and republishing Paine's Address to the Addressers.

Aug. 7. A great storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage at Margate, Brighton, Harwich, and other places.

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August 7. Upon the motion of M. Couthon, the French Convention solemnly decreed, that Mr. Pitt, the prime minister of Great Britain, was the enemy of the human race!

About this time a report was laid before the Convention concerning the French armies, from which it appeared that the Republic had 1,022,902 men actually embodied.

August 8. A grand council of war of the allied commanders was held, wherein it was determined that the British, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Hessians, should form a distinct army, under the command of the duke of York.

August 18. The British army under the command of the duke of York, having separated from the Austrians, arrived in the vicinity of Menin, and drove the French from their post at Lincelles, with very inferior force, taking 11 pieces of cannon.

August 20. Barrere laid before the French Convention a plan for raising the people of France in a mass; it was referred to a committee.

August 21. The duke of York opened the trenches before Dunkirk. He had carried on a secret correspondence with the governor, O'Meara, but it being discovered, the governor was dismissed, and the garrison reinforced.

The city of Lyons was besieged by the Republicans, under the conduct of the deputy Dubois Crance.

August 22. Died, Dr. John Thomas, lord bishop of Rochester.

August 23. Pondicherry, in the East Indies, capitulated to the English under colonel Braithwaite.

The decree for the rising of the people in a mass, was passed in the French Convention, and ordered to be sent into all the departments.

August 26. Mr. Thomas Muir, jun. of Huntershill, was tried and found guilty of sedition, by the high court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, and sentenced to 14 years transportation.

August 28. Toulon surrendered to the British admiral lord Hood, who took possession of the town and shipping in the name of Louis XVII.

August 31. His Majesty, by letters patent, constituted a board for the encouragement of agriculture, and internal improvement, of which Sir John Sinclair, bart. was appointed president.

Sept. 1. A marble monument has been erected in the church of Cripplegate, to the memory of John Milton, author of "Paradise Lost"; it consists of a fine bust of the poet, by Bacon, with an appropriate inscription.

A severe action was fought near the coast of Sandy Hook, in America, between the Boston frigate, of 32 guns, and 220 men, and the Ambuscade, French frigate, of 38 guns, and 300 men; the battle lasted two hours, in which captain Courtenay, the first lieutenant, and the lieutenant of marines, were killed; the number of men killed and wounded on both sides was considerable; both vessels parted by mutual consent.

Sept. 2. The board of agriculture directed a survey of the several counties in Great Britain, in order to ascertain the state of husbandry throughout the country.

Sept. 3. The king of Naples declared war against France.

Sept. 6. The British covering army before Dunkirk, under general Freytag, was attacked by the French under Houchard, and defeated.

Sept. 7. The city of Lyons surrendered to the Republicans, when the most horrid barbarities were inflicted on the inhabitants. In the Convention, Barrere made a long report upon the siege; he concluded with moving, that the city of Lyons should be destroyed—the houses of the rich to be demolished—the name of Lyons to be erased from the list of the towns of the Republic, and henceforth to bear the name of Ville Affranche.

Sept. 8. The siege of Dunkirk was raised with precipitation by the duke of York, 114 pieces of cannon falling into the hands of the French. Houchard being denounced for not cutting off the retreat of the British army, suffered by the sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal; general Custine met the same fate, for leaving Mentz unprovided with necessaries.

The French laid siege to Toulon on the land side.

Sept. 9. The French Convention passed a decree for arresting the British subjects within the territories of the Republic.

Sept. 12. All the Dutch posts on the river Lys were forced by the French.

Sept. 14. The duke of Brunswick defeated the French at Pirmarsens, on the Rhine, taking 3000 prisoners.

Sept. 17. The rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, an Unitarian minister of Dundee, was tried at Perth, before the circuit court of Justiciary, for writing and publishing a seditious address, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from Great Britain for seven years.

Sept. 18. Died, Sir John Wilson, knt.

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one of he judges of the court of Common-pleas.

Sept. 25. A fire broke out at Cowdray, the seat of lord viscount Montague, which entirely consumed that ancient and noble edifice, with all the furniture, and many fine historical paintings by Hans Holbein, and other esteemed masters.

Sept. 26. Charles Whitworth, esq. envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, elected a knight of the Bath.

Sept. 27. The Princess Royal, East Indiaman, was captured by three French frigates, near the Sunda islands, after an engagement of upwards of an hour.

Sept. 28. Mr. alderman Le Mesurier was elected lord Mayor of London, being next in rotation to alderman Watson, absent as commissary of the forces.

A considerable concussion of the earth was felt at Salisbury, which much alarmed the inhabitants, many of whom quitted their houses; a chimney was thrown down at Swallowcliffe; at Hinton its effects were felt by the bells ringing in the houses; the weather was serene at the time, and the wind nearly east.

Sept. 30. John Pigott and William Hudson were committed to the Compter, for drinking seditious toasts and uttering treasonable expressions at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill.

A dangerous riot happened at Bristol, in consequence of the erection of new toll gates on the bridge; the mob tore down the gates and burnt them; the magistrates called in the Herefordshire militia, and read the riot act, and ordered the men to fire, when one man was killed, and several wounded. The mob assembled again, and began to destroy the toll houses and their furniture, when the militia were again ordered to fire, and 11 persons were killed and 46 wounded; the riot still continuing, the inhabitants agreed to raise by other means than a toll the sum necessary to complete the bridge; this new regulation and the arrival of a party of horse, restored peace to the city.

The yellow fever made dreadful ravages in America, particularly in Philadelphia, during this month that city from the numerous deaths, and removals from the plague, was nearly depopulated.

Oct. 1. Robert Liston, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte.

Oct. 5. Mr. Pigott and Dr. Hudson were brought by Habeas Corpus before Mr. justice Gould and Mr. baron Perryn, to be discharged, on the ground of an illegal commitment, but the Judges were of opinion that the commitment was regular, and they were remanded for want of bail.

Oct. 12. St. Domingo placed itself under the protection of the English, who took possession of cape Nicola Mole.

Oct. 13. General Wurmser, the Austrian commander on the Rhine, defeated the French army under general Isembert, posted at Landau. The towns of Lauterburg and Weissemburg, with forts Haguenau and Vauban, soon after surrendered to the Austrians. Isembert was charged with treachery, and shot.

Oct. 16. After a trial by the Revolutionary Tribunal, the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, widow of Louis XVI. was guillotined, in the Place de la Revolution; she bore her sufferings with the greatest calmness and fortitude.

General Jourdan having taken the command of the French army of the North, attacked the Austrian army under the prince of Cobourg, near Maubeuge, and compelled him to recross the Sambre. A detachment from his army, under the command of general Macdonald, at the same time took possession of Werwick, Nord, &c.; while Dumonceau also carried Menin, and Furnes.

The French East India company, established by Calonne, was suppressed by a decree of the Convention.

Oct. 18. His royal highness prince William of Gloucester, general Henry Seymour Conway, and Sir George Howard, K. B. promoted to the rank of field marshals in the army.

Oct. 20. The French frigate La Reunion, of 36 guns, and 320 men, was captured off Barfleur, by his Majesty's ship Crescent, captain James Sumarez; La Reunion had 120 men men killed and wounded, and the Crescent not one.

Oct. 22. The French Convention decreed that all priests who had not taken the constitutional oaths should be banished to French Guiana.

Oct. 23. The right rev. Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Rochester.

Barrere, in the name of the committee for Public Safety, announced to the French Convention the total extinction of the war in La Vendee.

Oct. 24. Thomas Briellat, a pump maker, in Hackney-road, was committed to Newgate, on a charge of uttering many seditious and inflammatory expressions, after the breaking up of one of the reforming societies held at his house.

Orders were issued for the court to go

in mourning on Sunday the 27th instant, for the late Queen of France.

Brissot, and the other deputies of the Gironde party, 22 in number, were brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris. They were found guilty of having excited rebellion in the departments of the South, and all executed, with the exception of Valaze, who stabbed himself. Condorcet having been proscribed, poisoned himself.

Oct. 25 General Wurmser defeated the French at Weisenau.

Oct 29. His Majesty issued a declaration, explaining the objects and motives of the present war, addressed to his ministers at foreign courts, and to the commanders of his fleets and armies.

Nov. 1. Died, in Newgate, where he had been confined some years for a libel, lord George Gordon.

Nov. 6. Giles Rooke, esq. received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas.

Nov. 8. The celebrated Madame Roland, wife of the ex-minister Roland, guillotined at Paris.

Nov. 9. An order of council was issued requiring all ships, goods, &c. arrived, or hereafter to arrive, in any port of this kingdom, from any of the ports of Pensylvania, Delaware, or New Jersey, in America, to perform quarantine for fourteen days.

Nov. 12. Solemn funeral services were performed in the Roman Catholic chapels, in London, for the late Queen of France.

M. Bailly, mayor of Paris, guillotined in the Champ de Mars.

Gobet, archbishop of Paris, and several other ecclesiastics, abjured their episcopal functions and the Christian religion.

The churches were shut, and a number of allegorical divinities, "Liberty," "Equality," &c. were consecrated, as objects of worship; and a painted harlot was enthroned in the cathedral church of Notre Dame as the goddess of Reason.

Nov. 14. The hon. and rev. William Stewart, D. D. promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's.

Nov. 15. The French Convention decreed the suppression of lotteries.

Nov. 16. A great number of silver saints and other church ornaments were sent from the departments to the Convention.

Nov. 21. The French army of the Moselle, commanded by general Hoche, defeated general Wurmser's army with great loss. Deux Ponts soon after surrendered.

Nov. 26. Messrs. Robinsons, booksellers, of Paternoster-row, were brought up to the court of King's-bench, to receive sentence for selling Paine's "Rights of Man," when the court ordered Mr. John Robinson to pay a fine of 100*l.*; and the Messrs. G. G. and J. Robinson to pay a fine of 50*l.* each.

Nov. 27. Daniel Holt, of Newark, for selling Paine's "Address to the Addressers," and "An Address to Tradesmen," &c. was sentenced to pay a fine of 50*l.* and two years imprisonment in Newgate, for each offence, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour.

The rev. Mr. Winterbotham, a dissenting minister, was tried and convicted at the assizes for Devon, for preaching two seditious sermons, he was sentenced for the first offence to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned two years, and for the second offence, a like fine and imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour.

Nov. 28. The stables of Sir Peter Burrel, bart. at Langley, were burnt to the ground, and six fine coach horses perished in the flames, and another rendered useless.

Nov. 30. The British garrison of Toulon, under general O'Hara, made a vigorous sally, with a view of destroying some batteries; general O'Hara was wounded and taken prisoner.

Dec. 1. Barnave, and four other members of the French National Convention were guillotined.

Dec. 2. A fire broke out at Hoare's wharf, Hermitage-bridge, which destroyed several houses, warehouses, two large vessels in the wharf, and some small craft in the dock.

Dec. 5. His royal highness prince Augustus was married at the parish church of St. George, Hanover Square, to lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the countess of Dunmore; his Majesty instituted a suit in the Arches Court to nullify the marriage.

Thomas Briellat, who was convicted of uttering treasonable expressions, was this day sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Newgate, to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and find security for his good behaviour.

Nov. 6. A coroner's inquest sat on the body of Mr. Slaughter, who was murdered in his chambers, in Clifford's-inn; the verdict was wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

Philip Egalité, ci-devant duke of Or

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leans, guillotined at Paris, universally detested by all parties.

Dec. 9. The once celebrated Madame du Barré, the favourite mistress of Louis XV., guillotined at Paris.

Dec. 13. A fire broke out in Duck-lane, Wardour-street, Soho, which extended to Berwick-street and Edward-street, and consumed 13 houses.

Dec. 14. Five hundred royalists, prisoners taken in La Vendee, were shot by order of the French commissioner Lequino.

Dec. 19. John Frost was discharged from his imprisonment in Newgate, on entering into recognizance to keep the peace.

The French Republicans under general Dugommier, entered Toulon, after a bombardment of twelve hours.

Dec. 20. The first ambassador from the Ottoman Porte made his public entry into London.

Dec. 24. Thomas Paine, and all other foreigners, expelled the French Convention.

Dec. 27. The French army of the Rhine and Moselle, under the command of generals Pichegru and Hoche, after a series of obstinate conflicts, forced general Wurmser to retreat across the Rhine, and the French entered Weisemburg; the duke of Brunswick fell back upon Mentz.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For establishing regulations respecting Aliens.

To prohibit the circulation of promissory notes, &c. issued in the name of the public authorities in France.

For the further relief of debtors, &c.

To provide for the families of militia men.

For better preventing forgeries and frauds in the transfer of the several funds transferable at the Bank of England.

To prevent during the present war all traitorous correspondence.

For requiring a certain form of abjuration from the Roman Catholics of Scotland.

For continuing to the East India company for a further time, the possession of the British territories in India, &c.

To continue the act for regulating the slave trade.

For the encouragement and relief of friendly societies.

To enable justices of the peace to impose fines, on constables &c. for neglect of duty.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 11, 1792, TO DEC. 10, 1793.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9750	Males -	11,132
Females -	9358	Females -	10,617
	19,108		21,749

Increase in the burials this year, 1536.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6087
Between two and five	2549
Five and ten	920
Ten and twenty	668
Twenty and thirty	1448
Thirty and forty	1947
Forty and fifty	2172
Fifty and sixty	1827
Sixty and seventy	1630
Seventy and eighty	1101
Eighty and ninety	433
Ninety and a hundred	63
A hundred	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRODUCE OF TAXES FOR ONE YEAR, TO THE 5TH DAY OF JAN. 1793.

	£	s.	d.
Customs	3,857,743	7	10
Excise	7,361,617	8	8¾
Stamps	1,206,842	0	10
Taxes 1791	832,760	15	0¼
Incidents	1,857,991	16	3
Total	15,116,955	8	8

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1793.—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	3,971,915	5	10
Army - -	3,993,715	2	11
Ordnance -	783,766	12	1
Miscellaneous -	7,723,830	19	11¼
Deficiencies of grants	225,325	2	4
Total supplies	16,698,553	3	1½

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Ways and Means provided by the same sessions of Parliament - -	16,157,456	16	7½
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	541,096	6	6

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN 1793.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise - - -	8,950,225
Customs - .	3,506,200
Stamps - - -	1,402,942
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,827,976
Post-Office - -	392,000
Pensions, &c. - -	93,117
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	32,580
Hereditary Revenues -	967
Lottery - -	248,836
Miscellaneous - -	182,140
Actual Taxation £	17,707,983
On account of Loans -	3,925,000
Excess of Exchequer bills Issued -	488,000
Received from Ireland -	250,000
Total Income £	22,370,983

EXPENDITURE.

	£.
Interest on Debt - Management of ditto	8,921,835
Sinking Fund - -	1,630,615
Interest on Exchequer Bills	163,491
Total on Acct. of Debt £	10,715,941
Proportion on Acct. of Old	9,208,496
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	1,507,445
Civil List - -	1,021,535
Bounties, &c. - -	17,957
Navy - - -	2,464,307
Ordnance - - -	843,602
Army Ordinary - -	4,167,312
Subsidies - -	2,198,200
Ireland - - -	200,000
Miscellaneous - -	1,125,512
Grand total of Expenditure £	22,754,366

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Bank.	India.
3 per cent. con.		
Jan. 73..79	168..177	178..187
July 76..79	171..177	207..217

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
48*s.*	31*s.* 10*d.*	22*s.*

Quartern loaf 7*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 1304.

1794, Jan. 1. Died, Dr. John Russell, author of the "History of Ancient and Modern Europe."

Thomas Paine was arrested by a decree of the French National Convention.

Jan. 6. Dr. Skirving was tried before the high court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, for divers seditious practices, and found guilty; he was sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

The duke of Brunswick resigned the command of the Prussian army.

Jan. 7. General Nicholas Luckner guillotined at Paris.

Jan. 11. His Majesty, in council, signed an order for the transportation of Messrs. Muir and Palmer to New South Wales, for the term sentenced by the court of Justiciary.

Died, Dr. John Hinchliff, bishop of Peterborough.

Jan. 13. Mr. Maurice Margorot was tried for sedition at Edinburgh, and found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for 14 years.

Jan. 16. Died, the celebrated historian Edward Gibbon, aged 56, author of the "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," &c.

Jan. 17. A motion was made in the assembly in New York for abolishing the use of the titles of Excellency, Honourable, Esquire, &c. but it was negatived.

Jan. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne, recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war with France, on the success of which depended the preservation of the constitution, laws, and religion of the country.

Jan. 30. Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq. was tried in the court of King's-bench

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in Dublin, for publishing a seditious libel, when the jury found him guilty.

Jan. 31. Several regiments, to consist of 1000 men each, were ordered to be raised in Scotland, to each of which a troop of dragoons were to be attached.

Feb. 3. A dreadful accident happened in the Haymarket theatre, which house their Majesties honoured with their presence; in the rush to gain admittance into the pit, a person was thrown down, and in consequence of the great press, others fell also, and the crowd trampled over their bodies, the screams of the dying and the maimed were horrible; fifteen dead bodies were found, among whom were B. Pingo, esq. York herald, and J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald, exclusive of these victims, 20 others were dreadfully wounded, many with broken limbs, some of whom afterwards died.

Three new deputies from the island of St. Domingo, took their seats in the French National Convention.

The hon. Richard Power, L.L.D., one of the barons of the court of Exchequer in Ireland, was drowned, near the Pigeon House, Dublin; he was requested by the lord Chancellor to appear personally and answer a complaint made by a suitor, respecting the interest of some money, the Baron's pride was hurt at the command from one who had been only a barrister some years after the Baron had been elevated to the bench, the consequence of which was the melancholy catastrophe which occurred.

Feb. 4. On the motion of La Crois, the French National Convention decreed the abolition of slavery in all the French colonies.

General Pichegru was appointed commander of the French army of the North.

Feb. 5. The French army of the Eastern Pyrenees, commanded by general Dagobert, was victorious in a battle fought with the Spaniards near St. Jean de Luz, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, ten miles south-west of Bayonne.

Feb. 6. Dr. Spencer Madan, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Peterborough.

Feb. 7. His royal highness the duke of York arrived in London from Ostend.

Feb. 8. John Hunter, esq. appointed captain general and governor of New South Wales.

Feb. 9. The Swallow packet, arrived on Wednesday, bringing over the marquis Cornwallis and suite from India, which place he left in a state of unexampled prosperity.

Feb. 10. Messrs. Muir, Margarot, Skirving, and Palmer, were removed from Newgate, and taken on board the vessel appointed to convey them to Botany Bay.

The court of King's-bench in Dublin sentenced A. H. Rowan, esq. to be imprisoned two years, and to pay a fine of 500*l.* and find security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Feb. 11. A fire broke out at Smith's floor cloth manufactory, at Knightsbridge, which, with its adjacent buildings, were entirely consumed, with at least 20,000*l.* worth of property, all uninsured.

Seven sail of French West Indiamen were captured by two Liverpool privateers, and carried into that port.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1794.

Bedfordshire, Edward Nicholl, esq.
Berkshire, Edward Stephenson, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Charles Clowes, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Richards, esq.
Cheshire, D. Poole, esq.
Cornwall, Edward Archer, esq.
Cumberland, W. H. Milbourne, esq.
Devonshire, J. S. Pode, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir H. Harper, bart.
Dorsetshire, E. B. Batson, esq.
Essex, James Hatch, esq.
Gloucestershire, Isaac Elton, esq.
Hants, H. Bonham, esq.
Hertfordshire, S. Leightonhouse, esq.
Herefordshire, John Miles, esq.
Kent, Richard Carew, esq.
Leicestershire, George Moore, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Joseph Banks, bart.
Monmouthshire, John Rose, esq.
Northumberland, C. J. Clavering, esq.
Northamptonshire, R. Booth, esq.
Norfolk, J. R. Dashwood, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. B. Simpson, esq.
Oxfordshire, S. Gardner, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Forsyth, esq.
Shropshire, W. Y. Davenport, esq.
Somersetshire, C. Knatchbull, esq.
Staffordshire, Matthew Bolton, esq.
Suffolk, Charles Purvis, esq.
Surrey, Charles Bowles, esq.
Sussex, Samuel Twyford, esq.
Warwickshire, Richard Hill, esq.
Wiltshire, Richard Long, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Farley, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Lister, esq.

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WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Jones, esq.
Brecnockshire, Richard Wellington, esq.
Cardiganshire, W. Owen Brigstock, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William Clayton, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Bryan Cooke, esq.
Flintshire, John Williams, esq.
Glamorganshire, Henry Knight, esq.
Merionethshire, O. Ormsby, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John James, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Phelps, esq.
Radnorshire, Richard Price, esq.

Feb. 13. The canal from Merthyr Tidvil to Cardiff was completed, and navigated by a fleet of boats, laden with the produce of the iron works. The canal is 25 miles in length.

Feb. 15. Upwards of 500 Royalists were shot at Nantz.

Feb. 17. A pacific motion of the marquis of Lansdown in the House of Lords was supported by 13; 103 voted against it.

Feb. 22. A message from his Majesty to Parliament, announced the expediency of increasing the land forces. A great augmentation of the militia, and an addition of fencible corps, were accordingly voted. The expedient was also resorted to of soliciting voluntary contributions, by a circular letter from the secretary of state to the lords Lieutenants of counties.

Feb. 28. Jean Baptiste Victoire Guillotine, M. D. was executed at Lyons, by the instrument which goes by his name, and which he professed (though untruly) to be the original inventor.

March 1. The number of French emigrants brought off from Toulon by the British fleet, appears, by official returns, to be 14,877 men, women, and children.

March 4. A bill was presented by Mr. W. B. Ponsonby to the House of Commons, Ireland, for the purpose of procuring a more equal representation of the people; it was supported by Mr. Grattan and Sir L. Parsons, but was rejected by a great majority.

March 5. Died, Sir Henry Gould, knt. one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas, aged 85.

March 6. Motions were brought forward in the Parliament by earl Guildford and Mr. Whitbread, expressing disapprobation of the war; but they were lost in both Houses by great majorities.

A motion was made and carried by Mr. Pitt, for augmenting the militia, and for levying a volunteer force of horse and foot, for the service of the country.

March 12. Soulden Lawrence, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas; upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

March 13. Joseph Gerald, esq. was tried at Edinburgh, charged with being a member of a seditious association, called "The British Convention," and with making a seditious address to the members; he was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.

The King of Prussia published a declaration of his secession from the confederacy against France; and stating, that he had ordered his army (excepting 20,000 auxiliaries, according to different treaties) instantly to retire to his own dominions.

March 15. Lord St. Helen's appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Sir Morton Eden, K. B. appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain.

March 21. The government issued Exchequer bills to assist the merchants, and support the commerce of the country.

March 23. The island of Martinique surrendered to the British forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey, K. B., and Sir John Jervis.

March 25. Herbert, Ronsin, Anacharsis, Cloots, and several other members of the French Convention of the faction of the Cordeliers, were brought to the guillotine by Robespierre.

March 26. A dreadful fire happened at the Brown Bear public house, in Moorfields, which was entirely consumed; the landlord, his wife and two children, perished in the flames.

March 27. A convention was concluded between Sweden and Denmark, for protecting the freedom of commerce in the Baltic.

March 29. The prince of Saxe Cobourg defeated the French near Cateau.

April 2. Danton, Camille Desmoulins, &c. members of the French Convention, after a mock trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, were guillotined.

Mr. Thomas Walker, of Manchester, was tried at Lancaster for conspiring to overturn the constitution by force of arms,

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and for using seditious expressions; he was acquitted.

April 4. Insurrection in Poland; general Kosciusko called on by the general voice to head the insurgents. On this day he completely defeated 6000 Russians, commanded by general Woronzow, who had been despatched against him by the Russian ambassador Ingelstrohm.

The island of St. Lucia surrendered to the British.

April 5. The sea port town of Oneglia, in Piedmont, was taken by the French.

The lord Mayor, accompanied by a select committee of the corporation of London, waited upon the marquis Cornwallis, at his residence in New Burlington-street, and presented his Lordship with the freedom of the city in a gold box, prefaced by a complimentary speech; the Marquis and his friends were afterwards splendidly entertained at the Mansion House.

April 8. The rev. Reginald Courtenay, L.L.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Spencer Madan, translated to Peterborough.

April 9. The emperor of Germany arrived at Brussels, to take the supreme command of the combined armies.

April 13. J. B. Gobet, constitutional bishop of Paris, general Authur Dillon, and 16 others, were guillotined at Paris.

April 14. Mr. R. V. Perry, was tried at the assizes at Bristol, for forcibly taking Miss C. Clarke, a rich heiress, from a boarding school, in the city of Bristol, he was acquitted after a trial of eight hours; Mrs. Perry (the lady in question) was examined on the trial.

A tumult happened at the Theatre in Edinburgh, on the representation of the tragedy of Charles I.; some refractory persons refused to pay the usual compliment of being uncovered on the performance of the national anthem of God save the King, several officers of the Argylshire fencibles rushed into the pit, and a scuffle ensued, when the malcontents were forcibly turned out, and order was restored.

April 16. President Washington, in a message to the American congress, complained of the outrages committed by British armed vessels on American traders, in consequence of the British order in council of November, 1793; and also of the encroachments made by the Canadian government on the American frontier.

April 17. The court of common council of the city of London agreed to open a subscription for raising and disciplining a regiment of infantry, and a troop of cavalry for the defence of the city, to be called the "Loyal London Volunteers."

The combined armies made a general attack on the French, near Landrecies; the latter were defeated with the loss of 30 pieces of cannon.

The Russians were expelled from Warsaw; Kosciusko issued a proclamation, in which he invited the Polish nation to shake off the disgraceful yoke of Russian despotism, and unite for the purpose of forming a new confederation.

April 18. Died, the right hon. Charles Pratt, earl Camden, lord president of the council.

April 19. A treaty of alliance was signed between Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the States General of the United Provinces.

April 20. The island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies surrendered to the British troops, under the command of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis.

April 21. The new Theatre of Drury Lane opened with the tragedy of Macbeth, in which Mr. Charles Kemble made his first appearance in London, in Malcolm. The pit contains 800 persons, the whole range of boxes 1828, the two shilling gallery 675, and the one shilling gallery 308, total of persons 3611; their admission money 820*l.* 6*s.*

April 23. The French were driven from Cæsar's Camp, near Cambray, and the Allies invested Landrecies, which surrendered after a short resistance.

La Pomone and La Babet French frigates, captured by a detachment from the fleet under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren.

April 24. The different posts of the allies were attacked by the French under general Pichegru, but for the most part repulsed. The post of Moneron, where general Clairfait commanded, was carried, and in consequence, Courtray and Menin fell into the hands of the Republicans.

April 27. Died, at Calcutta, aged 48, Sir William Jones, knt. one of the judges of the supreme court of Judicature, a gentleman of extensive literary attainments, and the most eminent oriental scholar of the age.

April 28. A treaty of subsidy with the King of Prussia was laid before the Parliament.

William Jackson, an English Protestant clergyman, was committed to Newgate, Dublin, on a charge of high treason.

Mr. Jay arrived in London, as minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America.

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May 1. A. H. Rowan made his escape from the prison in which he was confined in Dublin.

General Dugommier, who had succeeded to the command, (general Dagobert having been killed) defeated the Spaniards at Ceret, on the borders of Spain, taking 2000 prisoners and 200 pieces of cannon.

May 2. The lord Lieutenant and council of Ireland issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending A. H. Rowan, esq. who had escaped from the gaol of Newgate, in Dublin, where he was confined under a sentence of imprisonment for two years for sedition.

May 4. A mob of poor people set the heath on fire on Streatham Common, which burnt with great fury; the duke of Bedford formerly let the poor have the furze, but this year sold it for 80*l.* which was the cause of the incendiary action.

Mr. Reed, of Swaley, in Gloucestershire, was murdered by poison being administered to him; Mrs. Reed, his wife, was strongly suspected of being privy to the murder, and was apprehended upon that suspicion.

May 5. Died, at Kinnaird, near Falkirk, Scotland, in consequence of a fall down stairs, James Bruce, esq. aged 65, the celebrated traveller in Abyssinia.

May 7. Maxmilian Robespierre made a report in the French National Convention upon the decadary festivals, he observed there was an entire revolution in the physical order, which would not fail to effect a similar revolution in the orders moral and political; that one half of the globe had ready felt this change, which the other half would soon feel; that the French nation had anticipated the rest of the world by 2000 years. The orator proceeded to launch forth in the praises of republican morality, and a democratical government, representing all other governments, and every other description of morality, as detestable. He then presented the plan of the following decree: "The French nation acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul; it acknowledges that the worship worthy of the Supreme Being consists in the practice of the duties of man; festivals shall be instituted to call men to the recollection of the Divinity, and to the dignity of his existence; the freedom of religious worship is maintained, &c. &c." This decree passed the Convention, and was ordered to be translated into all languages, and dispersed throughout the universe.

May 8. Died, A. L. Lavoisier, the celebrated French chemist.

May 9. A bill to enable his Majesty to take French subjects into British pay was passed into a law.

May 10. The French under general Dumas, forced the difficult passes on mount Cenis, and drove the Sardinians from them with great loss.

May 12. A message from the King to the Parliament announced that there existed seditious societies in London, who held correspondence with other societies of a similar nature; his Majesty had ordered their papers to be seized, and laid before the House.

Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society, and Daniel Adams, secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information, and several other members of the two societies, were committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.

Madame Elizabeth, sister to Louis XVI. was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and executed at Paris.

May 14. Mr. Stone, of Rutland-street, a coal merchant, was apprehended on a charge of high treason, and committed to Newgate for trial.

May 14. Marshal Mollendorff defeated the French in their intrenchments near Otterbach.

May 16. Mr. John Horne Tooke was apprehended on a charge of high treason, and committed to the Tower of London.

May 17. The colours taken from the French at Martinique were deposited, with great military ceremony, in St. Paul's cathedral.

A general attack was made by the allies on the French at Turcoin, in the department of the North, but they failed at all points. In the course of the action, the duke of York was cut off from his corps, and was obliged to take refuge with the army of general Otto. The British troops retired to Templeuve, two leagues south east from Lisle, after sustaining considerable loss.

The Habeas Corpus act was suspended in England.

May 20. The rev. Jeremiah Joyce, private secretary to earl Stanhope, John Thelwall, John Augustus Bonney, an attorney, Mr. Richter, and Mr. Lovatt, were apprehended on a charge of high treason, and severally committed to the Tower.

May 22. The town and citadel of Bastia, in Corsica, taken by admiral lord Hood.

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May 23. Henry Hamilton, esq. appointed governor of Jamaica.

The Spanish army was defeated at Collioure, by Dugommier; the Spanish army being almost totally destroyed, and all the baggage and artillery captured.

May 26. The French Convention decreed, that no quarter should be given to the British or Hanoverian troops.

May 27. The thanks of the city of London, and the freedom of the city, voted to Sir C. Grey and Sir J. Jervis, for their gallant conduct in the West Indies.

May 28. Died, at Gibralter, Sir Robert Boyd, K. B. governor general of that fortress.

The Prussian general Mollendorf surprised the French in their entrenchments at Keyserslautern, and defeated them with considerable loss.

May 29. His grace the duke of Buccleugh invested with the ensigns of the order of the garter.

Real admiral Sir Keith Elphinstone and Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. created knights of the Bath; and earl Poulett a knight of the Thistle.

May 30. The duke of Bedford in the House of Lords, and Mr. Fox in the Commons, moved resolutions expressive of a wish for peace, which were negatived.

The French officers and soldiers unanimously refused to carry into execution the decree of the National Convention for giving no quarter to the British and Hanoverian troops.

June 1. Admiral lord Howe obtained a splendid victory in the Bay of Biscay over the French fleet, consisting of 26 ships of the line, opposed to the fleet under his lordship's command, consisting of 25 sail of the line; six sail of the line were captured and one sunk; the French lost in killed 690 men, and wounded 580. 320 drowned in the Vengeur, and the whole crew of Le Jacobin, sunk in the action; the British had 235 killed, and 669 wounded.

June 2. Died, Adolphus Frederick IV. duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother of the Queen of England.

June 5. The island of Guadaloupe was recaptured by the French under Victor Hugues.

June 8. A grand festival, dedicated to the Supreme Being, was celebrated at Paris, at which all the deputies of the National Convention attended.

The assembly of the General Consulta of Corsica, voted the union of Corsica with the British crown; and Sir Gilbert Elliot assumed the title of Viceroy.

June 13. The metropolis was illuminated for three successive evenings, in consequence of the brilliant victory of lord Howe; the mob broke the windows of several persons, particularly lord Stanhope, for refusing to illuminate.

June 14. The British troops defeated by the French at Bois le duc.

June 15. A Prussian army under general Elsner captured Cracow, in Poland; nearly at the same time, the king of Prussia advanced towards Warsaw, which was defended by Kosciusko; and after blockading the city for nearly two months, he raised the siege on the 5th of September.

June 17. Ypres, the key of Western Flanders, surrendered to the French army under general Moreau, who had previously defeated general Clairfait in a series of engagements.

About this time the emperor of Germany and general Mack left the army.

The duke of York, who had held a separate command at Tournay, retreated in the direction of Antwerp.

About the middle of this month general Jourdan, who commanded the French army of the Moselle, passed the Sambre for the third time in the course of 14 days, and, after being twice repulsed, laid siege to Charleroi: it surrendered on the 25th.

His Majesty's ship Romney, captain Paget, captured in Miconi road the French frigate Le Sibylle, of 46 guns, and 430 men, after an action of an hour and ten minutes, and three merchantmen which she had under convoy.

The court of common council of the city of London agreed to address his Majesty on the glorious and important victory gained by admiral lord Howe over the French fleet; the thanks of the court were voted to his Lordship, and the freedom of the city in a gold box, value 100 guineas.

June 18. Mr. Pelham erected a mausoleum near Brockesly, in Lincolnshire, to the memory of his wife, which cost 30,000*l.* it is the finest building of the kind in the kingdom, and this day it was consecrated by the bishop of Lincoln.

June 20. The Speaker of the House of Commons gave the thanks of the House to the managers of the impeachment against Warren Hastings, esq. late governor general of Bengal, for their faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them.

June 24. Bruges surrendered to the French.

June 26. The prince of Saxe Cobourg made a general attack on the French army under general Jourdan on the plains of Fleurus, on the confines of Brabant,

six miles north-east of Charleroi. The battle began at three o'clock in the morning; thrice was the French army forced by the numerous artillery of the Allies to fall back on their entrenchments; for nine hours the victory seemed indecisive. At six in the evening Jourdan collected the corps de reserve and artillery, and charged with the whole; the Allies were completely defeated, and forced to retreat with immense loss to Halle, thirty miles from the field of battle.

War commenced in Jamaica with the Maroon Indians. This war was conducted with the dreadful spirit of extermination; and a corps of Spanish chasseurs, with blood hounds from the island of Cuba, were employed against them by the governor, lord Balcarras; they were at length subdued, and the miserable remains transported to Halifax.

June 30. His Majesty arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, and visited the fleet; he presented to lord Howe, on board the Queen Charlotte, a diamond hilted sword of great value, as a mark of his approbation; and honorary presents were made to all the other principal officers.

July 2. Lord Waldegrave, a youth about ten years of age, was drowned, by bathing in the Thames, near Eton; his Lordship was a scholar at Eton.

A benefit was given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, for the wives, widows, and children of the killed and wounded in lord Howe's glorious victory on the first of June; the receipts exceeded 1350*l.*

July 3. A great fire broke out on Monday at Tiverton, in Devonshire, which consumed nearly 200 houses.

July 5. The French Convention issued a decree, that all the Allie' troops, garrisoned in French towns, who should not surrender at discretion, within 24 hours after being summoned, should be put to the sword.

July 6. A violent storm of thunder and lightning did great damage at Hereford and Goodrich; the same storm also did considerable injury at Salisbury; the parish church of Beenhams, in Valence, Berks, was consumed by the lightning.

July 7. Mr. Baddeley, the comedian, died; he left some premises at Moulsey as a refuge for decayed performers; pensions to be allowed when the property would afford them.

July 8. Earl Moira joined the duke of York with his army in the Netherlands. Towards the end of June his Lordship arrived at Ostend, with a reinforcement of 10,000 men; but finding the country on all sides in possession of the French, he immediately evacuated the town, and forced his way through the enemy till he joined his Royal Highness.

July 10. The French army of the North, commanded by Jourdan, and that of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Pichegru, effected a junction at Brussels.

July 11. William earl Fitzwilliam appointed lord president of the council.

His grace the duke of Portland appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state; and the right hon. William Wyndham secretary of war; and earl Spencer keeper of the privy seal.

His royal highness prince William of Gloucester and his grace the duke of Portland elected knights of the Garter.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament, with a speech from the throne.

July 13. A fire broke out in the bakehouse and warehouse of Mr. alderman Curtis, which was entirely burnt down; and a sugar house adjoining much damaged.

One of the most dreadful fires since the great fire of London happened at Ratcliffe Highway, it began at a large builders, on Cock Hill, and extended itself over a considerable space; before it could be subdued upwards of 600 houses, warehouses, &c. and several vessels in the river were entirely consumed. By this lamentable accident 1400 persons were thrown on the benevolence of the public; tents were erected for their accommodation, and government sent several covered waggons from the Tower to afford a temporary shelter; liberal subscriptions were immediately entered into, and the calamity by these means was much alleviated; the damage done was immense; in one warehouse alone sugars of the value of 40,000*l.* were destroyed.

The French under general Dessaix attacked the Prussians commanded by prince Hohenlohe, and carried, amidst a terrible fire, the important posts on the Platsberg, a high mountain in the territory of Deux Ponts, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

July 15. General Moreau attacked the whole chain of posts from Neustadt to the Rhine, a distance of 17 miles, and compelled both Austrians and Prussians to retreat with precipitation. The Austrian army recrossed the Rhine, and the Prussians retreated towards Guntersbloom and Mentz. Keyserslautern was abandoned to the French, who again occupied Worms, Spires, and Treves.

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July 17. Namur evacuated by general Beaulieu.

July 19. General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. appointed governor of Gibraltar.

July 24. The French took possession of Antwerp without resistance—the Allies continuing to retreat.

July 27. Billaud Varennes having denounced Robespierre, in the French National Convention, as aspiring to the Dictatorship; he attempted to speak, but a tumult arising, and exclamations from every quarter of "Down with the Tyrant," he was obliged to desist; Tallien then moved, that Robespierre the elder, Robespierre the younger, St. Just, Couthon, Le Bas, (deputies) and Henriot, commandant of the armed force at Paris, should be arrested, which was decreed amidst tumults of applause.

July 28. Robespierre, with Henriot and a party of his adherents, after an ineffectual attempt to attack the Convention, in which they were opposed by the people, took possession of the Hotel de Ville. At midnight they were attacked by a party of the Conventional guard, headed by Tallien, Bourdon de l'Oise, and other commissioners of the Convention. Robespierre, already wounded by a sabre, discharged a pistol into his mouth; Le Bas shot himself dead; Henriot was thrown from a window into the street. They were immediately taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal, and on the evening of the same day, to the number of 21, were executed at the Place de la Revolution, amidst loud acclamations.

July 30. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried for a libel against lady Elizabeth Lutrell, and found guilty.

The Jacobin club was abolished; and the remains of the Gironde party, to the number of 71, were restored to their seats in the French National Convention. The decree for refusing quarter to the British and Hanoverian soldiery was rescinded; and a general amnesty being published in the departments of La Vendee and La Loire, where the insurgents had never been completely subdued, they almost universally laid down their arms.

July 31. A fire broke out at Nassington, in Northamptonshire, which destroyed 13 dwelling houses, and several hovels and other buildings, to the great distress of several poor families.

Aug. 1. The commissioners appointed by an act of the last session of Parliament, for the purpose of issuing exchequer bills for the relief of the commercial credit of the country, made their final report, by which it appeared, that the measure completely answered the purpose for which it was intended, and stopped the progress of the evil which threatened the ruin of the whole commercial part of the nation.

General Moncey, commanding the French army of the Western Pyrenees, defeated the Spaniards near Fontarabia at the mouth of the Bidassoa, taking 2000 prisoners and 200 pieces of cannon; Fontarabia surrendered the same day; St. Sebastian and Passage were taken on the 3d and 4th.

Aug. 3. The marriage between prince Augustus Frederick and lady Augusta Murray, was determined in the Arches Court, Doctor's Commons, to be null and void.

Aug. 5. Barrere laid before the French National Convention, a scheme for a provisional system of government, which was adopted.

Aug. 7. The most violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in London, that had been known for several years; the lightning struck the roof of the Examiner's office, in Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, and the Crown-office, in Chancery, and did some damage to both edifices; Lloyd's coffee-house, and the Cock, public house, in Fleet-street, were also partially injured; two balls of fire fell in Great Windmill-street, but fortunately without doing any injury.

Aug. 13. The Spanish army under count de l'Union met with a signal defeat, in endeavouring to relieve the city of Bellegarde, which surrendered on the 20th of September; as also the cities of Urgel and St. Elmo.

Aug. 14. Died, at Paddington, George Colman, esq. patentee of the Haymarket theatre, and a dramatic author and miscellaneous writer of great talents.

Aug. 15. George Howe, who had been enlisted in the East India company's service, at a recruiting office, at Charing-cross, on attempting to escape, was confined by tying his hands behind his back; in this situation he jumped out of a garret window and was killed; a crowd collecting, and hearing the circumstances, pulled down the house; the military being called in, the rioters were dispersed, but on the following day, a great multitude assembled for the purpose of destroying other recruiting houses, but by the timely aid of the military, their intentions were frustrated.

Mr. James Munro, minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the French Republic, had his first audience of the Convention.

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Aug. 16. The Neptune, West Indiaman, was burnt in the pool, and ran a-shore on the Southwark side of the river Thames, which prevented the fire from communicating to the numerous other vessels lying in the river.

Aug. 17. The Amphitheatre, belonging to Mr. Astley, on the Surrey side of Westminster bridge, was burnt down, together with several houses in the front of Westminster-road, and Standgate-street.

Barrere announced in the French National Convention, the invention of the telegraph. The news, he said, of the recapture of Quesnoy, by means of this machine, reached Paris an hour after the troops of the republic entered that place.

Aug. 19. Despatches were received from India, from which it appeared that Tippoo Sultan having fulfilled his engagements with the government of Madras, his two sons had been sent back to Seringapatam; they also announced the death of Scindia, the warlike Mahratta chief.

Aug. 25. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Lynn; a house in Purfleet-street was shattered to the foundation, a woman was struck speechless, and a girl of eight years of age was struck dead.

Aug. 29. The French ship Impetueux, of 74 guns, caught fire, by accident, at Portsmouth, and was burnt.

Aug. 30. Condé and Valenciennes recaptured by the French.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg resigned the command of the Austrian army to general Clairfait.

Sept. 1. The operation of the last Insolvent act rendered the King's Bench prison a solitary confinement, nearly the whole of its inmates being discharged under the act.

Sept. 3. Robert Watt was tried at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, for high treason, and found guilty.

Thomas Dunn was tried at Lancaster for perjury, committed by him on the trial of Thomas Walker, of Manchester, and found guilty, the Court sentenced him to two years imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory.

Lord Macartney arrived in England from his unsuccessful embassy to China; he left England, September, 1792, in the Lion, 64 guns.

Sept. 5. David Downie was tried at Edinburgh for high treason and found guilty, but recommended to mercy by the jury on account of some favourable circumstances appearing in his case; both Watt and Downie were sentenced to death.

Sept. 8. The right hon. the earl of Chesterfield, and the earl of Leicester appointed postmaster general.

Sept. 12. Died, at Pinner, the notorious Daniel Dancer, the miser; who, though possessed of great riches, lived and died in the very extreme of poverty.

Sept. 16. A fire broke out at Wincanton, in Somersetshire, which consumed eight houses and several small tenements.

The British army under the command of the Duke of York, crossed the Meuse; they had retreated by the way of Antwerp, Breda, Bois le-Duc, &c. and during the course of their march had been repeatedly engaged with the French army under gen. Pichegru, consisting of 80,000 men.

Sept. 18. The roof of part of Battle Abbey, in Sussex, which had been used sometime as a town hall, was by the violence of the wind, driven in; by which one part of that ancient and noble building was destroyed.

The French army under Jourdan totally defeated the Austrians commanded by general Latour, near Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, which city immediately submitted.

Sept. 19. The Stourbridge waggon, going from Oxford to Woodstock, was overturned in passing King's-bridge, by which accident two men were killed, and a boy mortally wounded.

The Russians under Suwarrow, defeated the Poles, near Brezesc, with dreadful slaughter, as no quarter was given.

Sept. 21. The French entered Aix-la-Chapelle, Clairfait having retreated to Juliers.

Sept. 26. William Lindsay, esq. appointed governor of Jamaica.

Sept. 27. His Majesty left Weymouth and arrived at Windsor this day.

Sept. 28. A French squadron attacked the town of Sierra Leone by a heavy cannonade; the town being indefensible, surrendered to the invaders; who burnt the church, houses, and warehouses of the British settlers, and took and destroyed eleven vessels; they continued in the settlement till the 23d of October.

Sept. 29. A privy council was convened for the purpose of examining into the truth of a plot, said to have been entered into, for taking away the life of the King by means of an air gun; a warrant was issued to apprehend J. P. le Maitre, and William Higgins, the persons supposed to be implicated in the plot.

Thomas Skinner, esq. was chosen Lord Mayor of London, for the year ensuing.

The French army under Pichegru crossed

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the Roer, and attacked general Clairfait; the fighting continued, with little intermission till the 3d of October, when Clairfait was forced to retreat with the loss of 13,000 men.

Towards the end of this month the Austrians and Sardinians were totally defeated in Piedmont, by general Massena, and forced to retreat to Alexandria.

Oct. 1. A dreadful accident happened at Brighton, through the inadvertency of a boy who was playing with some gunpowder at a public house; a spark communicated to a large quantity, in a closet, which exploded, the boy had one of his eyes blown out, and his face shockingly mangled; two soldiers, lodging in the house, were so dreadfully hurt that their lives were despaired of.

Oct. 6. The Austrians were defeated by the French near Juliers.

Oct. 7. At Brighton, a tempest of wind blew down several houses, the sea came nearly to the Steyne; a vessel in the roads hoisted signals of distress, but no relief could be afforded, and she sunk in sight of the shore, and all on board perished; at Sandgate, a boat upset with eight persons on board, three of whom were drowned.

At Harwich the storm was equally dreadful, 35 vessels were wrecked within 20 miles of the barbour.

Oct. 10. The Poles, who had risen in rebellion against the Russians, and placed Kosciusko at their head, were defeated, in a bloody engagement, by general Suwarrow; Kosciusko was wounded, and made prisoner; Suwarrow afterwards took Warsaw, after an obstinate resistance; and thus ended the last attempt of the Poles to recover their ancient liberty.

Oct. 14. Richard Barrow, a surgeon, and Robert Watson, a physician, were convicted of misdemeanors, for having several seditious libels in their possession with intent to publish them, they were found guilty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate.

Oct. 17. General Dugommier again defeated the Spaniards and emigrants with great slaughter, at Sponilles; general Dugommier was killed by the bursting of a shell in the moment of victory.

Oct. 18. A dreadful fire broke out at the warehouses adjoining Joiners' Hall, containing great quantities of cotton, coffee, indigo, and other goods; the whole of which were consumed with the warehouses.

Died, at Clifton, near Bristol, Richard Robinson, D.D., lord Rokeby, and archbishop of Armagh.

Oct. 19. Robert Watt, convicted of high treason, was executed at the west end of the Luckenbooths at Edinburgh, pursuant to his sentence.

The French attacked the British army between the Meuse and the Waal, who, after suffering severely, crossed the latter river.

Oct. 20. A fire broke out at a wax chandler's, in Dean-street, Soho, which entirely consumed the premises, and four other houses.

Count de l'Union, with an army of 40,000 men, was again defeated at St. Fernando de Figueras; the count and three other Spanish generals were killed; the forts of Figueras, Ascorta, and Aspeten, soon after submitted.

Oct. 23. Coblentz was captured by a French division, commanded by Moreau.

Oct. 26. The Rohilla army, consisting of 25,000 troops, 4000 of them cavalry, were defeated by the Company's troops, near the Doo Jura Nulla, in India; the cause of the engagement was, the Rohillas having trespassed on the kingdoms of the Nabob, which the Company were bound by treaty to defend.

Oct. 28. The trial of Thomas Hardy, secretary to the London Corresponding Society, commenced this day at the Old Bailey, on a charge of high treason; the jury were accommodated with beds in the Sessions house.

Oct. 29. The trial of Thomas Hardy continued; the jury were permitted to retire to the Hummums, in Covent garden, on being attended by a proper officer.

The subscriptions for the sufferers in the late fire at Ratcliffe-highway, amounted to 16,000*l.* and upwards.

Died, in an apoplectic fit, James Adam, esq. the ingenious architect; the Adelphi buildings, and Portland-place, are specimens of his skill in his profession.

Nov. 4. The East India company presented a loyal address to his Majesty.

Suwarrow and Fersen having effected a junction, marched to the attack of Warsaw; after a severe contest of eight hours, all resistance on the part of the Poles ceased, and the fight was converted into a massacre; and ten hours after, the carnage and pillage of this devoted city commenced anew; the suburb of Prague was set on fire, and vast numbers of the inhabitants perished in the flames, or by the sword; it was computed that 30,000 of the Poles were put to death.

Maestricht, in Lorrain, after a long siege, surrendered to general Kleber.

Nov. 5. The trial of Thomas Hardy was

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this day terminated; the jury after deliberating three hours, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty;" upon which the prisoner was discharged.

Nov. 7. Nimeguen was evacuted by the garrison under the Hanoverian general Walmoden; Bois-le-Duc, Breda, and Grave, were successively reduced by the French.

Nov. 8. A treaty was signed between England and the duke of Brunswick for providing a corps of 2280 men, to serve in the pay of England.

The French invested and took Maestrich and Nimeguen.

Nov. 9. The Russian general, Suwarrow, made his triumphal entry into Warsaw; the remains of Poland were soon after divided between the three powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Nov. 16. The trial of John Horne Tooke commenced at the Old Bailey, and continued to the 22d, when the jury, after a few minutes consultation returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Nov. 17. Died, the rev. James Bentham, M.A. and F.R.S. aged 86, author of "The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely."

Nov. 19. A treaty of commerce, amity, and navigation was signed between his Majesty and the United States of America, by lord Grenville, and Mr. Jay, the American envoy.

Nov. 23. The great brewery belonging to Mr. Bell, in Edinburgh, took fire and was entirely consumed, together with the valuable stock of grain and utensils; the ale brewed at this house has been famous all over the world for the last 30 years.

Nov. 25. Sir Morton Eden, K.B. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

Dec. 1. John Augustus Bonney, Jeremiah Joyce, Stewart Kyd, and Thomas Holcroft, were brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, and arraigned on a charge of high treason; when the Attorney General said, "That as the evidence he had to adduce was the same upon which Thomas Hardy and Horne Tooke had been acquitted, he would not trouble the jury with any evidence," upon which the jury immediately pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Dec. 5. John Thelwall was tried at the Old Bailey, on a charge of high treason, and the jury, after retiring three quarters of an hour, found a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Dec. 6. Lord Abingdon was this day convicted of a libel on Mr. Sermon, attorney of Grays Inn, being a speech made in Parliament by his lordship, and conveyed to the public through the channel of a newspaper.

The duke of York quitted the British army, and returned to London, leaving the command with general Sir Ralph Abercrombie and general Walmoden.

Dec. 7. The French made an attempt to cross the Waal on four rafts from Nimeguen; two of these were sunk by the British on the opposite side near the village of Lant; one was taken by the Dutch, and only one got back.

A fire broke out at the Crown and Shuttle public house in Shoreditch, which destroyed the premises, and burnt a man to death who had gone to bed drunk.

Dec. 10. The earl Fitzwilliam appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Dec. 15. John Baxter and Thomas Richter were arraigned, pro forma, at the Old Bailey, on a charge of treason, but the Crown offering no evidence, they were acquitted.

The frost set in with unusual rigour, and in the course of the week the Meuse and Waal were frozen over.

Dec. 17. The merchants trading to America, gave a splendid entertainment at Free Masons' Hall, to Mr. Jay, the envoy extraordinary from the United States of America; on which occasion the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, and other persons of distinction, attended by invitation.

George John earl Spencer, Samuel lord Hood, Sir Alan Gardner, C. S. Pybus, esq. vice admiral Affleck, and vice admiral Sir Charles Middleton, bart. appointed lords of the Admiralty.

David earl of Mansfield appointed lord president of the council, and John earl of Chatham lord privy seal.

Dec. 20. A fire broke out in Buckingham-street, York-buildings, which entirely destroyed two large houses, and all their furniture.

Dec. 24. The French took possession of the Fort du Rhin, which protected Manheim.

Dec. 26. The weather was remarkably severe at Dover. On Wednesday five persons fell over the quay, two of whom were drowned.

Dec. 27. A strong body of French passed over the Meuse on the ice, near the village of Driel, and made themselves masters of the Bommel Waert, an island formed by the Meuse and Waal; the Waal was now so strongly frozen, that heavy artillery could be transported over.

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Dec. 30. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne, declaratory of the necessity of prosecuting the war with vigour, and announcing the conclusion of a treaty of marriage between the prince of Wales, and the princess Caroline of Brunswick, daughter of the duke of Brunswick.

The princess of Wales left Brunswick to proceed on her journey to England.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For preventing money or effects, in the hands of his Majesty's subjects, belonging to, or disposeable by persons resident in France, being applied to the use of the persons exercising the power of government in France, and for preserving the property thereof to the owners.

For regulating the conveyance of letters by the penny post.

For encouraging and disciplining such corps of men, as shall voluntarily enroll themselves for the defence of the country during the present war.

To enable his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect, are conspiring against his person and government.

To enable subjects of France to enlist as soldiers in regiments to serve on the continent of Europe, &c.; and to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to subjects of France, to serve and receive pay as officers.

For better observation of the Lord's Day by Bakers.

For better regulating the watermen on the Thames between Windsor and Gravesend.

For relief of Insolvent debtors.

To continue an act regulating the shipping of slaves from the coast of Africa.

To continue the act respecting aliens.

For better management of the land revenues of the Crown, and for the sale of fee farms, and other improvable rents.

For regulating the militia of the city of London.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 12, 1793, TO DEC. 9, 1794.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	9538	Males	9826
Females	9151	Females	9415
	18,689		19,241

Decrease in the burials this year 2308.

Died,	
Under two years of age	6543
Between two and five	2126
Five and ten	772
Ten and twenty	647
Twenty and thirty	1363
Thirty and forty	1674
Forty and fifty	1849
Fifty and sixty	1563
Sixty and seventy	1280
Seventy and eighty	937
Eighty and ninety	401
Ninety and a hundred	59
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	2
A hunured and two	2
A hundred and five	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1794;—	£	s.	d.
Navy	5,525,331	11	3
Army	6,641,060	0	9½
Ordnance	1,345,008	2	6
Miscellaneous	6,241,696	18	2¾
Deficiences	475,022	13	10¼
Total supplies	20,228,119	6	7¾
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament	20,419,508	10	2
Surplus of Ways and Means	191,389	3	6¼

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1794.

INCOME.

Excise	8,560,670
Customs	4,101,431
Stamps	1,416,647
Land and Assessed Taxes	2,969,398
Carried forward	17,048,146

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	£
Brought forward	17,048,146
Post Office	455,000
Pensions, &c.	103,676
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	28,309
Hereditary Revenues	967
Lottery	171,830
Miscellaneous	91,367
Actual Taxation	17,899,295
On Account of Loans	11,000,000
Exchequer Bills, &c. funded	1,997,451
Received from Ireland	250,000
Total Income	31,056,746

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt, Management of ditto	9,226,247
Sinking Fund	1,672,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	182,912
Total on Acc. of Debt	11,081,159
Proportion on Account of Old	9,208,496
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	1,872,664
Civil List	1,017,761
Bounties, &c.	18,743
Navy	4,219,156
Ordnance	1,500,767
Army Ordinary	9,209,236
Subsidies	4,000
Miscellaneous	517,654
Exchequer bills paid off	1,737,000
Grand Total of Expenditure	29,305,477

Prices of Stocks.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	66..73	154..165	197..209
July	66..69	160..168	190..206

Prices of Corn and Bread.

Wheat per qr. 50*s*. Barley per qr. 32*s*. Oats per qr 20*s*.

Quartern loaf, 7*d*.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 816.

1795, Jan. 1. Two of the powder mills belonging to Messrs. Pigou and Andrews, at Dartford, blew up, by which accident 11 men at work in the mills, lost their lives; the concussion was felt in many parts of the county.

Jan. 3. The French took possession of the maritime town of Rosas, in Spain.

Died, at Etruria, in Staffordshire, Josiah Wedgewood, esq. F. R. and A. S. S. the first establisher of the celebrated Staffordshire potteries.

Jan. 4. Earl Fitzwilliam, the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received with the customary honours.

Jan. 5. His Majesty's ship Blanche, captain Falkner, captured near Marigalante, La Pique, French frigate, of 38 guns, and 360 men, after a sharp contest, in which captain Falkner was killed.

Jan. 9. A great mob assembled in the London-road, St. George's-fields, and attacked a crimping house, demolished the windows, and released 18 persons who were confined in it; the magistrates apprehended the recruiting serjeant and committed him to gaol.

Jan. 10. The French general Pichegru crossed the Waal on the ice, at different points, with an army of 70,000 men; he immediately attacked the position of the Allies between Nimeguen and Arnheim, who were defeated, and they made a retreat towards Amersfort and Deventer. In this retreat they suffered dreadful hardships from the rigour of the weather.

Jan. 12. A great fire broke out at Montego bay, Jamaica, which totally destroyed 110 of the best houses in the town, 200 hogsheads of sugar, and 100 puncheons of rum, besides other property to a vast amount; the loss was estimated at 400,000*l*.

Jan. 14. It was decided by ballot at the India House, that no director be allowed to trade to or from India in his private capacity, either directly or indirectly, as principal or agent.

As a boat was coming from the Little Nore to Sheerness yard for stores, in which were a lieutenant, two midshipmen, and six seamen, by a sudden gust of wind the boat upset, when one of the midshipmen and the six seamen were drowned.

Jan. 16. The French took possession of Utrecht, and Rotterdam on the 18th, and Dort on the 19th.

Jan. 18. The council room of the Exchange, at Liverpool, was discovered to be in flames, which spread so rapidly that in a short time the court room, the assembly room, and the whole interior of that elegant edifice was consumed.

Fourteen large waggons fully laden ar-

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rived in London, containing the baggage and treasure of the prince of Orange.

Jan. 19. An embargo was laid on all the Dutch men of war and merchantmen in the ports of Great Britain.

In consequence of the danger of the country, the society of the Friends of the People determined to suspend for the present all proceedings on the subject of parliamentary reform.

The Stadtholder of Holland and his family made their escape in an open boat from Scheveling, and arrived next day at Harwich.

Jan. 20. General Pichegru made his public entry into Amsterdam, and, by order of the States General, every other fortress in the republic opened its gates to the French.

Jan. 21. As seven men were attempting to pass on the ice on the Thames, to a collier, near Ratcliffe, they fell into the water and were drowned.

Jan. 23. Two watchmen belonging to the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, were found frozen to death from the intensity of the cold.

Jan 24. The birth day of Mr. Fox was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor tavern, by a numerous body of his friends; the duke of Bedford presided as chairman.

Jan. 25. The Stadtholder of Holland and family with their suite arrived in London, and proceeded to the house of the Dutch ambassador, until Hampton Court was fitted up for their reception.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus act renewed.

Jan. 26. In the House of Commons, Mr. Grey brought forward a motion, recommending peace with France. This was counteracted by an amendment of Mr. Pitt, importing that the French government was not a regular government, and one with which peace would be insecure. Mr. Grey's motion was lost—268 to 86.

The lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying the House to disclaim the right of interfering in the internal affairs of France, and to take such steps as they should think proper to facilitate a speedy peace between Great Britain and the French, with whom we were at war.

Jan. 27. The provisional representatives of the people of Holland assembled, and a decree immediately passed for the total abolition of the Stadtholderate, and for the establishment, under protection of the French Republic, of a new government for the United Provinces.

About the end of this month, the British army under Sir R. Abercrombie reached Deventer, the capital of Overyssel, closely pressed by a superior French force.

Jan. 29. His excellency Yusuf Adjiah Effendi, ambassador from the sublime Porte to the court of London, made his public entry into London, with great pomp, and was presented to his Majesty at St. James's.

Jan. 31. The new Dutch constitution was established, and in imitation of the French, a declaration of the Rights of a Man and of a Citizen was published.

Feb. 2. On Monday, a melancholy accident happened at Warmley, in Gloucestershire; a body of water suddenly burst into a coal pit where 12 men were at work, five of whom were unfortunately drowned.

Feb. 3. Died, at Lambeth, aged 60, the celebrated comedian William Parsons.

Feb. 4. A message from his Majesty to Parliament intimated that a loan should be granted to the emperor of Germany.

Feb. 9. His excellency Sir Gilbert Elliott, viceroy of Corsica, opened the first Parliament of that island.

Feb. 10. In consequence of the rapid thaw, floods in different parts of England did immense damage; the river Thames rose to an height not known for 20 years past; at Kingston boats plied about the streets, and the inhabitants were driven up stairs, and supplied with necessaries by means of boats at their windows.

His royal highness the duke of York promoted to the rank of field marshal of the forces.

A Theatre at Madras was first opened with Shakespeare's tragedy of Macbeth.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1795.

Bedfordshire, John Harvey, esq.
Berkshire, William Thoyts, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Lovel Badcock, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Quintin, esq.
Cheshire, I. H. Smith, esq.
Cornwall, R. A. Daniel, esq.
Cumberland, Sir James Graham, bart.
Derbyshire, William Drury, esq.
Devonshire, William Clarke, esq. afterwards Philip Morshead, esq.
Dorsetshire, Edward Greathead, esq.
Essex, John Hanson, esq.
Gloucester, S. Edwards, esq.
Hants, W. Bramston, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Harding, esq.

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Herefordshire, John Moor Green, esq.
Kent, Gabriel Harpur, esq.
Leicestershire, Edward Murloe, esq. and afterwards Anthony Keck, esq.
Lincolnshire, A. Boucherett, esq.
Monmouthshire, Richard Morgan, esq.
Norfolk, George Nelthorpe, esq.
Northamptonshire, V. Knightley, esq.
Northumberland, C. Shaftoe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Jonas Bettison, esq.
Oxfordshire, S. Freeman, esq.
Rutlandshire, Sir G. Heathcote, bart.
Shropshire, Henry Bevan, esq.
Somersetshire, Edward Lyne, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Swinnerton, esq.
Suffolk, Jacob Whitbread, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Turton, esq.
Sussex, Francis Newberry, esq.
Warwickshire, William Little, esq.
Wiltshire, James Mountague, esq.
Worcestershire, William Waldron, esq.
Yorkshire, Mark Sykes, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Bulkeley, esq.
Brecknockshire, Henry Skreen, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Bonsal, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Rees, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, John Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Bromfield Foulkes, esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Lewis, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, L. Parry, esq.
Pembrokeshire, I. H. Foley, esq.
Radnorshire, Francis Fowke, esq.

Feb. 12 The British army crossed the Ems at Rheine.

The earl of Abingdon was brought up to the court of King's-bench, to receive judgment for a libel on Mr. Sermon, an attorney, when he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's-bench prison, and to pay a fine of 100*l*.

Mr. Grattan in the Irish House of Commons, moved for leave to bring in a bill for relief of Roman Catholics, and leave given, but the bill was lost on discussion by a large majority.

Feb. 18. A treaty of defensive alliance was signed between Great Britain and Russia.

Feb. 19. A new ship, called the Nautilus, took fire at Whitby, and was totally burnt.

Feb. 21. Lord Fitzwilliam was recalled from the government of Ireland.

Feb. 22. During a dreadful gale of wind, the Biscay, a vessel bound to Exeter, was wrecked near Tor Abbey, the captain, his mate, and a boy were drowned.

Feb. 23. A fire broke out at Crediton which consumed 18 houses.

Feb. 24. His Majesty granted pensions of 500*l*. a year on admiral Graves, rear admiral Sir Thomas Bowyer, and Sir Thomas Paisley, in consequence of their wounds received in the action of the first of June.

Feb. 25. This being the day appointed for a general fast, both Houses of Parliament attended divine service at Westminster abbey, when a sermon on the occasion was preached by the bishop of Bristol.

Feb. 26. Mr. Wilberforce made a motion in the House of Commons for the immediate abolition of the slave trade; this motion though ably supported by Mr. Pitt, was lost by a majority of 17.

Feb. 28. Stanislaus, king of Poland, took leave of his capital, probably for ever.

March 1. The grand duke of Tuscany and the regent of Sweden acknowledged the French Republic.

March 3. A formal treaty was signed by the Republican general Cancleaux, with the chiefs of the Vendeans and Chouans.

A common hall was held for the purpose of electing a member of Parliament for the city of London, in the room of alderman Sawbridge, deceased; the candidates were Mr. Lushington and Mr. H. C. Combe; after a contest which lasted to the 5th, the numbers were

For Mr. Lushington -	2334
Mr. Combe - -	1560

The former was consequently declared duly elected.

March 4. Richard Brothers, a lieutenant of the navy, who, by his pretended prophecies, alarmed and agitated the weak and imbecile part of the people, was apprehended by two of his Majesty's messengers, and taken for examination before the Privy Council, when after a long interrogation, his case was referred to Drs. Munro and Symmonds, who declared him insane. A remarkable circumstance in this man's case was, that Mr. Halhed, a member of Parliament, professed himself a disciple, and wrote a pamphlet in his defence.

March 7. A treaty of peace was signed by Charette on the part of the insurgents of La Vendee, and the commissioners on the part of the French Republic. A simi-

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lar treaty was made with the Chouans in Brittany.

March 11. The right hon. John Jefferies, earl Camden, appointed lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

March 14. Vice admiral Hotham, commander in the Mediterranean, attacked Le Ca-ira, of 80 guns, and Le Censeur, of 74 guns, part of the French squadron of 15 sail of the line under admiral Richery, from which they were separated, and captured them after a sharp conflict off Genoa.

March 19. The Roman Catholic delegates from Ireland presented a petition to the King, on the subject of earl Fitzwilliam's recall from the government of that country.

March 24. At the anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society, for recovery of persons apparently drowned, it appeared, that the number of persons restored to life amounted to 1169, lives preserved by drags, 858; unsuccessful cases 899, total 2926.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved, that the House should resolve into a committee to enquire into the state of the nation—negatived, 219 to 63.

March 25. Lord Fitzwilliam left Dublin for England; on this occasion the citizens of Dublin appeared in mourning.

March 27. The British army arrived at Bremen.

A commission was held at the King's Arms, in Palace-yard, to ascertain the state of mind of Richard Brothers, the pretended prophet, when the jury, after hearing the evidence of the physicians, brought in a verdict of lunacy.

March 31. Mr. Halhed made a motion in the House of Commons relative to the imprisonment of Richard Brothers, the prophet, the motion not being seconded, it fell.

Lord Camden arrived in Dublin to succeed lord Fitzwilliam, he was received by the local authorities with the accustomed honours.

April 2. [Collot D'Herbois, Barrere, Billaud Varennes, and other members of the French Committee of Public Safety, were sent off from Paris to the isle of Oleron, preparatory to their transportation to Guiana.

April 4. The lord Chancellor of Ireland was assailed in his carriage by a band of ruffians, who assaulted him with a shower of stones, one of which struck him over the left eye; the rioters disappeared on his Lordship's stopping his carriage. The bishop of Armagh was also insulted on his return from the castle by the rioters, who broke the pannels and glass of his carriage; they mounted green cockades, with mottos of "Liberty, Equality, and no lord Lieutenant."

April 5. The king of Prussia signed a treaty of peace with the French Republic.

A desperate attempt was made to rescue one Isdwell, a Jew, who stood charged with forging stamps; he was confined in the New prison, and pursuaded the turnkey to let him out, under pretence of seeing a rich aunt who was dying, the turnkey went with him, armed with a blunderbuss, and on reaching the house in Artillery-lane, several persons seized the turnkey and wrested the blunderbuss from him, but in the scuffle the piece was discharged and the contents lodged in the back of Isdwell, and killed on the spot.

April 7. The princess Caroline of Brunswick landed on Sunday last at Greenwich, and proceeded to St. James's, where she arrived this day.

April 8. The ceremonial of the marriage between his royal highness the prince of Wales and the princess Caroline of Brunswick took place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

April 9. The court of common council of the city of London unanimously voted addresses of congratulation to the King, Queen, Prince, and Princess of Wales, on occasion of the late marriage.

April 10. David Downie, condemned for high treason at Edinburgh, received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned for a year, and banishing himself from Great Britain for life.

April 11. A mob at Portsea assembled and attacked the bakers and butchers shops, which they broke open, and compelled the butchers to sell their meat at 4*d*. a lb, and the bakers their bread at 6*d*. a quartern loaf; no personal violence was offered, and after having effected their purpose the mob dispersed.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. appointed private secretary to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

April 14. The British troops evacuated Holland, after suffering many privations from the hostility of their allies, the Dutch, and the savage ferocity of the boors of that country.

April 15. John Eames and Robert Burnet, esqrs. sheriffs of London, received the honour of knighthood, on attending his Majesty to know his pleasure, when he would receive the city address.

Mrs. Phipoe was brought to Bow-street charged by Mr. Curtois with having obtained from him a note for 2000*l*. under a

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threat, and attempt to cut his throat; she was committed for further examination.

April 17. The lord Mayor and corporation of London presented their address of congratulation to his Majesty and the Queen, and were graciously received.

April 20. The Oxford militia, to the number of 400, with muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, proceeded to Seaford, and seized all the mutton and beef they could find, and sold it at 4*d.* a lb., they then seized 2000 sacks of flour at Newhaven, and sold it at their own prices; a detachment of the horse artillery arriving, assisted by the Lancashire fencibles, surrounded and took prisoners the rioters. Some disturbances of less note broke out at Nottingham, Coventry, Nuneaton, Hinkley, and Bedworth, which soon subsided.

Their Majesties, the five Princesses, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, honoured the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden with their presence, and it being the first time of the Princess of Wales appearing in public, she was received with loud and repeated acclamations of joy and congratulation.

April 23. The lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, &c. of the city of London, presented an address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his marriage, and were received by the Prince and Princess with great affability.

The right hon. the earl of Bute appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain.

April 24. The trial of the rev. Mr. Jackson commenced on Friday last, in Dublin, on a charge of high treason, he was found guilty, but recommended [by the jury to mercy.

The British army embarked on board transports in the Weser.

The University of Oxford presented (by his grace the duke of Portland, and 150 members of the University in their academical habits) an address of congratulation to his Majesty, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Grattan brought a bill into the Irish House of Commons for the total repeal of the penal laws; it was rejected on the second reading; the numbers being 155 to 84.

April 25. The high court of Judicature assembled in Westminster-hall, acquitted Warren Hastings, esq. of all the charges exhibited against him; the trial lasted seven years, two months, and eleven days, the last being the 149th day on which the court sat.

A bill passed in the House of Commons, Ireland, for the establishment of a Roman Catholic college at Maynooth.

April 28. Captain Anthony Pye Molloy was tried by a court martial at Portsmouth, for not having properly exerted himself in the engagements which took place on the 29th of May and 1st of June, 1794, when he was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship Cæsar.

April 30. His Majesty's ship Boyne, of 80 guns, caught fire at Spithead; the flames spread so rapidly that in half an hour this noble vessel, only five years old, was a complete wreck; what added to the calamity was, that her guns being shotted were discharged by the fire, and by the blowing up of the powder magazine more than 20 men were killed and wounded; the crew escaped by jumping overboard.

The rev. Mr. Jackson, found guilty of high treason, was brought up to the court of King's Bench, Dublin, where his counsel were prepared to move an arrest of judgment. Mr. J. was seized, whilst in the dock, with strong convulsions, and shortly dropped down and expired; it appeared by an inquest subsequently held on his body, that he had committed suicide by taking poison.

May 1. Sixteen members of the late Revolutionary Tribunal were recondemned and executed at Paris.

May 4. Richard Brothers, the insane prophet, was placed under the care of Dr. Simmons, physician to St. Luke's hospital, at Fisher House, Islington.

Died, at Paris, M. Barthelemy, author of "The travels of Anacharsis in Greece," aged 80.

May 8. This day the powder tax took place.

In the House of Lords, a motion was made by the duke of Norfolk, to address the King, praying the correspondence between ministry and lord Fitzwilliam, relative to his Lordship's recal from the government of Ireland should be laid before them. The motion was lost—100 to 25.

May 15. The two grenadier companies of the first regiment of foot guards, and the King's company, disembarked at Greenwich from the Continent; they were received by his Majesty, and the dukes of York and Gloucester, and a numerous concourse of people, with great applause.

A treaty of alliance offensive and defensive was concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the seven United Provinces.

As Mr. Michell, of Stallingborough, in

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Yorkshire, and four others, were in a boat on the Humber, a sudden squall upset it, and Mr. M. and one of the men were drowned, the others saved themselves by swimming.

Mr. Errington of Grays, in Essex, was shot with a pistol by Miss Ann Broderick, whom he had formerly kept, but ceased to cohabit with in consequence of his marriage; she went to his house, and in the presence of his family gave the fatal wound; she was committed to prison to be tried for the murder.

May 17. The hon. captain Cochrane in the Hussar, cruising off the Chesapeake, captured La Prevoyante, of 26 guns, and La Raison, of 18 guns, bound to America to take in naval stores for France.

May 19. His royal highness the Prince of Wales had a grand field day with his regiment in the Green Park, Windsor.

Her Majesty had a fair in the Dutch style at Frogmore, in honour of her birth day, at which the principal singers and dancers of the Theatres attended; the Stadtholder and his family, and a great number of the nobility, &c, were invited.

The British Chargé des affaires at the Danish court notified that the British cruisers would in future take all neutral ships laden with corn and bound for France, but the cargoes would be paid for.

May 20. The noble mansion house Cliden, the property of the earl of Inchiquin, on the banks of the Thames, caught fire, the flames were so rapid in their progress that few articles were saved; the wings of the building only were saved.

The hall of the French Convention was surrounded by an armed multitude from the fauxbourg St. Antoine, by which means the Jacobins got a temporary ascendancy; but the citizens of Paris rising in defence of the Convention under the command of Pichegru, the insurrection was quelled. About the same time the Jacobins made furious efforts at Lyons, Toulon, and Marseilles, to re-possess themselves of power; but all their attempts were defeated.

May 22. Mungo Park sailed from Portsmouth for the river Gambia, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa.

May 23. Maria Theresa Phipoe was tried for obtaining from John Curtois a note for 2000*l*., under a threat to cut his throat, she was found guilty.

May 26. The Ottoman Porte formally acknowledged the French Republic, and received their ambassador.

May 27. Died, James Boswell, esq. the intimate friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, aged 55.

The newly erected horse barracks at Romford, in Essex, were, through the carelessness of some workmen, burnt to the ground, except a small part of the building not completed.

May 28. A fire broke out in Mint-street, in the Borough, which entirely destroyed eight houses and several warehouses; a poor old woman perished in the flames.

May 29. A treaty of defensive alliance was signed between Great Britain and the emperor of Germany.

June 1. The court of proprietors of the East India company resolved to discharge the amount of the legal expenses incurred by Warren Hastings, esq. on his trial, not exceeding 71,080*l*.

June 2. The court of proprietors also granted an annuity of 5000*l*. a year to Warren Hastings, esq. to commence from the first of January last, payable out of the territorial revenues of the company.

In the beginning of this month an expedition of about 5000 men, chiefly emigrants, sailed from England, in order to effect a landing on the coast of France, and co-operate with the insurgents in La Vendee. They were under the command of M. de Puissaye, M. d'Hervilly, and the count de Sombreuil; the transports were under the convoy of a squadron commanded by Sir John Warren.

June 4. A thunder storm happened in London and its vicinity, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, but did no particular damage; the storm also raged with great fury in several parts of the country, particularly in Kent, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Cheshire, where considerable damage was done.

June 7. The fortress of Luxembourg, with a garrison of 10,000 men, surrendered to the French.

The fleet under the command of vice admiral Cornwallis, captured eight French vessels, which were under convoy of a French squadron near Belleisle,

June 9. Died, at Paris, aged 11 years, Louis XVII., only son of the late king of France; his death was supposed to be accelerated, if not occasioned by, gross neglect and privation.

June 10. The remains of the late Louis XVII. were interred, without any funeral ceremony, in the burying ground of St. Marguerite, in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, in Paris.

June 13. A terrible thunder storm did considerable damage at Hatfield, Bury St.

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Edmunds, Reading, Tonbridge Wells, and Weymouth.

June 14. The Russian squadron destined to act with his Majesty's fleet, left Cronstadt; it consisted of four ships of 74 guns, eight of 66 guns, and eight frigates, and proceeded to the Downs.

June 16. The small squadron of five sail of the line under the command of vice admiral Cornwallis, was attacked by a French fleet of 13 sail of the line, 14 frigates, two brigs, and a cutter, near the Penmarks, but by the skill and resolute conduct of the Admiral, the French drew off without coming to action; only twelve men were wounded, and none killed.

June 17. The court of common council of the city of London, in consequence of the high price of bread, and provisions generally, referred it to a committee to consider the best means to be adopted to effect a reduction, and report their opinion to the court.

June 18. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Brighton.

June 19. Three houses in Bridewell (which were about to be pulled down) suddenly fell, by which 15 men were buried in the ruins, two of whom were killed, and the others dreadfully bruised.

The island of St. Lucia evacuated by the British troops.

June 22. In consequence of the severity of the cold, so unsual at this season of the year, many thousand sheep newly shorn were killed in different parts of the country; it was computed that in many places full one fourth of the flocks were destroyed.

June 23. A murder was committed at Kew on the bodies of an old man and his wife, by a man who was in the habits of great intimacy with them, and who had frequently been supplied with money by them; the villain was afterwards apprehended and committed for trial.

Admiral lord Bridport, with the fleet under his command, consisting of 14 sail of the line and eight frigates, gained a signal victory off Port L'Orient over the French fleet, when three ships of the line were captured.

A riot happened at Birmingham, on account of the dearness of provisions; the magistrates being unable to quell it, called out the military, who were assailed with stones, upon which, two of the soldiers fired, and killed one man and wounded another dangerously; on the following day order was restored to the town and neighbourhood.

June 26. Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Beresford met in a field near Tyburn, to fight a duel, in consequence of a political dispute, but just as the principals had taken the ground, the magistrates appeared and prevented their further proceedings.

The emigrant army landed at Quiberon bay, and took possession of the fort of Quiberon, which surrendered after a slight resistance.

In the course of this month the political association, styled the society of United Irishmen, began to extend itself over the country.

June 27. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with a speech from the throne; after which the Parliament was prorogued to Wednesday, the 5th day of August.

An act received the royal assent for improving the passage through the Strand, by pulling down Butcher-row, near Temple-bar, and for making a new and improved communication between Holborn and Snow-hill.

June 27. By an act passed this day, the Prince of Wales had an annual income of 125,000*l.* settled upon him, and the rents of the duchy of Cornwall, estimated at 13,000*l.* a year; out of this income 73,000*l.* was appropriated to discharge his debts, under the direction of commissioners appointed by Parliament for that purpose, and regulations were made to prevent the future accumulation of debts. It appeared from a statement laid before the House of Commons, that the Prince was indebted—on securities 300,351*l.*, — tradesmen's bills 319,219*l.*, total 619,570*l.*

June 29. A numerous meeting of all descriptions of persons, but principally of the lower class, assembled in St. George's fields, called together by advertisements and hand bills, to discuss the topics of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage; a long string of resolutions were read, expressive of the opinions of the conveners of the meeting, and carried by acclamation. Thanks were voted to lord Stanhope and Mr. Sheridan, for their parliamentary conduct, and the assembly gradually dispersed; the volunteers of London, Westminster, and Southwark, were in readiness at Kennington Common, to repress any disposition to riot.

Died, in extreme indigence, Florio, the once celebrated flute player.

July 1. The freedom of the city of London was presented by the Chamberlain, in an appropriate speech, to general Sir Charles Grey, and admiral Sir John Jervis, for their gallant conduct as commanders in chief in the West Indies.

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July 3. The peninsula of Quiberon, and fort Penthievre, on the coast of France, were taken possession of by the French Royalists in the pay of England; but on the 21st, in consequence of the treachery of some of the privates of those regiments, the French Republicans, under the command of general Hoche, defeated them with great slaughter, and took possession of the fort before means could be adopted for its defence; 900 of the troops, and 1500 of Royalist inhabitants embarked on board the British ships, the remainder with part of the stores and ammunition fell into the hands of the enemy; the count de Sombreuil, the bishop of Dol, &c. were shot, with several emigrant officers.

July 4. Sir Joseph Banks, bart. elected a knight of the Bath.

July 5. A fire broke out at a baker's in Wapping, which entirely consumed three houses, and considerably damaged several others; a fireman, by the falling of a wall, was dangerously wounded, and several other persons.

The prince and princess of Wales dismissed the whole of their household, except four ladies of the bedchamber, and the master of the household, and of the horse, and generals Hulse and Lake.

July 6. The lords of the council, and several of the nobility, &c. entered into an engagement, to use in their families only bread of an ordinary quality, &c. to diminish the consumption of flour in their respective establishments, and strongly recommended others to follow their example.

July 7. In consequence of the high price of corn, it was recommended by the privy council to reduce the consumption of fine flour, and to encourage the consumption of meal and vegetables, flour having risen this week to 70*s.* a sack, and the quartern loaf to 1*s.*

The court of common council of the City of London, subscribed 1000*l.* for relieving the industrious poor of the metropolis, and entered into resolutions to carry into effect the recommendation of the privy council, respecting the consumption of fine flour.

July 10. The archduke Leopold, brother to the emperor of Germany, was burnt to death by the explosion of some fireworks, at the palace of Luxemburgh, near Vienna.

July 11. Lord Robert S. Fitzgerald, appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Denmark.

July 12. Admiral Hotham, captured off Hieres island, L'Alcide, of 74 guns, part of a French squadron, which he chased, but could not come up with; about half an hour after she struck, she caught fire and blew up, by which accident, between 3 and 400 of her crew perished; 300 of them were saved by the boats of the fleet.

A mob assembled at Charing-cross, under a false impression that persons were confined in a crimping house there; upon the appearance of the military they dispersed, but re-assembled in St. George's-fields, where they attacked the Royal George public house, and threw out the furniture and burnt it; they did the same to a recruiting house in Lambeth, the civil power, aided by the military, succeeded in quelling the riot without further mischief.

July 14. The mob again assembled and proceeded to attack another recruiting house, near the Obelisk in St. George's-fields, and burn the furniture; the horse guards, to disperse the rioters, rode through them, and wounded several, by which means they were totally dispersed.

July 15. Major-general Ralph Abercrombie elected a knight of the Bath.

July 17. Mr. Hamilton Rowan arrived at Philadelphia, from Havre, having had a narrow escape, as the vessel was boarded by the Melampus, and Mr. R. was introduced as an officer from South Carolina.

Miss Ann Broderick was tried at the assizes at Chelmsford, for the murder of Mr. Errington, a barrister, when her lunacy being satisfactorily proved, she was acquitted.

July 22. The king of Spain concluded a treaty of peace with the French Republic at Basle, by which Spain ceded to France the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

July 24. Mr. Henry Redhead Yorke was tried and convicted at York, on a charge of sedition.

July 26. Died, aged 80, the rev. William Romaine, B.D. rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriar's, and lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; an eloquent and popular preacher of the Calvinistic persuasion.

Aug. 5. The French shot 188 emigrants in Quiberon bay.

Aug. 14. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Oxford; the beautiful spire of St. Mary's church was considerably injured; the landlord of the Blue Boar inn was struck down, and a ball of fire entered Mr. Gee's house, but without doing any injury.

Died, George Adams, optician and mathematical instrument maker to his Majesty; author of several literary works

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of great merit on optics, and the use of mathematical instruments.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Dover; a cart with four horses, belonging to Mr. Coleman, of the Priory, was carrying a load of dung, when a flash of lightning, in an instant, killed them and the driver.

Aug. 15. Their Majesties and the six princesses, with their usual escort, set off for Weymouth for the season.

The earl of Elgin appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, in the room of lord Henry Spencer, deceased.

Aug. 22. The French Convention decreed, that the electors should, in appointing the deputies to the Legislative Body, choose two-thirds from amongst the members of the present Convention; and by another decree it was enacted, that, in default of such election, the Convention should fill up the vacancies themselves.

Aug. 23. The new Constitution was adopted by the French Convention, and referred to the primary assemblies for their approbation and acceptance; the legislative power was vested in two councils—the one, consisting of 500, was styled the Legislative Council, the other, of 250 members, styled the Senate or Council of Elders; the executive power was delegated to a Directory of five members.

Aug. 26. Capt. Horatio Nelson, with the Inconstant, Meleager, Southampton, Tartar, Ariadne, and Speedy, took eleven vessels belonging to the French, in the bay of Alassio and Languelia.

Trincomalee surrendered to the British forces.

Aug. 28. On Wednesday, rear admiral Harvey sailed from Spithead, with five ships of the line, two frigates, and a sloop, convoying a fleet of 210 transports, with troops, bound for the coast of Bretagne; the count D'Artois sailed in the fleet.

Peace was concluded with the French Republic by the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel and the Elector of Hanover.

Aug. 31. The price of bread fell very considerably in all the Northern counties, and the markets were plentifully supplied with the best wheat flour at 2*s.* 6*d.* the stone of 14lb.

Died Andrè Danican, a native of France, who had the *sobriquet* of Phillidor given him by the king of France, and by which name he was known in England; he was not only the best chess player, but celebrated for his musical compositions, he was 69 years old.

Sept. 1. Mr. O'Conner and Mr. Griffin were found guilty of high treason, at Naas, and sentenced to be hanged.

Sept. 6. The French army of the Sambre and Meuse, under general Jourdan, crossed the Rhine, and took possession of Dusseldorf; at the same time the army of the Rhine and Moselle, under general Pichegru, crossed the Rhine at Manheim, and took possession of that city, and invested Mentz.

Sept. 8. A monument, executed by Flaxman, was set up by public subscription, at Chichester, to the memory of Collins, the poet.

Sept. 9. A melancholy affair took place in the Fleet prison, Henry Rede, esq. of Beccles, fought with lieut. Proctor, in consequence of a dispute about their rooms, when the former shortly after died from the blows he received.

Sept. 13. The Discovery, sloop of war, capt. Vancouver, arrived at Limerick, having completed the object of her expedition in making several important discoveries on the north west coast of America, the vessel had been absent four years.

Sept. 15. His Majesty, in council, ordered reprisals on all Dutch vessels, the provinces of Holland being in the possession of, and under the influence of France.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 1, was further prorogued to Thursday, Oct. 29.

Sept. 17. A fire broke out in the church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, occasioned by the negligence of the plumbers; the whole of the interior, the organ, clock, and vestry room, were destroyed, and several adjoining houses damaged, the structure was erected in 1649 by Inigo Jones, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's in the fields, in which parish it was then situated; in 1660 it was made parochial.

Sept. 22. A gold mine was discovered near Rathdrum, in Ireland, on the estate of lord Carysfort.

Sept. 23. The colony and castle of the Cape of Good Hope, surrendered by capitulation to the British arms under major general Craig, and vice admiral Sir G. Keith Elphinstone.

Sept. 25. A French vessel arrived at Dover from Calais with two commissioners from the National Convention, to facilitate the exchange of prisoners.

A division of Pichegru's army advancing to prevent the junction of the forces of the Austrian generals Clairfait and Wurmser, was overpowered and compelled to retreat to Manheim.

The Trinity House caused a vessel,

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fitted with a floating light, to be placed near the Goodwin sands.

Sept. 26. An admiralty board was established at Portsmouth, for the purpose of facilitating the sailing of the expedition intended for the West Indies.

Sept. 29. William Curtis, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. The Russel, man of war, was struck by lightning during a heavy storm, and her first lieutenant, while at dinner at the ward room table, was killed instantly.

The National Convention of France decreed the incorporation of the Austrian Netherlands with the French Republic; the country thus united to be divided into nine departments, the Dole, the Scheldt, Gemappes, des Forets, the Sambre and Meuse de Lourthe, la Meuse Inferieure, des deux Nettes, la Lys.

Oct. 1. Died, at Dishley, in Leicestershire, Robert Bakewell, one of the most scientific, and successful experimental farmers and graziers in England.

Oct. 3. Their Majesties and the princesses set off from Weymouth, and arrived at Windsor this evening.

Oct. 5. The citizens of the different sections of Paris broke out in resistance to the new Constitution, between whom, and the regular army, a bloody conflict took place in Paris, the Parisians were totally defeated, after a loss of 1000 lives; on this occasion Napoleon Bonaparte first distinguished himself, on behalf of the constituted authorities.

Oct. 7. His Majesty's ship, Censeur, and most of its convey captured by a French fleet off cape St. Vincent.

Died, John George Zimmerman, author of a "Treatise on Solitude," and other moral works.

Oct. 8. Died, in his 72d year, the rev. Andrew Kippis, D.D. and F.R.S. a man of distinguished learning, and editor of the New Biographia Britannica.

Oct. 13. General Clairfait attacked Jourdan, and compelled him to re-cross the Rhine at Dusseldorf; at the same time Pichegru also repassed the Rhine, leaving a strong garrison at Manheim, which place was soon after taken by general Wurmser.

Oct. 20. The gold mines at Little Peru, otherwise Croghan mountain, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, which were discovered on the 9th instant, were taken possession of in behalf of his Majesty.

Oct. 24. A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh, between Russia and Prussia, to which Austria acceded for a third and final partition of Poland.

Oct. 26. A general meeting of the London Corresponding Society was held in the fields, near Copenhagen-house, in the vicinity of London; the number of persons assembled as auditors and spectators were very great; three stands were erected, from which John Thelwall, Binns, Hodgson, and other members addressed the multitude; an address, remonstrance, and certain resolutions were read and adopted, and afterwards printed; no disturbance took place, proper precaution having been previously taken to prevent it.

Oct. 27. The President declared that the National Convention of France was dissolved; previous to their dissolution, they passed two decrees, one for the abolition of the punishment of death, at the return of peace, and the other for granting a general amnesty.

Oct. 28. The new French Legislature met, and made choice of Reveilliere, Lepaux, Reubel, Letourneur de la Manche, Barras, and Sieyes, to be members of the Executive Directory; Sieyes soon after resigned and Carnot was chosen in his stead.

Oct. 29. General Clairfait attacked the entrenched camp of the French before Mentz, and forced it, taking 106 pieces of cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, 2000 prisoners, and 3000 killed and wounded.

The ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain and America, were this day exchanged by lord Grenville and the Chargé des Affaires of the United States.

His Majesty went, in his usual state, to the House of Peers and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

A daring attack was made by an infuriated mob on his Majesty, as he went to the House of Peers through the park in the state coach; a bullet, supposed to be fired from an air gun, struck the glass of the coach, and perforated it; on his Majesty's return from St. James's, the same gang of ruffians followed the coach, and a stone was thrown which broke the glass; the King preserved the greatest coolness, he afterwards went, in his private coach, to the Queen's house, when the mob rushed upon the carriage, and one fellow had the audacity to endeavour to force open the door; in this state of peril to the life of the Sovereign, the Horse Guards fortunately arrived, and succeeded in rescuing the King from the

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manifest danger of his situation; the empty carriage, on its return to the mews, was attacked and all the glasses destroyed, and an attempt made to demolish it totally, but a party of guards arriving, the intentions of the mob were prevented.

A suspension of hostilities, for three months, was agreed upon between the French and the Austrian armies.

Oct. 30. His Majesty, and three of the Princesses, visited Covent Garden theatre, and were received, by a crowded house, with unbounded applause; a few persons in the gallery who hissed were turned out.

Oct. 31. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 1000*l.* to discover the authors, actors, or abettors, of the gross outrage offered to his Majesty.

Nov. 3. A riot happened amongst the colliers at Ludlow, who proceeded in great numbers for the purpose of destroying the mill, and imposing their own terms upon the market; the Oxford Light Blues turned out for the protection of the town; about a mile and a half from which, they met 400 men armed with bludgeons and other weapons, who insulted both the magistrates and the military; after several ineffectual attempts to disperse them, and their numbers increasing, the dragoons charged and completely dispersed them, wounding several, and taking 13 of their leaders prisoners.

Nov. 4. A proclamation was issued to prevent and suppress all seditious and unlawful assemblies, and to apprehend persons delivering inflammatory discourses.

Nov. 6. A most tremendous gale of wind, with torrents of rain, thunder, and lightning, visited the metropolis; houses and chimnies were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, 18 large trees were blown down in the parks, part of the brick wall of the Opera-house fell down; in St. George's-fields a woman was killed and another wounded by the falling of a house, several houses in Cornhill, Moorfields, the Borough, Shadwell, Wapping, and other places, were unroofed, and otherwise injured; the storm was general, and did immense damage all over the country, the sea coast felt it severely, at Portsmouth, Deal, Dover, Harwich, and Yarmouth, several hundred vessels were driven on shore and many lost; at Waltham-house, Essex, a stack of chimnies fell down, and broke into the room, where the rev. Dr. Waller, archdeacon of the county, was lying, he was so much bruised that he died, after languishing a few days.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, presented a loyal address to his Majesty, on the late outrages, and were graciously received, and the honour of knighthood conferred on Richard Glode, esq. one of the sheriffs.

In the House of Lords, lord Grenville brought forward a bill for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts; this bill met with great opposition in its progress through the two Houses, but was finally passed into a law on the 10th of December.

Nov. 10. In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt obtained leave to bring in a bill for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies; it finally passed both Houses on 14th December; the duration of the bill was for three years.

Nov. 12. The London Corresponding Society met for the last time, in prodigious numbers, and agreed upon petitions to the King and Parliament.

About the beginning of this month, the French National Institute was established by the Directory.

Columbo, and the other Dutch settlements in the island of Ceylon, were taken possession of by a British force.

Nov. 14. Edward Collins was fully committed for trial for high treason, for having thrown a stone into his Majesty's carriage; Kidd Wake was also committed for a misdemeanor, in hissing and hooting his Majesty on his way to and from the House of Parliament.

Nov. 16. A meeting of the electors of Westminster was held to take into consideration a petition to the two Houses of Parliament against the bills for better securing his Majesty's person, and the suppression of seditious assemblies, the petitions were agreed to with few dissenting voices.

Nov. 18. A fire broke out at Leicester, which destroyed the houses of Mr. Billing's and Mr Phillips, the printer of the Leicester Herald; a literary society lost the whole of their library by this accident.

A violent storm of wind and rain came on at Glasgow, which continued several hours, the river Clyde rose to a prodigious height, laying all the lower part of the town under water; the fine new bridge opposite the Salt-market was washed away, the inundation was nearly as great as the one in 1782, and several cows, sheep, horses, &c. were carried away by the torrent.

The dreadful storms were succeeded by an earthquake, which was sensibly felt in a line of wide extent from York to Bristol,

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it was more particularly felt at Derby, Leicester, Birmingham, and Nottingham, in which last place, several stacks of chimnies were thrown down.

A court of common council was held in the city of London, when it was resolved, That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to take such measures as should be deemed expedient for the suppression of seditious assemblies.

Nov. 19. Died, Thomas Linley, esq. one of the joint proprietors of Drury-lane theatre, and a musician of esteemed talent.

Nov. 21. A common hall was held for the city of London, when it was determined to instruct their representatives in Parliament to oppose the bills for better preservation of his Majesty's person, and for suppressing seditious assemblies.

Nov. 22. Manheim surrendered to the Austrians under general Wurmser.

Nov. 26. The storm which raged so generally, was severely felt at Weymouth, seven vessels were lost in the western bay, nearly 1600 dead bodies were thrown up at different times along the beach, 300 were buried at one time; the bodies would have bred a pestilence, but for the assistance of the Gloucester militia, who aided in burying them; the vessels wrecked were heavily laden with troops and merchandize for the West Indies.

Nov. 27. Henry Redhead Yorke, was brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for a seditious libel of which he was convicted at the last York assizes, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and be imprisoned in Dorset gaol for two years, and give security in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each, for his good behaviour for seven years.

Dec. 8. Mr. Pitt delivered a message to Parliament from his Majesty, announcing the re-establishment of a regular government in France, and expressing his readiness to negociate with that country.

Dec. 9. The London Corresponding Society held another public meeting in Mary-le-bone fields, at which an address to the people, and a petition to the King were agreed to; John Gale Jones, and John Thelwall, were the principal speakers upon the occasion; after signing the petition the crowd dispersed.

Dec. 13. A large meteoric stone fell near Wood Cottage, in Yorkshire, weighing fifty-five pounds.

Dec. 14. The Sedition bill passed both Houses of Parliament.

Dec. 16. A dreadful fire broke out at a sail-makers in Plymouth, which raged with great fury, burning down the house, loft &c. and three other houses, and property of the value of 15,000*l.*

A chain of telegraphs was established from Shooter's-hill to Dover.

Dec. 25. The driver of a post chaise, attempting to ford the river Wye, at Witney, was unfortunately drowned, and three passengers, two women and a man, the horses were also drowned.

Dec. 26. The princess Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. was, after a long confinement, delivered up to the Austrians, in exchange for the Deputies of the Convention, whom general Dumourier seized, and delivered into the hands of the Austrians.

Dec. 27. On Friday, a party of Irish dragoons, quartered at Stratford on Avon, having drank to excess, sallied forth with drawn swords, and threatened every person they met; one Joseph Pinfield, a nailor, reproaching them with their conduct, was cut to pieces in the presence of his wife; a verdict of wilful murder being returned by the coroner's jury, six of the dragoons were committed to prison.

Dec. 28. Charette, the Royalist leader in La Vendee, was completely routed near Roche Suryan; the insurrection had again broken out about the end of summer, under Charette and Stofflet; general Hoche was sent by the Executive Directory to command the Republican army opposed to the insurgents.

About the latter end of this year, the societies of Orangemen were formed, in the county of Armagh, Ireland.

Principal Acts passed this year.

To continue for a limited time an act made in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as he shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government."

For raising a certain number of men in the several counties of England, for the service of the navy.

To continue the act respecting aliens.

To enable magistrates to raise and levy such able bodied, and idle persons, as shall be found in their counties, to serve in the navy.

To render more effectual the act 1 James I., against Bigamy.

For the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights and false balances.

To prevent the accumulation of debts by

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any future heir apparent of the Crown, &c.

To enable his Majesty to erect independent burghs of barony, &c. in Scotland.

For more effectually carrying into execution the act of 33d. Geo. III. for encouragement and relief of friendly societies.

For enabling woolcombers to exercise trades in any town of Great Britain.

For widening and improving the entrance into the city of London by Temple-bar, and Snow-hill, &c.

To enable his Majesty to settle an annuity on the prince of Wales, &c.

For making provision for a jointure for the princess of Wales.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 9, 1794, TO DECEMBER 8, 1795.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	9,344	Males -	10,778
Females -	9,017	Females -	10,401
In all	18,361	In all	21,179

Increase in the burials this year, 1938.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6466
Between two and five	1982
Five and ten	768
Ten and twenty	764
Twenty and thirty	1443
Thirty and forty	1901
Forty and fifty	2153
Fifty and sixty	1920
Sixty and seventy	1816
Seventy and eighty	1321
Eighty and ninety	579
Ninety and one hundred	65
A hundred	1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF COALS IMPORTED INTO THE PORT OF LONDON FROM 1760.

	Chaldrons		Chaldrons.
1760	498,707	1766	638,135
1761	504,693	1767	599,218
1762	529,596	1768	613,842
1763	603,004	1769	642,042
1764	597,155	1770	613,404
1765	587,754	1771	677,869
1772	710,914	1784	724,638
1773	645,434	1785	732,737
1774	614,981	1786	730,187
1775	663,728	1787	653,446
1776	689,920	1788	771,429
1777	685,728	1789	810,931
1778	640,473	1790	753,013
1779	588,624	1791	821,679
1780	656,175	1792	849,942
1781	650,691	1793	801,223
1782	660,846	1794	782,716
1783	695,329	1795	912,230

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.

IN COMMISSION.

Ships of the line of 50 guns	-	124
	-	18
Frigates	-	180
Sloops	-	184

BUILDING.

Ships of the line	-	22
50 guns	-	3
Frigates	-	9

REPAIRING AND IN ORDINARY.

Ships of the line	-	26
50 guns	-	3
Frigates	-	30
Sloops	-	56
Total		655

Exclusive of hired armed vessels.

	£	s.	d.
The unredeemed National Debt amounted to -	244,936,323	0	0
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1795.—			
Navy - -	6,315,523	3	0
Army - -	11,610,006	5	8½
Ordnance -	2,321,010	13	10
Miscellaneous -	7,467,750	12	2½
Deficiencies of grants	1,592,972	15	8½
Total supplies	29,307,265	10	0¾
Ways and Means for raising the supplies			

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provided by the same session of Parliament			
Land and Malt Tax	2,750,000	0	0
Annuities - -	18,000,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	3,500,000	0	0
Profits of a Lottery -	258,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	2,500,000	0	0
Surplus of Consolidated Fund -	2,895,000	0	0
	29,903,541	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	596,275	9	2¼

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1795.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise - - -	9,723,424
Customs - .	3,340,031
Stamps - - -	1,413,634
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,081,458
Post-Office - -	425,030
Pensions, &c. - -	105,051
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	26,550
Hereditary Revenues -	907
Lottery -	314,053
Miscellaneous - -	26,100
Actual Taxation £	18,456,298
On account of Loans -	17,300,000
Exchequer bills, &c. Funded	1,490,674
Excess of Exchequer bills issued -	3,669,700
Total Income £	40,916,672

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - } Management of ditto }	9,871,826
Sinking Fund - -	2,143,596
Interest on Exchequer Bills	330,565
Total on Acct. of Debt £	12,345,987
Proportion on Acct. of Old	9,208,496
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	3,137,493
Civil List - -	1,025,842
Bounties, &c. - -	21,407
Navy - - -	8,135,140
Ordnance - - -	1,968,008
Army Ordinary - -	14,502,737
Subsidies - -	810,500
Miscellaneous - -	881,468
Grand total of Expenditure £	39,751,091

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 61..65	150..155	180..189
July 66..70	165..171	196..204

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
84*s.*	40*s.*	24*s.*

Quartern loaf 9*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 708.

1796, Jan. 1. On Wednesday last Mrs. Mary Reed, late of Berkley, in Gloucestershire, was fully committed to Gloucester gaol, on suspicion of having poisoned her husband, William Reed, esq.

A fire broke out in Bow-street, Covent Garden, which totally destroyed several houses, including Mr. Spencer's, the Garrick's Head.

Jan. 4. General Moreau defeated the Austrians, and took Kreutznach.

Jan. 6. His royal highness the count d' Artois landed at Leith from his Majesty's ship Jason, and was conducted with suitable honours to his Majesty's palace of Holyrood House, which was fitted up for the reception of himself and suite.

Jan. 7. Her royal highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a princess, at Carlton House.

Jan. 9. The princess royal of France, Maria Theresa, arrived at Vienna, and was received with great regard and affection by the Emperor and Empress.

Jan 12. In consequence of a dispute at the opera, a duel took place near Cobham, between major Sweetman and captain Watson, of the 9th regiment, when the Major was shot dead, and captain Watson wounded in the thigh, but not dangerously.

Jan. 13. Died, John Anderson, F. R. S. professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow.

A great fire broke out at the manufactory of Messrs. Marshal and Co. near Leeds, a great part of which was destroyed, and by the falling of one of the walls seven persons were killed.

Jan. 14. The extensive flour mills at Lea Bridge, the property of Charles Hamerton, esq. (late sheriff of London) were consumed by fire, with above 3000 quarters of wheat and flour.

The powder mills of Mr. Hill, at Houns-

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low heath, blew up with a dreadful explosion, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants of London, who very sensibly felt the concussion; three men were blown to pieces; the fire communicated to a punt in the river, where 30 barrels of powder were deposited, the whole of which exploded, and killed the man in care of them; the vessel was destroyed, the windows in the neighbouring towns were broken to pieces, and many persons left their dwellings through fear.

Jan. 20. A dreadful gale of wind happened at Portsmouth, which did great damage to the shipping; a boat was upset at South Sea beach, and one man drowned.

Jan. 21. His royal highness the duke D'Angouleme arrived at Holyrood House.

Jan. 22. The launch of his Majesty's ship Garland on her way from Sheerness to the Nore, sunk, by which accident, the first lieutenant, two mates, and seven other persons were drowned.

Jan. 23. The metropolis was visited with a tremendous gale of wind, which blew down several stacks of chimnies; the roof of the Accountant General's office in Chancery-lane was torn up and thrown into the street.

Jan. 26. The Dutton, East Indiaman, was wrecked off Plymouth, all the crew saved except four or five.

Jan. 27. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, presented congratulatory addresses to the King and Queen, on the safe delivery of her royal highness the Princess of Wales.

Jan. 28. A telegraph was erected over the Admiralty, which was to be the point of communication with all the sea ports in the kingdom.

William Stone was tried in the court of King's Bench, before lord Kenyon, for high treason, in traitorously conspiring with his brother I. H. Stone, then in France, to kill the King, and raise a rebellion in the kingdom; the jury after a trial of two days brought in the prisoner Not Guilty; on the verdict being pronounced, a man of the name of Thompson was fined 20*l.* for raising a tumultuous shout in the court.

Jan. 29. The Triton, East Indiaman, captured off Ganjam by the French.

Earl Cholmondely informed the city remembrancer, that the Prince of Wales having been under the necessity of dismissing his establishment, could not receive the congratulations of the city of London on the birth of the Princess, in a manner suited to his rank and the respect due to the city.

Feb. 1. As the Royal Family were returning from Drury-lane Theatre, a stone was flung into the carriage, which struck the Queen on the cheek; a reward of 1000*l.* was offered for discovery of the offenders.

Feb. 7. Died, John Sibthorp, M. D. and F. R. S. regius professor of botany in the University of Oxford.

The Prince of Wales privately received the congratulatory compliments of both Houses of Parliament on his marriage, in consequence of his Royal Highness having reduced his establishment.

Feb. 11. The French newspaper L'Eclair was forged in London, for stock jobbing purposes; it announced a preliminary treaty for peace between France and Austria.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, M. Anthony, esq.
Bedfordshire, George Brooks, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Hibbert, esq.
Cumberland, John Graham, esq.
Cheshire, the hon. B. Grey
Camb. & Hunt. J. Gardener, esq.
Cornwall, John Enys, esq.
Devonshire, Sir B. Wray
Dorsetshire, T. B. Bowyer, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir R. Wilmot, bart.
Essex, Jackson Barwis, esq.
Gloucestershire, S. P. Peach, esq.
Hants, H. Maxwell, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Sowerby, esq.
Herefordshire, A. Whitaker, esq.
Kent, John Mumford, esq.
Leicestershire, James Richards, esq.
Lincolnshire, W. Earl Welby, esq.
Monmouthshire, Henry Barnes, esq.
Northumberland, A. M. L. de Cardonnel, esq.
Northamptonshire, A. E. Young, jun. esq.
Norfolk, T. B. Evans, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Wright, esq.
Oxfordshire, W. L. Stone, esq.
Rutlandshire, R. Tomlin, esq.
Shropshire, Ralph Leake, esq.
Somersetshire, J. T. Warre, esq.
Staffordshire, Henry Vernon, esq.
Suffolk, John Clayton, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Sutton, esq.
Sussex, John Fuller, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Croxall, esq.
Worcestershire, T. Hill, the younger.
Wiltshire, G. T. B. Turner, esq.
Yorkshire, G. W. Wentworth, esq.

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WALES.

Anglesea, I. M. Conway, esq.
Brecknockshire, P. C. Crespigny, esq.
Cardiganshire, E. W. Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. W. Hughes, esq.
Caernarvonshire, J. W. Lenthall, esq.
Denbighshire, J. Hughes, esq.
Flintshire, Sir E. P. Lloyd, bart.
Glamorganshire, H. Hurst, esq.
Merionethshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Dicken, esq.
Pembrokeshire, N. Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, John Pritchard, esq.

Feb. 15. The island of Ceylon captured by the British troops.

Feb. 16. The Dutch colony of Amboyna and its dependencies surrendered to the British forces.

On the evening of Thursday last, her Royal Highness the infant Princess, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was christened by the archbishop of Canterbury, and named Charlotte Augusta.

Feb. 17. Died, James Macpherson, esq. aged 59, author of the poems attributed to Ossian.

Feb. 18. A cause was tried between Mr. Jeffereys and the commissioners for liquidating the Prince of Wales's debts, for a debt of 54,085*l.* for jewels furnished to his Royal Highness; great contrariety appeared in the evidence on both sides, as to the value of the articles; the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 50,997*l.* 10*s.*

Feb. 20. Kidd Wake was tried in the court of King's Bench, and found guilty of a misdemeanor, in hissing and hooting the King on his going to the House of Parliament, and found guilty.

Feb. 21. A fire broke out at Wressle Castle, Hull, which nearly consumed the whole of that ancient building.

The archduke Charles assumed the command of the Austrian army, on the resignation of general Clairfait.

Feb. 22. George Crossley, an attorney, was indicted for forging the will of the rev. Henry Lewis, after a trial which lasted till four o'clock in the morning, he was found Not Guilty.

Feb. 23. At the Old Bailey session, Mrs. Phipoe, who had been convicted at a former session for forcibly robbing Mr. Curtois of a promissory note for 2000*l.* was placed at the bar, when Mr. justice Ashurst informed the court that the case did not come under the statute of the 2nd Geo. II. cap. 25; the judgment must therefore be rescinded.

Feb. 24. As a boat was coming from Common Staithe quay to Old Lynn, with about 30 persons on board, it ran foul of a barge, and was overset, when 20 persons were unfortunately drowned.

March 1. The Dutch National Convention met at the Hague, and established a constitution similar to that of France. At the same time they declared war against Britain.

March 2. A fire broke out at Axminster, which consumed 18 dwelling houses, and a Methodist chapel.

March 4. As Mr. Cock was driving a curricle round Camden-place, Bath, the horses became restive, and having broken the bar, dashed over a precipice 100 feet deep, by which the driver and horses were instantaneously killed, and the curricle destroyed.

March 8. Died, Sir William Chambers, knight of the Polar Star, and surveyor general of his Majesty's board of works, an architect of considerable talents.

Banda and its dependencies captured by the British forces.

Mr. Wickham, the British envoy, made some overtures for peace to M. Barthelemy, the French minister at Basle.

March 10. The French council of Five Hundred received a message from the directory, announcing a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government, and that several of the conspirators were seized.

Robert Liston, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Edward Thornton, esq. secretary of legation.

The insurrection act passed in the Parliament of Ireland; by this bill the lord Lieutenant was authorized to proclaim, on the requisition of seven of its Magistrates, any county or district thereof, to be in a state of disturbance; and thereby to invest the magistrates with the power of imprisoning and sending on board the fleet such persons as should be found at unlawful assemblies, or otherwise acting so as to threaten the public tranquillity.

March 12. Earl Howe appointed admiral of the fleet, and general of marines.

March 13. Captain John Affleck was tried by a court martial, for the loss of the Amethyst frigate, by her striking on a rock near Guernsey, and that the same was attributable to the misconduct of the said captain; he was found Guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the bottom of the list of post captains, and rendered in-

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capable of being again employed in his Majesty's service.

March 17. Died, at the Hague, Peter Paulus, president of the first National Convention in Holland, and the principal promoter of the revolution in that country.

March 19. Died, in his 84th year, the Abbe Raynal, the celebrated French historian.

Died, Stephen Storace, an eminent composer of music, in his 33d year.

March 24. Colonel John Fenton Cawthorne was tried by a court martial and found guilty of peculation, as colonel of the Westminster regiment of militia, and was sentenced to be cashired. He was afterwards expelled the House of Commons.

Lord Hood appointed master of Greenwich hospital and one of the governors thereof.

March 25. Lieut. colonel O'Kelly was tried by a court martial, for converting to his own use the government allowance of coals to the militia; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

March 26. M. Barthelemi, in answer to the note of his Majesty's plenipotentiary, stated, as a preliminary, that France would not alienate any part of the French territory, which by the existing laws was incorporated with that Republic.

March 31. From the large importations of foreign wheat the price fell this day 13*s.* per quarter.

The Oriental manuscripts belonging to N. B. Halhed, esq. were purchased by the British Museum.

April 2. The play of Vortigern, attributed to Shakespeare, was acted this night at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, and most justly condemned; the impudent imposture, though sanctioned by names of great literary weight, was detected, and with its author, Mr. Ireland, exposed to merited contempt.

April 4. Mrs. Mary Reed was tried at Gloucester for the murder of her husband by poison, the jury, to the great surprise of the court, acquitted her.

The French National Institute held their first public meeting in the Louvre.

April 6. A new charter was granted to the town of Northampton, which established its ancient privileges.

April 7. Admiral Cornwallis was tried by a court martial for disobedience of orders, and acquitted.

April 9. Mrs. Phipoe, who had been discharged in consequence of the opinion of the judges as to the felony, was tried for the assault on Curtois, and found Guilty, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

General Bonaparte, the new commander in chief of the army of Italy, was attacked by the Austrians under general Beaulieu, at Voltri, six miles west of Genoa, and driven back to his lines near Savona. The Austrians advanced, in the hope of cutting off the retreat of the French; Bonaparte seeing the probability of this eager pursuit, detached a body of troops under Massena, who, in the night, gained the rear of the Austrian army. General Beaulieu began the attack at Montenotte, a mountain on the borders of the state of Genoa, at break of day on the 14th; the success was various till Massena appeared on the left flank and rear of the Austrians; they were thrown into confusion, and fled the field, with the loss of 3500 men.

April 17. General Bonaparte passing the Bormida, defeated the Austrians at Milesimo, in the duchy of Montserrat, with great slaughter, and took 8000 prisoners, and 32 pieces of cannon.

April 19. Sir Sidney Smith having boarded and taken, by the boats of his squadron, a French privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, was driven by the force of the tide above the French forts, and was obliged, after a gallant resistance, to surrender, with 16 of his men and three officers; Sir Sidney was sent under a strong escort to Paris.

April 20. Sir Edward Pellew captured the French frigate La Virginie, of 44 guns, after an action of an hour and 40 minutes; she was the fastest sailer in the French navy.

April 21. Died, Richard Yates, the celebrated comedian, aged 89.

Ceva, Mondovi, Cherasco, &c. surrendered to the French army of Italy.

April 22. The colony of Demarara, with Issequibo and Berbice surrendered to the British forces.

April 24. Henry Weston, charged with committing forgeries on the Bank of England, to the amount of 17,000*l.* was brought from Liverpool to London; at the King's Head, at Hounslow, he cut his throat, but without endangering his life.

April 25. The greater part of the town of Frampton, near Sherbourne, was destroyed by fire, occasioned by some sparks which blew from the leads of the church, which was undergoing repair by the plumbers.

April 28. The celebrated Vendean chief Charatte, executed at Nantz, by order of the French Convention; Stofflet, another chief, had suffered death two months before.

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April 30. A duel was fought between the duke of Norfolk and lord Malden, near Paddington, the parties fired without effect, when, in consequence of an explanation, a reconciliation took place.

May 2. The Batavian republic issued a manifesto and declaration of war against Great Britain.

May 6. Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion for the impeachment of his Majesty's ministers, which was negatived by a majority of 171.

May 7. Bonaparte passed the Po at Placentia, and next day defeated the Austrians near Pavia.

May 9. Kyd Wake was brought up to receive the judgment of the court for hissing and insulting his Majesty, when he was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Gloucester gaol, to stand in the pillory, and at the end of his imprisonment to find security in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for ten years.

May 10. A sanguinary action took place at Lodi, in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, on the river Adda. The Austrians retreated through the town, and drew up in line of battle to oppose the passage of the bridge; Bonaparte gave orders for the assault, a column of carabineers, followed by another of grenadiers, passed the bridge half way, when a general discharge of the Austrian artillery took place, and destroyed about 700 men, the columns seemed struck with terror, when Bonaparte, seizing a standard, appeared at their head, and they rushed forward with impetuosity, amid the cries of *Vive la Republique!* breaking the Austrian line, seizing the batteries, and dispersing the Imperial troops. The consequence of this victory was, the taking of Pavia, and the surrender of Milan, the capital of Austrian Lombardy, to the conquerors

May 11. P. T. Lemaitre, J. Crossfield, George Higgins, and John Smith, were tried for a conspiracy, to assassinate the King, the trial lasted two days, when the jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

May 13. Henry Weston was capitally convicted of forging the name of general Tonyn, to get possession of 5000*l.* stock; he attributed his misfortune to the vice of gaming, which was the cause of his committing the crime.

Lisbon, by a proclamation of the queen of Portugal, made a free port.

May 15. The king of Sardinia concluded a treaty of peace with the French Republic.

The Chouan chiefs submitted to the French government, and tranquility was soon after restored in the department of La Vendee.

May 17. Louis XVIII. was compelled to quit the Venetian territory.

May 18. A division of the French army of Italy entered Milan and Pavia, while the rest of the army pursued the Austrians under Beaulieu towards Mantua.

May 19. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and delivered a speech from the throne, acquainting the House of his intention of calling a new Parliament.

May 20. Mr. Benson, a very respectable performer of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, threw himself from the top of a house in Brydges-street, Covent Garden, and was killed on the spot.

John Reeves, esq. was tried in Guildhall, London, for a libel. The prosecution was instituted in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons, on account of a pamphlet published by Mr. R. entitled, "Thoughts on the English Government," and in which were the expressions—"That the kingly government might go on if both Lords and Commons were lopped off." He was acquitted.

May 21. The Parliament dissolved by proclamation.

May 23. The archduke Charles, commander in chief of the Austrian armies, informed general Jourdan that the armistice would terminate on the last of the month.

May 25. The island of St. Lucia surrendered to the British troops under general Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

May 27. Lord Charles Townsend and his brother lord Frederick Townsend, sons to the marquis Townsend, had been to Great Yarmouth, for which place lord Charles had been elected a representative in Parliament, and returning to town in a post chaise, one of the post boys stopped near the Pantheon to enquire where the bishop of Bristol lived, to whose house he was required to drive, lord Frederick jumped out of the chaise, struck one of the boys, and abused him with great violence, and at the same time threw off his coat and challenged him to fight, he then leisurely walked towards Hanover Square. On examining the carriage, the lifeless body of lord Charles was discovered, upon which lord Frederick was pursued and taken; on investigation, it appeared that the conduct of both noblemen on the road was strongly indicative of insanity; and lord Frederick on being interrogated, said, his brother in the ardour of a religious dispute

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with him, took out a pistol and blew out his brains; and this, from appearance, being probable, the jury which sat upon the body returned a verdict "that the deceased had been killed by a pistol ball, but from whose hands unknown."

May 29. At Leeds a very melancholy accident happened, the beam in the chamber of a workshop, where a great many people were assembled at prayers, gave way, when 16 women, a man, and a boy, were instantly killed, and 30 others dreadfully bruised.

May 30. Verona surrendered to the French.

Yesterday and to day a severe gale of wind did great damage to the metropolis and its neighbourhood, chimneys were thrown down, and several trees in the parks torn up by the roots.

May 31. A successful attack was made upon the Austrian posts on the Sieg and the Lahn; but the Austrians assembling in great force, Jourdan was compelled to retreat, and re-assume his former positions.

June 1. At the final close of the poll for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London, the numbers were

For Mr. alderman Lushington	-	4379
The Lord Mayor	-	4313
Mr. alderman Combe	-	3865
Mr. alderman Anderson	-	3170
Mr. alderman Pickett	-	2795
Sir Watkin Lewes	-	2354

The first four were accordingly declared duly elected.

June 3. Bonaparte entered Verona and blockaded Mantua.

June 11. The islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's recaptured by the British troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

June 13. At the close of the poll for the city of Westminster, the numbers were

The hon. C. J. Fox	-	5160
Admiral Gardner	-	4814
Horne Tooke	-	2819

Andrew R. S. Bowes, who was committed to the King's Bench prison, for an aggravated assault on lady Strathmore, and had been imprisoned eleven years, produced in court his Majesty's pardon, and was discharged on his own recognizance.

June 15. The archduke Charles defeated the French general Jourdan near Sieg.

June 17. The French took possession of Modena, Bologna, Urbino, &c.

June 18. The archduke Charles arrived at Donawerth, on the Danube.

June 23. The college of the dissenters at Hackney, with 18 acres of land, was sold by auction for 5,700*l.*

June 24. General Moreau, who commanded the French army of the Rhine and Moselle, having arrived at Strasburgh by forced marches, effected the passage of the Rhine, and beat the Austrians in various engagements, and forced the passes of the Black Forest.

June 27. Two houses in Houghton-street, Clare Market, suddenly fell down, and buried 16 of the inhabitants in the ruins, who were dug out shockingly mangled, and many were not expected to recover.

June 28. A duel was fought near Hamburgh, between lord Valentia and Henry Gawler, esq. when the latter wounded his Lordship in the breast; the affair happened in consequence of the recent action of crim. con. between Mr. G. and lady Valentia.

Captain Tomlinson, in La Suffisante, captured the Morgan, French privateer, with six English merchant ships she had taken.

General Moreau defeated the Austrians at Reschen.

A detachment of French troops took possession of Leghorn.

July 6. Henry Weston was executed at the Old Bailey for forgery.

The Austrians defeated at Rastadt, by general Moreau.

July 8. Daniel Isaac Eaton was tried for publishing a libel on the King, and found Guilty.

July 9. The proprietors of the Telegraph newspaper brought an action against the proprietor of the Morning Post newspaper, in consequence of the latter conveying from Canterbury a forged French newspaper, containing false intelligence to the office of the Telegraph, which the proprietors of the Telegraph inserted in that paper as true; the jury gave a verdict of 100*l.* damages to the plaintiffs.

The archduke Charles having formed a junction with general Wurmser, at Ettlingen, they were attacked by the French army under general Moreau, and after a bloody engagement, the Austrians were defeated. They continued to retreat into the heart of Germany, leaving the fortresses of Mentz, Manheim, Philipsburgh, &c. to their natural defence. About the same time, General Jourdan, commanding the

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army of the Sambre and the Meuse, having repassed the Lahn, pushed on to Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, and Wurtzburg; the army of general Wartensleben, the successor of Wurmser, retiring before him.

July 10. A British squadron under commodore Nelson, took possession of Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba.

July 16. Captain Trollope, in the Glatton, of 54 guns, greatly signalized himself, by beating off six French frigates, near Helvoet, on the Dutch coast.

July 19. Louis XVIII. was wounded at Dillingen, near Ulm, by a pistol ball fired at him while looking out of the window of an inn.

July 20. A building has been completed at Margate, near Dandelion, for the reception of 30 poor persons from the hospitals, whose cases require sea bathing; it was erected and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

July 21. Died, at Dumfries, Robert Burns, the celebrated Scottish poet.

July 23. Francis James Jackson, esq. appointed ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

General Sir Willian Fawcett appointed governor of Chelsea hospital.

His royal highness the Prince of Wales created colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons.

July 29. Marshal Wurmser, who had succeeded Beaulieu in the command of the Austrian army in Italy, crossed the Adige, and compelled the French to raise the siege of Mantua.

Aug. 5. Bonaparte having collected his forces near Castiglione, between the lake of Garda and Mantua, a dreadful engagement was fought between his army and that of Marshal Wurmser, which was renewed on the next and following days; it terminated in the total defeat of the Austrians, who were obliged to repass the Adige with great loss; and the siege of Mantua was again formed.

General Moreau repulsed near Kircheim.

The king of Prussia signed a treaty of peace with the French Republic.

Aug. 9. The island of Elba surrendered to the British.

Aug. 10. On Wednesday one of the powder mills at Dartford, blew up, by which accident four men lost their lives.

Aug. 17. A Dutch squadron consisting of three ships of the line, three frigates, &c. commanded by admiral Lucas, fitted out for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope, was captured at Saldanha Bay, to the north west of the Cape, by admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone.

Aug. 19. The court of Spain entered into a treaty offensive and defensive with the Republic of France.

Aug. 22. The archduke Charles, crossing the Danube at Ingolstadt, effected a junction with general Wartensleben, and suddenly attacked the van division of general Jourdan's army under Bernadotte, who, after an obstinate resistance, was defeated and compelled to fall back to Nuremberg.

Aug. 24. The two Imperial armies pressing upon the French army under Jourdan, he retreated to Amberg, and from thence to Sultzbach and Forcheim.

General Moreau, after taking possession of Ulm, Donawert, &c. arrived on the banks of the Lech.

Aug. 25. General Moreau defeated the Austrians, and took Augsburgh and Munich.

Aug. 30. General Jourdan, continuing his retreat, passed the Main at Hallstadt, and arrived at Schweinfurth.

Sept. 4. The Austrians were again defeated in their intrenched camp at Mori, a village in the Tyrol, with the loss of 7000 prisoners and 25 pieces of cannon.

Sept. 5. General Massena entered Trent, in the Tyrol; and at Colliano, near that city, he defeated the Austrians, who lost 6000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

Sept. 6. Lord Grenville, through the means of the Danish ambassador, applied for passports for a negociator on the part of Britain to proceed to Paris.

Sept. 8. The Austrian general Wurmser was attacked at Bassano, on the Brenta, by Massena and Augereau, and again defeated, losing 5000 men and 35 pieces of cannon.

Sept. 12. General Wurmser, with the remains of his army, sought refuge in the city of Mantua.

Sept. 16. The Batavian Republic issued a decree against the importation of British manufactures.

Sept. 17. A dreadful fire broke out at the warehouse belonging to Mr. Harvey of Cheapside, Liverpool, which destroyed the whole of its very valuable contents, consisting of cotton, hides, rum, brandy, &c. during the fire, the front of the building fell into the street, by which three of the firemen were crushed to death, and ten more were seriously wounded, two of whom soon after died.

Dec. 17. Died J. W. Dodd, an eminent actor in the comic line.

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General Washington resigned the office of President of the United States of America; and on that event addressed a letter to the citizens of the United States.

Sept. 19. A severe action was fought at Altenkirchen, between a part of general Jourdan's army and the Austrians, in which the former was defeated; in this action the French general Marceau was killed, and their loss was very heavy.

Sept. 21. The French general Jourdan, after being repeatedly defeated by the Austrians, was compelled to recross the Rhine, at Bonn, in consequence of which, general Moreau, being unable successfully to contend with the Austrians, commenced his celebrated retreat from Ingoldstadt, repassing the Lech, and encamping between Ulm, and the lake of Constance.

John earl of Chatham appointed lord president of the council.

Sept. 22. The Amphion frigate, blew up at Plymouth, while the captain and his friends were at dinner; captain Pellew, the first lieutenant, and 15 of the crew, were the only survivors out of 220 on board at the time of the accident, the captain was dangerously wounded.

Oct. 2. The intended marriage of the Duke of Wurtemberg with the Princess Royal of England, was finally announced at the court of Stutgard.

General Moreau, in his retreat through Swabia, finding himself closely pressed, and almost surrounded by the Austrians, suddenly faced about, and fell upon the Imperial army commanded by Latour, which he entirely defeated, with the loss, on the part of the Austrians, of 5000 men and 20 pieces of cannon.

Oct. 6. The cotton mills belonging to Messrs. Beverly, and Co. at Hunslet, near Leeds, were burnt to the ground; the damage was estimated at 100,000*l*.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of the new Parliament by a gracious speech from the throne.

Oct. 7. Died, in his 87th year, Thomas Reed, D.D. professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow, and author of "An Inquiry into the Human Mind."

Oct. 8. Died, James Fordyce, D.D. aged 76, author of "Sermons to Young Women," and other valuable religious works.

The court of Spain issued a manifesto and declared war against Great Britain.

Oct. 9. Genoa was compelled by France to shut her gates against the English.

Oct. 10. The King of the Two Sicilies concluded a treaty of peace with the French Republic.

Oct. 13. Lord Malmesbury appointed plenipotentiary to the French Republic, for the purpose of negociating a peace between Great Britain and that country.

General Moreau arrived in his retreat at Waldkirch, in the Brisgau, after having forced the defile in the Val d'Enfer, in the Black Forest, opposed by the Austrians under general Nauendorff, and pressed by general Latour in his rear. This retreat was through a hostile country 300 miles in extent.

Oct. 16. At Ilfracombe, a ship called the London, from St. Kitts, having on board a great number of blacks, French prisoners, was driven on the rocks near the entrance of the pier, when 50 of the prisoners were drowned.

A convention of delegates from the states of Bologna, Reggio, Modena, and Ferrara, met at Modena, and resolved themselves into a Republic, taking, from its geographical situation, the name of Cispadane Republic; about the same time, the Milanese was erected into the Transpadane Republic.

Oct. 18. A motion was made, by Mr. Pitt, in the House of Commons for the raising of 60,000 supplementary militia.

A detachment of French troops from Leghorn, under general Gentili, effected a landing in Corsica, and on the 20th got possession of Bastia, the capital; and in a short time the whole island became subject to the Republicans; the Viceroy, with the British troops retired to Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba.

Peace was concluded between France and the king of Naples.

Oct. 20. The university of Oxford printed, at its own expense, 2000 copies of the Vulgate, and of the New Testament, for distribution, gratis, among the French clergy; the marquis of Buckingham also printed at his own expense 2000 other copies for the like purpose.

Oct. 22. Lord Malmesbury arrived in Paris, and communicated with the French minister for foreign affairs.

Oct. 26. The army under general Moreau, retreated across the Rhine, at Huningen, and Brisac, leaving a garrison in the fortress of Kehl, under Desaix.

The Habeas Corpus act was suspended in Ireland.

In the course of this month the government of Ireland began to embody the armed yeomanry.

Oct. 27. The Lord Mayor, aldermen,

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and common council, presented an address to his Majesty, on occasion of the negociation for peace; on which occasion his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on the two sheriffs, Stephen Langston, and William Staines, esqrs.

Nov. 2. The French Council of Five Hundred passed a decree prohibiting the importation of British goods into the Republic.

Nov. 15. Field Marshal Alvinzi had now advanced with a fresh Austrian army from the Tyrol; Bonaparte having crossed the Adige, attacked the Austrians at the village of Arcoli; the contest continued the whole day, but at last the French carried the village.

Nov. 16. At break of day, the Austrians under general Alvinzi made a general attack upon the French; Massena commanded the left army, Augereau the right, and Bonaparte the centre; the battle lasted till night, when the Austrians were completely defeated; Alvinzi soon after repassed the Brenta, leaving Mantua to its fate. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy.

Nov. 17. Died, Catherine, empress of all the Russias, who was succeeded by her son Paul Petrowitz.

Nov. 20. Died, Edward Bearcroft, esq. king's council, one of the most successful pleaders of the English bar.

Dec. 3. The tide in the river Thames rose so high, that the inhabitants of Tooley-street were taken out in boats.

Dec. 5. The loyalty loan of 18 millions was completely filled at the Bank, in 15 hours and 20 minutes, and many persons desirous of subscribing were disappointed, in consequence of the rapidity with which the subscriptions were received.

The ice came down the Thames in such quantites as to block up the arches of London bridge and impede the navigation of the river.

John Smith was indicted for publishing a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, entitled "The Duties of Citizenship," the jury pronounced a verdict of "Guilty," but sentenced deferred; Joseph Burks was lately sentenced to two years imprisonment for vending the same publication.

Dec. 12 Died, the right rev. William Buller, D.D. lord bishop of Exeter.

Dec. 17. His Majesty, by a message to the House of Lords, acquainted them, that he was preparing for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war, in case the negociation for peace now pending, should render another campaign indispensable.

Dec. 18. A French fleet, with 25,000 men, under general Hoche, sailed, destined for Ireland, but a storm dispersed their ships, so that no more than seven sail of the line and ten others, anchored in Bantry bay; the admiral, Bouvet, refused to land the troops, and sailed back to Brest.

Dec. 19. The Executive Directory of France, refused the basis proposed by lord Malmesbury, of a restitution, by France, of the countries conquered by her, and ceded to her territory, although his lordship offered to give up as an equivalent the whole of the conquests made by Great Britain in the East and West Indies.

Dec. 25. The emperor Paul, of Russia, set at liberty general Kosciusko, and several other Polish prisoners.

Dec. 26. His Majesty acquainted the House of Peers, by message, of the failure of the negociation with France, by the latter refusing to treat, but upon a basis wholly inadmissible.

Dec. 27. His Majesty published a manifesto to the powers of Europe, on the breaking off the negociation for peace with the French Republic.

Dec. 28. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

Dec. 29. Lord Malmesbury arrived in town from Paris, being ordered to quit that city in 48 hours, the negociation for peace was consequently broken off.

Dec. 31. The frost exceeded in severity any thing known in this kingdom for several years past, many persons were frozen to death in different parts of the country; the thermometer was 34 and 35 degrees below the freezing point.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To prohibit the exportation of corn, meal, &c. and to permit the importation thereof for a limited time.

To prohibit the making of starch, hair powder, &c. from wheat and other articles of food.

To prohibit the exportation of candles, tallow, and soap, for a limited time.

For the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts.

For the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies.

For the better relief of the poor in England, in hundred towns, &c. incorporated for their better maintenance and employment.

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For raising 18 millions by way of annuities.

To permit bakers to make and sell bread of a certain sort.

To amend, 9 Geo. I. intituled, "An Act for amending the laws relating to the settlement, employment, and relief of the Poor," as prevents the distributing occasional relief to poor persons, in their own houses, under certain circumstances.

For increasing the rates of subsistence to be granted to inn-keepers, on quartering soldiers.

For better regulation of mills.

For continuing the rewards for discovering the longitude at sea.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 8, 1795, TO DEC. 13, 1796.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	9618	Males -	9882
Females -	9178	Females -	9406
	18,826		19,288

Decrease in the burials this year, 1891.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6772
Between two and five	2840
Five and ten	900
Ten and twenty	621
Twenty and thirty	1211
Thirty and forty	1537
Forty and fifty	1114
Fifty and sixty	1328
Sixty and seventy	1115
Seventy and eighty	892
Eighty and ninety	357
Ninety and a hundred	55
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and four	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1796;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	7,552,552	1	8
Army - -	11,911,890	9	10
Ordnance - -	1,954,665	17	0
Miscellaneous services	13,821,430	1	2½
Deficiencies -	2,347,951	10	2¾
Total supplies	37,588,498	12	11¼

Amount of the ways and means for raising the supplies granted by the same session of Parliament	£	s.	d.
Land and Malt Tax -	2,750,000	0	0
Annuities - -	18,000,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	3,500,000	0	0
Ditto - -	2,500,000	0	0
Annuities - -	7,500,000	0	0
Profits of Lottery -	280,000	0	0
Surplus of Consolidated fund - -	3,500,000	0	0
Total	38,030,000	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	441,501	0	0¾

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1796.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - - -	9,166,898
Customs - - -	3,532,539
Stamps - - -	1,558,361
Land and Assessed Taxes -	3,151,174
Post Office - - -	467,000
Pensions, &c. - -	79,429
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	27,810
Hereditary Revenues - -	967
Lottery - - -	415,000
Miscellaneous - -	149,520
Actual Taxation -	18,548,628
On Account of Loans - -	28,354,817
Exchequer Bills, &c. funded	17,256,126
Received from Ireland -	250,000
Total Income	64,409,571

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Interest on Debt - } Management of ditto - }	10,856,632
Sinking Fund - -	2,639,724
Interest on Exchequer Bills -	186,772
Total on Acc. of Debt	13,683,129
Proportion on Account of Old	9,206,496
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	4,474,633
Civil List - - -	1,125,053
Carried forward	14,806,182

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Brought forward		14,608,182
Bounties, &c.	-	18,780
Navy	-	7,788,568
Ordnance	-	2,500,000
Army Ordinary	-	13,738,350
Subsidies	-	99,500
Miscellaneous	-	1,245,454
Exchequer bills paid off	-	562,400
Grand Total of Expenditure		40,761,234

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF WHEAT SOLD IN THE CORN MARKET, LONDON, FROM CHRISTMAS 1795, TO CHRISTMAS 1796.

	Quarters.
English -	175,140
Foreign -	354,954
Total	530,094

GROSS PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE FOR THREE YEARS, TO 5TH APRIL 1795.

	£	s.	d.
Year ending 5th April 1793	627,592	12	0
Ditto - 1794	691,268	11	9
Ditto - 1795	705,319	10	9
Ditto - 1796	787,304	0	0

AMOUNT OF THE DUTY ON HOPS FOR THE LAST YEAR IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES AND PLACES.

	£
Kent -	45,563
Sussex -	13,100
Worcester -	10,050
Farnham -	4,501
Essex, North Clays, &c.	4,027
Total	77,241

THE QUANTITY OF PORTER BREWED BY THE FIRST TWELVE LONDON BREWERS FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1795 Barrels.	1796 Barrels.
Whitbread	158,800	202,000
Thrale	122,300	137,800
Shum	101,700	110,700
Hanbury	99,000	109,100
Goodwin	70,500	97,500
Calvert Felix	83,400	97,900
Meux	121,000	96,600
Calvert J.	56,600	67,000
Elliott	46,700	58,200
Clowes	40,000	55,700
Stephenson	39,400	45,800
Phillips	38,800	42,600

AMOUNT OF THE EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURES AND MERCHANDIZE IN THE YEAR 1795.

In the year 1795 -	27,123,338
1796 -	29,904,638

Leaving a balance in favour of the present year of £1,781,297.

THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS BELONGING TO HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET MADE UP TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1796.

Admirals of different ranks -	97
Captains -	494
Masters and Commanders -	289
Lieutenants -	1960
	2840

THE COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AS SHEWN BY THE NUMBER OF VESSELS WHICH HAVE PAID THE SOUND DUTIES FROM DEC. 1795 TO DEC. 1796.

British -	4455
Danish -	2157
Swedish -	2505
Prussians -	1773
Americans -	169
Spaniards -	25
Portuguese -	14
Dutch -	1

The quantity of Coals imported this year into the port of London was 932,238 chaldrons.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	67..71	173..180	212..219
July	59..64	150..154	180..195

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
80s.	36s.	21s.

The price of the quartern loaf this year fluctuated considerably; in January, Fe-

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bruary, and March, it was 1*s.* 3*d.* April 1*s.* 2*d.* May, June, July, and August, 10*d.* and 11*d.* and the remainder of the year, 8*d.* and a fraction.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 760.

1797, Jan. 2. The Lisbon mail brought intelligence of the loss of the Courageux, of 74 guns, and Bombay Castle of 74 guns, in which were drowned between 4 and 500 men.

Jan. 3. Three of the large stones, part of Stone-henge, on Salisbury plain, fell down, causing a considerable concussion of the earth, near the spot; they were the western of those pairs, with their imposts, which have had the appellation of *Trilithon*, and had long deviated from the true perpendicular, the smallest of the three was supposed to be at least 20 tons weight.

Jan. 7. This being the day for enrolling the supplementary militia at Carlisle, a riotous mob assembled to prevent its being put into execution; they got possession of the balloting books and lists, and burnt them at the town cross; the mob consisted of at least 1000 people, but no personal injury was offered to any one.

Jan. 8. The steeple of Horningtoft church, near Norwich, fell down while the bell was ringing for divine service.

Jan. 10. Kehl surrendered to the Austrians.

Jan. 11. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, presented an address to his Majesty on the declaration of war by the court of Spain; his Majesty received the address very graciously, and conferred the honour of knighthood on alderman Herne.

As the deputy constable was conveying a party of volunteers, raised in Manchester, for the service of the navy, the boat in which they were sent was overset in the harbour of Liverpool, by which accident 25 persons lost their lives.

Jan. 12. A plot was laid to liberate the French prisoners confined in Porchester castle, which was detected, the prisoners being very riotously disposed, and attempting to force their way through a broken part of the wall of the castle; two shots were fired which killed one man and wounded another.

The Austrian general Alvinzi passing the Brenta, with a new army, carried the important port of Corona, and compelled general Joubert to fall back upon Rivoli.

Jan. 14. A general engagement took place at Rivoli in the Veronese, between the French and the Austrian armies, under Bonaparte and Alvinzi, and after a dreadful conflict, the Austrians were driven from the field of battle with prodigious loss; next morning at day-break the battle was renewed, when the Austrians were again dislodged, and the left wing being surrounded, were either killed or taken prisoners.

Jan. 15. The Austrian general Provera having separated from the main army, pushed on to Mantua, reached the suburb of St. George, garrisoned by a French division under general Sanson, and attacked it without success; in a similar attack upon the suburbs of La Favourite, he was also repulsed.

Jan. 16. Being unable to force his entrance into Mantua, and attacked in the rear by general Victor, the Austrian general Provera surrendered, with about 7000 men.

Jan. 21. A cottage, at Newton Ferrers, near Plymouth, was overwhelmed by the falling of a large field and orchard, on a hill above the cottage, which was totally destroyed, and an industrious widow and her two children, who inhabited it, were suffocated.

Jan. 22. The powder mills at Hounslow Heath blew up, by which accident four persons were killed.

Jan. 28. Captain Vancouver presented to his Majesty some presents from the king of Owhyee, in the South Seas, where captain Cook met his death; they consisted of two state garments, and a helmet or crown, made of Otter skin, in a very ingenious manner.

Jan. 29. The French under general Joubert took possession of Roveredo and Trent.

Jan. 31. The French Directory transmitted a message to the council of Five Hundred, announcing the discovery of a Royalist conspiracy.

Feb. 1. Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore king of Corsica, shot himself in the west porch of Westminster abbey, the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of lunacy.

Feb. 2. The garrison of Mantua capitulated to the French.

The Papal army was defeated on the banks of the Senis by general Victor; and general Bonaparte entered the Ecclesiastical States, and took Faenza; in a few days the Romagna, the duchy of Urbino, and the whole marche of Ancona, submitted to the French.

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Feb. 8. John Adams, esq. elected president of the United States of America, and Thomas Jefferson, esq. Vice President.

Feb. 10. A division of the French army under general Marmont entered Loretto, in the marquisate of Ancona, and took possession of gold and silver articles to a great amount; this town is about half a league from the Adriatic, and is rendered famous from the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which, it is pretended, was the very same in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and was brought from thence by angels in 1291.

The six original pictures of Hogarth's Marriage à la mode, late belonging to colonel Cawthorne, were sold by auction to Mr. Angerstein for 1000 guineas.

Feb. 11 John Smith, convicted of publishing a libel, intituled, "The Duties of Citizenship," was brought up to receive the judgment of the court of King's Bench, when he was sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, in the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, for two years.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1797.

Bedfordshire, John Higgins, esq.
Berkshire, B. Tipping, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Sullivan, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. William Waller, esq.
Cheshire, John Leche, esq.
Cornwall, W. S. Gulley, esq.
Cumberland, H. Parkin, esq.
Derbyshire, Charles Hurt, esq.
Devonshire, John Seal, esq.
Dorsetshire, W. Richards, esq.
Essex, William Manby, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Tindall, esq.
Hants, John Compton, esq.
Herefordshire, John Barneby, esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir J. S. Sebright, bart.
Kent, George Grote, esq.
Leicestershire, S. B. Abney, esq.
Lincolnshire, John Cracroft, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Houghton, esq.
Norfolk, Joseph Wyndham, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir W. Langham
Northumberland, Matthew Bell, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. G. Knight, esq.
Oxfordshire, James Jones, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Hunt, esq.
Shropshire, William Tayleur, esq.
Somersetshire, Samuel Day, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir R. Lawley, bart.
Suffolk, C. Archdeckne, esq.
Surrey, Robert Taylor, esq.
Sussex, C. S. Dickins, esq.
Warwickshire, Robert Knight, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir J. M. Poore, bart.
Worcestershire, Moses Harper, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir J. R. Byam, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Richard Jones, esq.
Brecnockshire, John Macnamara, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. N. Taylor, esq.
Caermarthenshire, D. Sanders, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Sir E. P. Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Hesketh, esq.
Flintshire, J. E. Maddocks, esq.
Glamorganshire, Robert Nous, esq.
Merionethshire, Bell Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Robert Knight, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Abraham Leach, esq.
Radnorshire, P. Lewis, esq.

Feb. 14. Admiral Sir John Jervis, with a squadron of 15 sail of the line, attacked, off St. Vincent, the Spanish fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, under the command of Don Joseph de Cordova; and captured the Salvador del Mundi, of 112 guns, San Joseph 112, San Nicholas 84, and Isidro of 74 guns, the Spaniards had killed and wounded, 600; the British 300.

The right rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Exeter, in the room of Buller, deceased.

Feb. 16. The Austrians defeated by the French near Tagliamento.

Feb. 18. The island of Trinidad, on the coast of South America, taken from the Spaniards by the forces under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and a squadron under admiral Harvey, who at the same time, captured a 74 gun ship and a frigate.

Feb. 19. A treaty of peace was signed at Tolento, between the Pope and the French Republic, by which his Holiness renounced his right to the legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

Feb. 22. Two French frigates, a corvette and a lugger, appeared on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and disembarked about 1200 men, but without any field pieces.

Feb. 24. The French troops, which had landed on the coast of Pembroke, amounting to nearly 1400 men, surrendered to lord Cawdor, and were marched to Haverford west, the peasants came armed with scythes, pikes, &c. to attack them, previous to the arrival of the military; the two

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frigates which brought the troops were captured on their return to Brest.

Feb. 26. The privy council, in consequence of the ill-founded alarms in different parts of the country, recommended it to the Bank of England not to issue any cash in payment of their notes, until the sense of Parliament should be taken on the subject.

Feb. 27. The governor, deputy governor, and directors of the Bank of England, published a notice, informing the proprietors of Bank stock, and the public at large, that the concerns of the Bank were in the most affluent and prosperous state, and such as to preclude any possibility of doubt as to the security of its notes.

A numerous meeting of the most opulent merchants, bankers, and traders of London, was held at the Mansion-house, at which it was resolved, that being highly sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit was at this time, that they would not refuse to receive Bank notes in payment of any sum of money; and that they would use their endeavours to make all their own payments in the same way; this meeting was well calculated to obtain the object it had in view, the restoration of public credit, which had been shaken by the exaggerated alarms of the evil disposed.

Sir Godfrey Webster obtained a sentence of divorce and separation against his wife, formerly Miss Vassal, for adultery with lord Holland, she was afterwards married to his lordship.

March 1. A serious affray took place in Market lane, Pall Mall; an order had been given to the soldiers guarding the entrance of the Opera-house, to turn out the servants of the nobility, &c. who stood in the lobby, which order the servants resisted, and the chairman taking their parts, a rencontre took place between them and the military, to quell which, a reinforcement of the military became necessary; several servants were seriously wounded in the affray.

March 2. Died, Horatio earl of Orford, aged 80, better known by the name of Horace Walpole, author of "A Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," "Castle of Otranto," and several other works of different degrees of merit.

March 3. The inhabitants of Westminster, assembled in Palace-yard, agreed to petition his Majesty to dismiss his present ministers.

The cities of London and Westminster were illuminated on account of the victory obtained by admiral Jervis over the Spanish fleet.

March 4. A fire broke out at Long Orton, near Peterborough, which consumed six houses, and reduced to distress several families.

Notes of the value of Twenty shillings were first issued by the bank of England.

March 10. Spanish dollars were issued from the bank of England, at four shillings and nine pence each.

Massena and Serrurier having passed the Piave, the Austrian army, which was now commanded by the Archduke Charles, fell back to Belluno, and continued retreating till they had crossed the Tagliamento, the banks of which they had strongly fortified.

March 11. Lady Buckinghamshire, lady E. Luttrell, and Mrs. Stuart, were convicted at Marlborough-street, police-office, in the penalty of 50*l.* each, for playing at the game of Faro, the informants were two discharged servants of lady Buckinghamshire.

March 13. General Lake, commander in chief in the northern district of Ireland, issued a proclamation at Belfast, commanding a surrender of arms, &c.

March 14. The county of Down, in Ireland was proclaimed to be in a state of insurrection.

March 15. Died, Mrs. Pope, the celebrated actress.

March 16. A dreadful fire broke out at the old family mansion of the duke of St. Alban's at Hanworth park, which in a few hours destroyed the whole of the building, and the beautiful gallery of paintings.

The French army, commanded by Bonaparte, having under him Bernadotte, Murat, &c. crossed the Tagliamento, and put the Austrian army to the rout, at the village of Gradisca, in Friuli, the Archduke retiring into the mountains.

March 18. The rev. F. H. W. Cornwall, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol, in the room of Dr. H. Reginald Courtenay, translated to the see of Exeter.

March 19. A great fire broke out at Brigg's timber yard, adjoining Haydon square, in the Minories, which burnt with great fury for several hours, and totally consumed 30 houses, including six or seven houses in front of the minories.

March 21. The French entered Goritz.

In the House of Lords, lord Moira moved an address to his Majesty, praying that he would interpose to remedy the discontents which prevailed in Ireland; the motion was negatived, 72 to 20; as was also a similar motion in the Commons by Mr. Fox, 220 to 84.

March 22. A French column, under

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Joubert, having penetrated through the Tyrol into Carinthia, and beaten an Austrian column under Laudohn, advanced on Brixen.

The French general Dugua entered Trieste.

Massena having passed the Tagliamento near its source, continued his march among the mountains to the source of the Drave; and in his progress defeated a large division of the Austrian army.

March 23. A meeting of the common hall, London, was held, when they passed a resolution for a petition to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss his present ministers: the sheriffs were requested to present it to the King on the throne; but on attending at St. James's to know when his Majesty would receive the petition, they were informed, that he would receive no petition on the throne from the city of London, except in its corporate capacity; but that he was willing to receive it at the levee.

March 27. The earl of Suffolk, in the Lords, moved an address to his Majesty, requesting him to dismiss from his councils the first lord of the Treasury, whose pernicious measures had deprived him of the confidence of the country; the motion was rejected by a great majority.

March 29. Massena having beaten the Austrians within a league of Clagenfurth, the capital of Carinthia, entered the town; here all the columns of the French army formed a junction.

March 31. Bonaparte addressed a letter to the archduke Charles, from his head quarters at Clagenfurth, making a direct overture for peace; the Archduke, in his answer, stated, that he was not furnished by the Emperor with power to conclude a treaty of peace.

A dangerous mutiny broke out in the channel fleet.

April 1. A horrible murder was lately committed in Ireland on the body of Dr. Hamilton, of Trinity college Dublin; the Doctor having dined with Mr. Waller, near Lough Swilly, the house was surrounded by a banditti of armed ruffians, who broke in and demanded the Doctor, threatening to destroy all in the house if he was not produced; Mrs. Waller, in attempting to protect her husband, who had lost the use of his limbs, was shot dead; and the servants, to save their own lives, produced Dr. Hamilton, who was barbarously butchered, a short distance from the house; he was an active magistrate against the defenders, which determined his assassins to murder him.

At a common hall for the city of London, the Lord Mayor laid before the livery a letter, from the sheriffs, stating that the duke of Portland had informed them, that his Majesty would receive the address of the common hall on Wednesday, at the levee, but would not receive it on the throne, as not coming from the city in its corporate capacity; it was resolved, that the sheriffs of London had an acknowledged right to an audience of the King, and were in duty, bound to demand the same; and directed the remembrancer to demand a personal audience of his Majesty, to know his royal pleasure, when he would be pleased to receive the address and petition upon the throne.

April 2. Massena, with the advanced guard, defeated the Austrians in the defiles between Friesach and Neumark.

April 3. The number of aliens residing within the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, according to returns presented to the House of Commons, were 7041.

April 4. Another partial engagement took place at Hunsmark, when the Austrians were defeated.

April 5. Died, the rev. William Mason precentor of York cathedral, author of "The English Garden," "Elfrida," and other works of great merit.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive was concluded between the French Republic and the king of Sardinia.

April 7. General Beliegarde wrote to Bonaparte, in the name of the Austrian government, proposing a suspension of arms for ten days; to which Bonaparte consented.

April 9. John Gale Jones was tried at Warwick, under the late act against seditious assemblies, and found guilty.

April 10. Miss Farren performed, for the last time, in the "School for Scandal," previous to her marriage with the earl of Derby; she retired from the stage amidst the universal applause of a fashionable and crowded house.

April 12. A common hall was held, when the sheriffs reported, that they had obtained an audience of his Majesty, who declared that the address, not being the address of the city of London in its corporate capacity, he could not receive it on the throne, but would on the levee day; two resolutions were entered into, declaratory of the rights of the livery, and another was offered, which the Lord Mayor would not suffer to be put, and after much altercation, his lordship dissolved the Hall.

April 15. His imperial Majesty, Paul Petrowitz, was crowned at Moscow, with

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great splendour, Emperor of all the Russias.

April 18. Prince of Wurtemberg, with his suite, arrived at the Royal Hotel in Pall Mall, and was shortly afterwards visited by the prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family.

April 18. Preliminaries of peace between France and Austria were signed at Leoben, in Styria; by this treaty the Austrian Netherlands were ceded to France, and Austria recognized the independence of the newly erected Italian Republic.

General Hoche, commanding the army of the Sambre and Meuse, passed the Rhine at Nieuwied, and defeated the Austrians under general Kray.

The prince of Wurtemberg set out on a tour to Bath, Bristol, Birmingham, &c. previous to his intended marriage with the Princess Royal.

April 19. Kehl re-captured by the troops under general Moreau.

General Moreau passed the Rhine at Strasburgh, when a bloody engagement took place, and the Austrians were defeated.

April 20. In consequence of strong remonstrances from the seamen, on board the fleet at Spithead, the lords of the Admiralty recommended to his Majesty that an addition of *5s.* 6*d.* a month should be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen of the royal navy, *4s.* 6*d.* to the wages of ordinary seamen, and *3s.* 6*d.* to landsmen.

April 21. Hostilities ceased on the Rhine, accounts having been received of the peace in Italy.

April 22. A proclamation was issued for pardoning such seamen and marines of the squadron at Spithead, as had been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience.

May 7. Mr. Fryer, a gentleman, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in company with a young lady, to whom he was shortly to be married, was attacked in the fields near White Conduit House, by three footpads, who shot him through the head, and robbed him of his watch and money.

May 7. The mutiny, which had subsided, broke out a fresh at Spithead; the channel fleet refused to put to sea, under pretence that government did not mean to fulfil the promises held out by them, to the sailors; the delegates re-assembled, and sent a deputation to the "London," admiral Colpoy's ship, at Portsmouth; when the admiral refused to admit them on board, and enforced his authority by ordering the marines to fire into the boat; this conduct was resented by the crew of the London, who immediately deposed the admiral, struck his flag, and hoisted an ensign of defiance.

May 9. Mr. Pitt brought in a bill in the House of Commons for granting the sum of 372,000*l.* for nine months increased pay, &c. for the navy; the bill was sent to the Lords, and passed through all its stages in both Houses in one day; lord Howe being dispatched to Portsmouth with this intelligence, the seamen returned to their duty.

May 11. A common hall was held for the city of London, when very strong resolutions were entered into respecting the rights of the Livery, and expressing strong opinions, of what they termed, the *unjust* and *unnecessary* war in which the country was engaged.

A numerous and respectable body of the livery signed a declaration, expressive of their dissent and disapprobation of the proceedings of the three last common halls.

May 12. The French entered Venice, and the government was overturned; about the same time, the old government of Genoa was subverted, and it assumed the name of the Ligurian Republic; nearly at this period the Cispadane and Transpadane governments were united by Bonaparte, under the name of the Cisalpine Republic.

May 13. A fire broke out at a tobacconist's in High-street, in the Borough, which totally destroyed five houses.

May 14. The squadron under the command of rear admiral Curtis, arrived at St. Helens, from Torbay, and the crews of several of the ships declared themselves in a state of mutiny, and sent several of their officers on shore; but on being informed by the delegates, that Government had complied with their demands, they returned to their duty.

By the report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, in Ireland, it appeared that 30,000 persons were proscribed, most of them were to be put to death, and that a traitorous correspondence had been carried on between the leaders of the United Irishmen and the French government.

May 15. Mr. W. Ponsonby moved, in the Irish House of Commons, for a reform in that House, which was negatived by 117 to 30; upon which Mr. Grattan and the leaders of Opposition seceded from Parliament.

May 17. The lord lieutenant of Ireland issued a proclamation, declaring the civil power inefficacious; the most effectual orders having been sent to the military

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officers to use their utmost exertions for the suppression of treason.

The ratification of a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia, was exchanged at Moscow.

The ceremony of the marriage between Frederick William hereditary prince of Wurtemberg Stutgardt and the princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda, princess Royal of Great Britain, took place in the chapel royal, St. James's.

May 18. The mutiny carried on at Sheerness was methodical, each ship had a committee of twelve men, who determined all affairs relative to the vessel, and decided on the merits of their delegates, and went regularly once a day to Sheerness, where they held their conferences; they then paraded the streets and ramparts of the garrison, holding up a bloody flag of defiance to the military; at their head marched the man whom they denominated, admiral of the fleet; no officer had any command or authority whatever.

A board of Admiralty went to Spithead to investigate the nature of the demands of the mutinous seamen belonging to the Channel fleet.

May 19. Alderman Combe moved an address to his Majesty in the Commons, for the dismissal of Mr. Pitt, which was negatived, 242 to 59.

May 20. The mutineers not content with the concessions made to them, and the full acquiescence in their former demands, made further demands, which were deemed highly improper and inadmissible; the lords of the admiralty refused to comply with them, but held out pardon and forgiveness, if they would yet return to their duty.

May 22. Barthelemi was chosen one of the Directory, in the place of Letourneur, who went out by lot.

May 24. The seamen were again offered pardon, which they peremptorily refused, without a compliance with their terms, upon which a cabinet council was held, and it was determined to employ the most vigorous means to reduce the rebels to obedience, and great preparations were made for that purpose; several men of war and gun boats were manned with volunteers, the batteries of Tilbury and Gravesend, were furnished with furnaces for red hot shot, and the buoys at the Nore were removed.

May 25. The Lord Mayor and corporation of London attended at St. James's, and presented a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty on the nuptials of her royal highness the princess Charlotte Augusta Matilda, princess Royal of England with the Hereditary prince of Wurtemberg; a similar address was presented to the Queen, and both were very graciously received.

Addresses were also presented to the prince of Wurtemberg and the princess.

May 26. At a numerous meeting of the livery of London, at the London tavern, it was unanimously resolved, "That the solemn declaration of 2096 independent liverymen, of their dissent and disapprobation of the late violent proceedings of the Common-hall, is a noble vindication of the character of that great and respectable body of men, and that the Lord Mayor had acted in a manner becoming his high office, and that the censure voted against him, was unmerited and indecent.

Mr. Grey's motion for a reform in Parliament was negatived.

May 27. Sir John Jervis, K.B. admiral of the blue, was created Baron Jervis, and earl St. Vincent.

Horatio Nelson, esq. created a knight of the Bath.

The mutineers proceeded to very alarming acts of violence, blocking up the entrance of the Thames, and compelling all ships of war in the Medway and at the Nore to hoist the flag of revolt.

May 29. Lord Spencer offered a general pardon to the mutineers, at Sheerness, provided they immediately returned to their duty, but the offer was rejected.

May 30. General Kosciusko arrived in the river Thames on board of a Swedish vessel, attended by many Polish officers, who were going with him to America; he was incurably wounded in his head, he had three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh shot away by a cannon ball.

A motion was made in the House of Lords by the duke of Bedford for the dismissal of his Majesty's ministers, but it was negatived by a considerable majority.

May 31. Several nefarious attempts were made to seduce the soldiers and sailors from their duty; to the great credit both of the naval and military forces, the design proved abortive.

May 31. Several vessels belonging to admiral Duncan's fleet joined the mutineers at the Nore.

June 1. The chief mutineer in the fleet, was Richard Parker, who kept a little shop in Scotland, and entered into the navy about two years before this, being confined in the gaol of Perth for debt, he took the parish bounty of 30*l.* and entered as a volunteer; and being a bustling

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fellow, he was soon appointed a petty officer.

Lord Grenville, by an official note to the French minister for foreign affairs, intimated the desire of Great Britain to renew the subject of a negotiation of peace.

June 2. Their royal and serene highnesses the prince and princess of Wurtemberg, set out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons.

The right hon. Richard earl Howe, invested with the order of the Garter.

June 3. A bill was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Pitt, the purport of which was, that persons who should endeavour to seduce either soldiers or sailors from their duty should be deemed guilty of felony, and suffer death; the bill passed the House without opposition.

June 5. This day Clynch and Mackay, who had been tried and convicted of the murder of Mr. Fryer, were executed at the Old Bailey.

June 6. A proclamation was issued prohibiting all intercourse with the crews of the ships declared in a state of rebellion, either personally or by letter, under pain of death.

In consequence of the vigorous steps taken by government for subduing the mutinous seamen, several of the ships, the Ajax, Standard, and Nassau, returned to their duty, and a schism having arisen between the moderate and rebellious part of the crews, the former prevailed, struck the flag of revolt and hoisted the Union Jack; the crew of the Sandwich, the leading ship in the mutiny, gave up Richard Parker, their prime mover, who was committed to Maidstone gaol; all the other ships submitted unconditionally.

June 7. Lord Northesk, captain of the Monmouth, arrived at the Admiralty from on board the rebel fleet at the Nore, with a petition to the board, couched in very lofty language; and a letter to his Majesty, in which the mutineers threatened to do something which would astonish the nation, if their terms were not complied with.

June 8. A messenger was dispatched to Paris from the office of lord Grenville, with the name of the person to be sent as ambassador to treat for peace, that the requisite passport might be made out.

June 11. The French minister for foreign affairs transmitted a passport for the British plenipotentiary, and stated, that Lisle was the place fixed upon for carrying on the negotiation.

June 14. His Majesty's ship Amazon, capt. Reynold's, wrecked in Hodierne bay, after a well fought action with a French 74 gun ship.

June 19. The emperor Paul, of Russia, sent the insignia of the order of St. Alexander Neufky, to admiral Duncan, with a very flattering letter, accompanying the same.

A court martial was held at Portsmouth, to try Calloway, Guthrie, Ashley, Johnson, and Davies, for holding mutinous assemblies on board his Majesty's ship the Pompée, tending to destroy the necessary subordination of the navy; when after a trial of three days, they were found guilty, and Calloway, Guthrie, Johnson, and Ashley were condemned to suffer death; the sentence being confirmed, Johnson and Ashley were executed on the 28th.

June 20. Died, George Keate, esq. F.R. and A.S.S. author of many pleasing works both in poetry and prose.

June 21. The wife of Richard Parker presented a petition to the Queen, on behalf of her unfortunate husband.

June 22. Richard Parker, a seaman on board the Sandwich, was tried for making, and endeavouring to make, mutinous assemblies on board the Sandwich, and other ships at the Nore; and disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officers, and treating them with disrespect; after a long and arduous trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was carried into execution on the 30th, on board the Sandwich, lying off Sheerness; he behaved with great firmness, but acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and hoped his death might be considered a sufficient atonement, and save the lives of others.

June 23. Died, at Copenhagen, count Bernstorff, a celebrated statesman, aged 62.

Died, Richard Warren, M.D. physician to his Majesty and the prince of Wales, aged 65, he was a very able and eminent practitioner.

June 24. At a meeting of the Livery of London, for the election of sheriffs, lord Lauderdale, who had been recently made a member of the Needlemaker's company, became one of the candidates, and Mr. S. F. Waddington; these two candidates were supported by the popular party, but Sir William Herne and alderman Williams being proposed, the shew of hands in their favour was so great, as to leave no doubt as to the final issue; lord Lauderdale and Mr. Waddington were then severally proposed, but the number of hands held up for them were so inconsiderable, by com-

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parison, that the sheriffs declared the election to have fallen on Sir William Herne and Robert Williams, esq.; this was considered as a fair trial of the strength of the opposite parties, as great pains were taken to exclude non-freemen from the hall.

This day — Williams, a bookseller, was tried before lord Kenyon and a special jury, for publishing the first and second parts of Thomas Paine's Age of Reason; Mr. Erskine conducted the prosecution for the crown, and Mr. Kyd for the defendant; the jury without hesitation found the defendant guilty.

June 26. The city of London volunteer light horse were reviewed by his Majesty, on Wimbledon common. The Prince of Wales, several of the other Princes, the Queen, and five Princesses were present.

June 28. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Huntingdon, officers of excise at Doncaster, were overtaken by a storm of thunder and lightning, when the former was instantly struck dead, and Mr. H. materially hurt and unable for some time to walk. At Bridlington the same storm killed two persons in a mill who had taken shelter in it.

June 30. Lord Malmesbury again set off for Lisle, in France, to endeavour to negotiate a peace with the French Republic, his Majesty having appointed him minister plenipotentiary for that purpose, and the hon. Henry Wellesley his secretary.

The Scotch militia bill was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Dundas, and passed into a law on the 4th of July; great disturbances took place in Scotland in consequence of this act.

July 4. The body of Parker, the mutineer, was taken out of the new burial ground at Sheerness, and brought to a public house in Little Tower-hill and exposed to the view of thousands by his wife, who was taken before a magistrate to be examined, as to the object of her removing the body, she said it was for more decent interment; it was buried in Whitechapel church the same morning.

July 5. Rear admiral Nelson bombarded Cadiz with great effect.

July 6. Lee, Coffy, and Branning, three marines, were shot at Plymouth, for having endeavoured to excite a mutiny in their corps.

Lord Malmesbury, the British plenipotentiary, arrived at Lisle.

July 9. Died, at Beaconsfield, Bucks, in his 68th year, after a long and painful illness, the right hon. Edmund Burke, one of the greatest statesmen and orators of the age in which he lived, and an elegant and accomplished writer upon various subjects.

July 10. Robert Thornton, esq. chief clerk to the House of Commons in Ireland, put a period to his existence with a pistol, no cause could be assigned for the rash act.

July 11. Died, at his apartments in Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, Charles Macklin, in his 98th year, the father of the British stage, and in a peculiar cast of characters unrivalled.

July 15. The French entered Leghorn.

July 16. Mr. B. Taylor, Mr. Herbert Taylor, and Mr. William Taylor, two of whom were clerks in the foreign office, and the other aid de camp to the duke of York, were upset in a wherry near Kew, when Mr. W. Taylor was drowned, and Mr. Herbert Taylor with difficulty recovered, Mr. B. Taylor got on shore in safety.

A terrific storm of thunder and lightning attended with heavy rain, fell upon the metropolis, which did considerable damage; during the storm a fire broke out in the house of lord St. Helens, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which considerably damaged it and the house adjoining, belonging to Sir George Yonge; it was supposed to be set on fire by the lightning. Three houses were damaged in Great Portland-street, and a man was killed by the lightning in Brick-lane, Old-street.

July 20. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills; after which, his Majesty delivered a speech from the throne, and prorogued the Parliament to the 5th day of September next.

In repairing the cathedral of Worcester, a stone coffin, containing the remains of king John, was found; it had been deposited there in the year 1216; part of the robe was firm in the texture. The skeleton was in a state of greater preservation than might have been expected from the many centuries which have elapsed since its interment.

July 24. Rear admiral Nelson, with the squadron under his command, landed at Santa Cruz, in the Island of Teneriffe, and made an unsuccessful attack on that place; the Admiral was severely wounded, and captain Bowen, lieutenant Gibson, and several other officers were killed.

July 25. At Yarmouth, a party of young men, seven in number, left Yarmouth for

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Braydon in a sailing boat, which unfortunately upset, and six of the party were drowned.

July 26. A proclamation was issued, giving currency to a new copper coinage of two-penny and one-penny pieces.

July 28. A cabinet council was held, at which several police magistrates were summoned to attend, and instructions were given to all peace officers, &c. to be vigilant, that no disturbance took place from a meeting of the London Corresponding Society, intended to be held on the 31st, in Pancras fields.

July 29. The town of Liverpool experienced a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, hail and rain, which lasted two hours, doing considerable damage to the town and its immediate vicinity; the storm was equally violent at Brentford, Brighton, Chunleigh, and other places.

July 31. The members of the London Corresponding Society assembled in a field near Pancras, to vote a petition to the King, but their proceedings were interrupted by the magistrates, who read the riot act, and arrested the principal speakers and committed them to custody till they procured bail. The persons arrested were Alexander Galloway, Richard Barrow, Thomas Tuckey, Robert Ferguson, Richard Hodgson, B. P. Binns, and John Wibbie.

A monument was erected in Westminster Abbey by Albany Wallace, esq. to the memory of his friend David Garrick, esq.; it did great credit to the taste and liberality of Mr. Wallis, and to the talents of Mr. Webber, the artist who executed it.

August 1. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at Dunham Massey, in the county of Chester, the seat of the earl of Stamford, which did immense damage; at Hillbrook, near Birmingham, it killed a boy, and a horse in a stable of Mr. Rice; great mischief was also done in various other parts of the country during this month, particularly at Dumfries, Putney, Weymouth, Plymouth, &c.

August 2. Some miners for mere amusement, went, with a great number of people, to blow up the very large rock called Raven-stone, at Greenfield, in Saddleworth; after many fruitless attempts, they succeeded, but one man was killed and several severely wounded. The rock had been long admired for its towering grandeur; it had nearly a mile to roll down a steep precipice.

August 5. The inhabitants of the western district of Argyleshire, were visited with the shock of an earthquake, which overturned many articles of furniture, but did no other damage.

August 6. Died, James Petit Andrews, F. A. S. author of "A Continuation of Henry's History of Great Britain," and other works of merit.

August 12. General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. appointed governor of the island of Jersey.

August 15. A daring mutiny on board the St. George man of war, of 96 guns, was suppressed by the promptitude and intrepidity of her commander, captain Peard, who seized the ringleaders and placed them in irons, in presence of the mutinous crew, who offered no resistance.

August 18. The extensive library of Mr. Burgess, of Ramsgate, was this morning entirely burnt to the ground.

August 19. Died, in the fleet prison, Madame Cornelly, once the high-priestess of fashion in London, in which she introduced a diversified amusement of singing, &c. long patronized by the nobility and gentry, and from the profits of which she might have realized a large fortune, but being a great speculator, and not succeeding in her schemes, her creditors threw her into prison, from whence she never was delivered but by her death.

August 20. An inquest was held on the body of the right hon. Harvey Redmond, viscount Mountmorres, who, on Friday last, shot himself, at his lodgings in York-street, St. James's-square; verdict, insanity.

August 23. At Barkings Creek, near Woolwich, 13 persons returning from on board a vessel stopped to take a child from on board, but on account of the roughness of the weather the child was dropped into the water, and in endeavouring to save it the boat upset, and six of the unfortunate persons perished, besides the child.

August 24. A dreadful fire broke out at Honiton, in Devonshire, which raged with great fury four hours, and destroyed the Bank and 40 houses.

August 29. Died, Joseph Wright, of Derby, aged 63, one of the most eminent painters of the age.

August 30. At the yearly Conference of the Methodists at Leeds, it was resolved, that if any member of their societies should maintain and propogate opinions inimical to the civil government and established religion of the country, they should no longer be considered as having connexion with them, it being determined that the

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societies should not be made the nurseries of sedition.

Sept. 1. General La Fayette and his fellow sufferers were liberated by the Austrian government from the castle of Olmutz, at the request of general Bonaparte.

Sept. 4. Died, the right rev. Sir William Ashburnham, bart. D. D. lord bishop of Chichester.

A new revolution took place in France, general Pichegru and general Willot, with 60 other of the national representatives of France, were charged with high treason, and arrested by order of three of the directors, assisted by a military force under Augereau.

Sept. 5. By a decree of the two Councils, about 60 of their members, and twelve other persons, were sentenced to be transported to such place as the directors should determine; among these were the two directors, Carnot and Barthelemi, generals Pichegru, Willot, Hamel, and Miranda, with Boissy d'Anglas, Bourdon de l'Oise, Dumolard, Villaret Joyeuse, Pastoret, Barbe Marbois, and many other persons of eminence.

Sept. 6. Francis de Neufchateau and Merlin were chosen directors in place of Carnot and Barthelemi.

The squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren captured between the 17th of July and this day, from the French, seven ships of war and 16 merchant ships, and destroyed several others.

Sept. 8. Died, at Cambridge, the rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. well known as the author of "An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," and a man of extensive knowledge and research.

Sept. 9. At Meux's brewhouse in Liquor Pond-street, three men lost their lives by entering an empty vat without the previous precaution of letting down a lighted candle.

Sept. 10. Died, in childbed, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, wife of William Godwin, a lady of uncommon endowments, and authoress of "A vindication of the rights of Women."

Sept. 13. Messrs. Brooks and Magistra, messengers to the Treasury, who sailed with government despatches to lord Malmesbury, at Lisle, could not land in the packet at Calais, on account of the high wind, they therefore took a boat, which unfortunately overset, and both gentlemen were drowned; Mr. Brooks had been 25 years in the service of government.

Sept. 18. Their Majesties and the five Princesses arrived at Windsor from Weymouth.

Lord Malmesbury left Lisle, after an ineffectual attempt to negotiate with the French Republic.

Agents were despatched by government to the ports of the Baltic to buy up the wheat and other grain, for the supply of the corn market, before the winter commenced, in order to counteract the designs of interested persons to raise the price of bread.

Sept. 20. Died, at Wetzlaer, general Hoche, a successful commander in the armies of the French Republic, aged 30.

Sept. 22. The crew of the Hermione frigate, mutinied, and murdered captain Pigot and all his officers, (except the surgeon and mate) and most of the marines, in all 40 persons, they then carried the frigate to Languana, and delivered her up to the Spaniards, stipulating for their arrears of pay, to be received as Spanish subjects, and not to be delivered up at the end of the war.

Sept. 27. The Bank, in consequence of the number of bad dollars now in circulation, gave notice in the Gazette that they should issue gold to the amount of the dollars now in circulation.

Oct. 3. The Bank of England called in the stamped Spanish dollars.

Oct. 4. The earl of Mornington (now marquis Wellesley) was appointed governor general of Bengal.

Oct. 5. The negotiations at Lisle were broken off, in consequence of the extravagant demands of the French, who required, as a preliminary, that Great Britain should give up all the possessions captured from France or her allies without any stipulation for compensation, though the principle of mutual concession was admitted as the basis of the former attempt at negotiation.

Oct. 9. The rev. James Buckner, L.L.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester.

A general mutiny broke out in the fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, which subsided on the 12th, in consequence of a communication made to them that the demands of the seamen at Spithead had been complied with.

Oct. 11. Admiral Duncan attacked the Dutch fleet, commanded by admiral de Winter, off Camperdown, and after a severe engagement succeeded in defeating it, taking the Cerberus, 68 guns, Jupiter, 74 guns, Haarlem, 68 guns, Wassenaar, 64 guns, Vryheid, 74 guns, Admiral Devries, 68 guns, Hercules 64 guns, Gelykheid, 68

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guns, Delft, 56 guns, Alkmaer, 56 guns, and Munnikendam, 44 guns.

The yellow fever made horrid ravages in America, particularly at Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Providence, &c.; the returns in the month of September in Philadelphia alone amounted to 590 adults and 300 children.

Oct. 13. Sir Benjamin Hammet was fined 1000*l.* for declining to serve the office of lord Mayor, to which he had been elected.

Oct. 17. A definitive treaty of peace was signed between France and Austria, at Campo Formio, by which the Venetian territory was ceded to the Emperor.

Adam Duncan, esq. admiral of the blue, created a baron and viscount of Great Britain, by the titles of baron Duncan and viscount Duncan of Camperdown.

Oct. 20. The court of aldermen and common council of the city of London, voted their thanks to admiral Duncan and the officers of his fleet, and the freedom of the city with a sword value 200 guineas; and the freedom and a sword of 100 guineas value to admiral Onslow.

Oct. 25. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty with an address of congratulation, on the splendid naval victory achieved by admiral Duncan.

His Majesty caused to be published a declaration, explanatory of the circumstances which occasioned the rupture of the treaty at Lisle, between Great Britain and France.

Oct. 30. His Majesty left Windsor to proceed to the Nore, to review the North fleet and the prizes taken, but owing to the tempestuous state of the weather he was obliged to return.

Nov. 1. His Majesty landed at Greenwich; he created captain Trollope, commander of his yacht, a knight banneret.

Nov. 2. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne. The Opposition benches appeared deserted, the principal members having agreed to withdraw from their attendance on Parliament.

Died, at Norwich, aged 57, the rev. William Enfield, L. L. D. well known to the public by many ingenious and useful works.

Nov. 5. The French Executive Directory ordered that the French troops assembled on the coast should be called "the Army of England," and be commanded by general Bonaparte.

Nov. 10, John William Anderson, esq. was sworn in at Guildhall lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

Nov. 15. Both Houses of Parliament addressed his Majesty on the speech delivered by him on opening the session.

Nov. 16. Died, at his palace of Sans Souci, near Potsdam, his Majesty Frederick William II. king of Prussia.

Nov. 18. A court of proprietors was held at the Bank, when the chairman laid before them a statement of the affairs of the Bank, from which it appeared, that the Bank had in cash, bullion, and other securities, seventeen millions sterling and a fraction; that there was due from government to the Bank four millions and a fraction; that the debt of the Bank in outstanding notes was eleven millions, besides six millions of other demands upon it; leaving a surplus in favour of the Bank of 3,839,000*l.*

Nov. 20. Bonaparte left Italy, and arrived at Paris about the end of the year.

Joseph Bonaparte was appointed ambassador to the court of Rome.

Nov. 28. Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson attended at the Chamberlain's office, and received the freedom of the city and a gold box, voted to him, for his bravery and good conduct in the fight off St. Vincent.

Nov. 29. A proclamation was issued for a general thanksgiving on the 19th of Dec. on account of the late naval victories.

Nov. 30. His Majesty's ship La Tribune, of 44 guns, was wrecked near the harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, when only 12 persons were saved out of 240, besides several women and children.

Dec. 2. Seven shilling pieces in gold were first issued, and ordered to be received as the current coin of the realm.

Dec. 8. An action was brought by John Williams, alias Anthony Pasquin, against Mr. Faulder, the bookseller, for a libel published in the "Baviad and Mæviad;" the damages were laid at 1000*l.* but the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Mary Benson, alias Maria Theresa Phipoe, (the person who was tried for felony, and afterwards for assaulting Courtois) was tried for the murder of Mary Cox, her intimate friend, and found guilty; she was executed on the Monday following.

Dec. 12. Died, Richard Brocklesly, M.D. and F. R. S., one of the oldest physicians on the staff of the army, and author of several esteemed medical works.

That part of the water works at Shad-

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well in which Messrs. Bolton's steam engine was erected in 1774 over the well, was burnt to the ground; it supplied a district of 8000 houses.

Lieut. general Sir Ralph Abercrombie was appointed commander in chief in Ireland.

Dec. 14. The court of common council of the city of London unanimously entered into strong but temperate resolutions against the bill now pending in Parliament relative to the encrease of the assessed taxes.

The city of Westminster, and several wards and parishes held meetings and entered into similar resolutions.

Dec. 19. His Majesty and the Royal Family, accompanied by both Houses of Parliament, the lord Mayor, and corporation of London, &c., went in grand procession to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks for the great naval victories; no accident happened, and the day was remarkably fine, which added much to the splendour of the scene.

Dec. 22. Mungo Park, the African traveller, landed in England, after an absence of two years and seven months.

Dec. 24. The emperor of Germany ordered medals to be struck, and presented to the officers of the British regiment of 15th light dragoons, for their gallant conduct on the 24th of April, 1794, near Cambray, by charging the enemy of superior force, and rescuing his Imperial Majesty who was in danger of being captured, but for the bravery and intrepidity of this regiment.

Dec. 26. Died, in his 71st year, the celebrated John Wilkes, esq. alderman of Farringdon ward without, and chamberlain of the city of London, whose patriotic exertions, whatever were his motives, added security and stability to the liberties of his country.

Dec. 28. The French general Duphot was killed at Rome in endeavouring to prevent the Pope's soldiers from firing on the people.

Dec. 29. The election for an alderman of Farringdon ward without took place this day, Charles Price, esq. and S. F. Waddington, esq. were severally nominated, when the shew of hands appeared in favour of Mr. Waddington, but a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Price.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To enable his Majesty to raise a provisional force of cavalry to be embodied in case of necessity for the defence of the kingdom.

For altering the rates of postage.

To remove doubts respecting promissory notes of the Bank of England, for payment of sums under 5*l*.

To enable the East India company to raise money by further encreasing their capital stock.

For confirming and continuing for a limited time the restrictions on payment of cash by the Bank.

For better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in his Majesty's forces by sea or land.

For more effectually restraining intercourse with the crews of certain of his Majesty's ships, now in a state of mutiny and rebellion.

To continue the Alien act.

For carrying into execution the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America.

For regulating the shipping and carrying off slaves in British vessels from the coast of Africa.

For regulating the height between the decks of vessels entered outwards, for the purpose of carrying slaves from the coast of Africa.

To repeal so much of the act of 5 Geo. II. as makes negroes chattels for the payment of debts.

For more effectually preventing the administering or taking unlawful oaths.

To make perpetual the act for preventing the committing of frauds by bank rupts.

To prevent the counterfeiting of any copper coin made or to be made current by proclamation, or any foreign gold or silver coin.

To shorten the time now required for giving notice of the royal intention of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, that the Parliament shall meet and be holden for the despatch of business; and more effectually to provide for the meeting of Parliament in case of a demise of the crown.

To enable his Majesty more easily and effectually to grant additional pardons to persons under sentence by naval court martials, and to regulate the imprisonment under such sentences.

For the better administration of justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and for preventing British subjects from being concerned in loans to the native princes of India.

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A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1796, TO DEC. 12, 1797.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males 9615		Males..... 8577	
Females.....9030		Females.... 8437	
	18,645		17,014

Decrease in the burials this year 1691.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	5111
Between two and five - -	1422
Five and ten - -	606
Ten and twenty - -	581
Twenty and thirty - -	1359
Thirty and forty - -	1692
Forty and fifty - -	1754
Fifty and sixty - -	1678
Sixty and seventy - -	1359
Seventy and eighty - -	1069
Eighty and ninety - -	411
Ninety and a hundred - -	64
A hundred - - -	1
A hundred and two - -	1
A hundred and three - -	1
A hundred and seven - -	1
A hundred and seventeen -	1

	£	s.	d.
Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1797 ;—			
Navy - -	13,033,673	1	7
Army - -	13,505,102	15	2
Military and fencible corps - -	1,972,986	7	8
Ordnance - -	1,643,056	11	4
Miscellaneous -	7,374,443	8	0½
National debt (on account of) - -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	3,300,000	0	0
Deficiences -	3,231,000	0	0
Vote of credit -	500,000	0	0
Total supplies	44,760,262	3	9½
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	41,816,250	0	0
Nett produce of the Taxes for one year, ending 5th of July, 1797 - -	16,731,683	8	3½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1797.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise - - -	9,844,882
Customs - -	3,797,060
Stamps - - -	1,746,484
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,481,719
Post-Office - -	542,000
Pensions, &c. - -	106,692
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	28,765
Hereditary Revenues -	967
Miscellaneous - -	304,077
Actual Taxation	£ 19,852,646
On account of Loans -	29,814,170
Excess of Exchequer bills issued -	149,800
Received from Ireland -	500,000
Total Income	£ 50,316,616

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	12,923,263
Management of ditto	
Sinking Fund - -	3,369,218
Interest on Exchequer Bills	112,921
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 16,405,402
Proportion on Acct. of Old	9,169,915
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	7,235,487
Civil List - -	1,081,046
Bounties, &c. - -	14,837
Navy - - -	11,984,031
Ordnance - - -	2,121,553
Army Ordinary - -	16,208,000
Ireland - - -	1,454,059
Miscellaneous - -	1,470,239
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 50,739,857

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF ARMED SHIPS BELONGING TO FRANCE, SPAIN, AND HOLLAND, TAKEN, BURNT, OR DESTROYED, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

	Ships.	Guns.
Of 74 guns and upwards.....39		3058
Two deckers under 74 guns....10		680
Frigates 32 guns and upwards 46		1798
Sloops, corvettes, &c.....587		2806

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AMOUNT OF THE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE THE RESTORATION.

	£
Coined by Charles II.....	7,524,105
James II.....	2,691,626
William III....	10,511,963
Anne	2,691,626
George I.....	8,725,921
George II.....	11,963,576
Total from 1660 to 1760..	44,111,817
Coined in the present reign	51,073,362
Total.. £	95,185,179

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF FUGITIVE PERSONS IN ENGLAND, AS OFFICIALLY DELIVERED TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

French clergy supported by government	5000
Lay persons ditto, including women and children	2950
Clergy not supported by government	500
Emigrants ditto.....	3000

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the total funded capital of the Public Debt on the 5th Jan. 1797.....	327,071,370	19	2¼
Annual interest and charge thereon....	12,507,489	0	11¼

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 54..56	138..140	166..172
July 52..54	126..133	159..165

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 52s.	28s.	16s.

Quartern Loaf 8d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan to Dec. inclusive, 869.

1796, Jan. 1. The election of an alderman for the ward of Farringdon without was closed this day, when the numbers were

For Mr. Price -	606
Mr. Waddington	399

The Bank of England issued silver tokens value 5s. each.

Captain John Williamson, of the Agincourt, tried and found guilty in part of the charges exhibited against him, for misconduct in the engagement of the 11th of October, off the coast of Holland, and sentenced to be put at the bottom of the list of post captains, and rendered incapable of serving on board any of his Majesty's ships.

Jan. 2. A common hall was held for the city of London, for the purpose of electing a proper person to fill the office of chamberlain of the city, vacant by the death of John Wilkes, esq. Sir Watkin Lewes and Mr. Clarke were the candidates proposed; the shew of hands was decidedly in favour of Mr. Clarke, but Sir Watkin demanded a poll, when the numbers at the close were

For Mr. Clarke -	558
For Sir W. Lewes -	50

Sir Watkin declined the contest, upon which Mr. Clarke was declared duly elected.

Jan. 6. Passports were sent off by the commissioners for French prisoners, for a French agent to come to this country, to superintend and take charge of the provisioning the French prisoners; it being agreed between the two countries that the prisoners of each should be maintained at the cost of their respective countries.

Jan. 10. Robert Reeves, a stockbroker, was tried at the Old Bailey sessions for forgery, and found guilty.

Jan. 11. Captain Drew, of the Cerberus, James Drew his nephew, captain Pulling, Messrs. Poore and Daly, midshipmen, a coxswain, and black servant, and a boat's crew of six men, left Cawsand bay in the barge of the Cerberus, and steered for Hamoaze, captain Drew having letters from admiral Kingsmill for the Port Admiral at Plymouth; when the barge got abreast of St. Nicholas island, a heavy swell of the sea upset it, and all on board, except two of the sailors, perished.

Jan. 13. Charles Peterson, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Perdrix, was shot dead by lord Camelford, at English

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Harbour, for refusing to obey his Lordship's orders, as senior officer; a court martial was afterwards held at Fort Royal bay, Martinique, for the trial of his Lordship, who was honourably acquitted.

Jan. 17. Died at Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, Thomas Kirkland, M. D. a physician of eminence, and author of several treatises on the science and practice of medicine.

Jan. 24. Mr. Fox's birth day was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor tavern by a numerous body of his friends, among whom was Horne Tooke, who became reconciled to Mr. Fox on the latter declaring the extent of his views as to parliamentary reform. The duke of Norfolk was in the chair, and gave as a toast "Our Sovereign's health the Majesty of the people;" in consequence of this and the seditious tendency of the other toasts drank at the meeting, his Majesty dismissed his Grace from the lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and from his regiment in the militia.

A proclamation was issued appointing a fast and humiliation to be observed on the 7th March next.

Jan. 27. A proclamation was issued intimating that the plague had been communicated at Corsica, and requiring a strict quarantine for 40 days to be observed by all vessels from thence, or from Spain within the Mediterranean, or from Minorca or Gibraltar.

Jan. 30. A destructive fire broke out in the extensive cotton manufactory of Messrs. Wood and Brumell, in Carlisle, which consumed the whole of the building and stock; by this accident more than 200 persons were thrown out of employ.

Feb. 6. A general meeting of proprietors of Bank stock was held, to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing a sum in their corporate capacity towards the exigencies of the state, when it was resolved to subscribe 200,000*l*.

Feb. 9. The lord Mayor, attended by a numerous and respectable body of merchants, bankers, &c. appeared on the temporary hustings erected in the Royal Exchange for the purpose of promoting the voluntary contributions for the service of the country. Mr. Bosanquet opened the business in an appropriate speech, and concluded by moving several resolutions, to carry into effect the object of the meeting; the sum subscribed on that day at the hustings amounted to 46,534*l*. and upwards, by 216 subscribers only.

The manager of Covent Garden Theatre devoted the profits of one night's performance in aid of the voluntary contribution.

Feb. 11. The French took possession of the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, and confined the Pope to the Vatican, and declared his temporal power at an end.

Feb. 12. Died, Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, late king of Poland.

Feb. 13. At a court of common council it was resolved to subscribe 10,000*l*. towards the voluntary subscription fund.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1798.

Berkshire, Richard Palmer, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Fox, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Penn, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Tharpe, esq.
Cheshire, Robert Hibbert, esq.
Cornwall, James Buller, esq.
Cumberland, Sir R. Hodgson, knt.
Devonshire, Arthur Tremaine, esq.
Dorsetshire, E. B. Portman, esq.
Derbyshire, I. L. Newton, esq.
Essex, John Perry, esq.
Gloucester, T. V. Dolphin, esq.
Hants, Richard Meylor, esq.
Herefordshire, John Stedman, esq.
Hertfordshire, Felix Calvert, esq.
Kent, John Plumtree, esq.
Leicestershire, Rennie Payne, esq.
Lincolnshire, Burton Shaw, esq.
Monmouthshire, Josiah Morgan, esq.
Northumberland, Adam Askew, esq.
Northamptonshire, T. R. Thornton, esq.
Norfolk, George Stone, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Nathaniel Stubbins, esq.
Oxfordshire, I. A. Wright, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Sharrard, esq.
Shropshire, Andrew Corbett, esq.
Somersetshire, S. Rodbard, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Dyot, esq.
Suffolk, John Sheppard, esq.
Surrey, James Trotter, esq.
Sussex, R. T. Streatfield, esq.
Warwickshire, R. H. Mallory, esq.
Worcestershire, I. A. Addenbrooke, esq.
Wiltshire, John Bennett, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir T. Pilkington, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Evans, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Cardiganshire, P. Loveden, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Morgan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Sir T. Mostyn, bart.
Denbighshire, John Jones, esq.
Flintshire, John Jones, esq.

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Glamorganshire, S. Richardson, esq.
Merionethshire, R. W. Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, R. Leake, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Tasker, esq.
Radnorshire, J. B. Walsh, esq.

Feb. 14. John earl of Westmoreland appointed lord keeper of the privy seal, in the room of the earl of Chatham, resigned.

Admiral John Colpoys created a knight of the Bath.

Feb. 16. A fire broke out at Purleigh, in Essex, in the house of Mr. Harris, which burnt with great fury, and Mrs. Harris, two of her sons, and two of her younger daughters perished in the flames.

Feb. 17. Philip earl of Chesterfield appointed master of the horse to the King.

George earl of Leicester, and William lord Auckland appointed postmasters general.

Feb. 19. Mr. Ferguson, the barrister, brought an action of assault and false imprisonment against Sir William Addington, the Bow-street magistrate, for apprehending him on the 31st July last, at the meeting of the London Corresponding Society, in Pancras-fields, but owing to an informality in the notice of action the plaintiff was nonsuited.

Feb. 22. The officers of the West York militia, since the dismissal of the duke of Norfolk, petitioned the Prince of Wales to obtain the command of that corps, which his Royal Highness declined, with suitable acknowledgments of their personal attachment towards him.

A fire broke out at Great Chishall, Essex, which consumed 100 houses, being nearly the whole of the village.

Feb. 27. A dangerous mutiny broke out on board the fleet at the Cape of Good Hope, which was quelled by the spirited exertions of general Dundas, the Admiral, and lord Macartney, assisted by the military; the mutineers delivered up their ringleaders, who were afterwards tried, found guilty, and executed.

March 1. At Margate was apprehended on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French government, Arthur O'Conner, esq., John Binns, James Fivey, alias Quigley, John Allen, and Patrick Leary; they were brought to London.

General Brune attacked and defeated the Swiss, and entered Friburg and Soleure.

March 3. J. B. Viotti, the celebrated violin performer, was ordered to quit the kingdom, notwithstanding great and powerful interest was made for him.

March 5. A bloody action took place between the French and Swiss near Berne, which ended in the defeat of the latter; the French entered and succeeded in revolutionizing that Canton.

March 8. O'Conner, Binns, Fivey, and Allen, underwent an examination before the privy council, and were committed to the Tower; Leary was sent to the House of Correction.

In consequence of suspicion being excited by a hackney coach found standing early in the morning at the burial ground of the Methodists in Tottenham-court Road, it was examined, and a dead body was found in it, and upon a general search, it appeared that numerous bodies had been from time to time removed for the purpose of dissection.

March 10. The French troops under general Berthier entered Rome.

March 13. The King's theatre gave the profits of one night's performance in aid of the voluntary contribution for the defence of the country; the receipts amounted to 800*l.*

March 19. The earl of Ormond and viscount Dillon elected knights of St. Patrick.

March 25. The total amount of the St. Jago, Spanish prize, was 550,000*l.*; out of which admiral Gell and the other flag officers shared 52,000*l.* each; the several captains 26,000*l.*; and the subaltern officers in proportion; the law expenses amounted to 28,000*l.*, leaving 148,000*l.* to defray any other contingent demands.

March 30. A proclamation was issued by the lord Lieutenant and council of Ireland for suppressing the rebellion which had broken out and extended itself to several counties in Ireland.

Stereotype printing invented, or rather brought into use, by Didot, the celebrated French printer, and Herman, a German.

Henry Redhead Yorke was liberated from Dorchester gaol, after an imprisonment of four years; he paid also a fine of 200*l.* and entered into sureties for 2000*l.*

April 3. The Pallas wrecked near Plymouth, the crew saved, except one man who was killed by the falling of the mast; a boat belonging to the Canada attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upset, and Mr. Massey, lieutenant of the Canada, and three seamen were drowned.

April 4. As John Mellish, esq. of Albemarle-street, was returning to London from following the royal hounds, with his friends Mr. J. Bosanquet and Mr. Pole,

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in a chaise and four horses, they were stopped on Hounslow Heath by three highwaymen, who, after robbing them without resistance of their watches and money, wantonly fired into the chaise as they drove off, and wounded Mr. Mellish in the head, of which he afterwards died.

Field marshal his royal highness the duke of York appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

April 5. The Princess Amelia, East India ship, was burnt by accident off Pigeon Island, on the Malabar coast; about 40 of the crew perished.

April 10. Bernadotte, the French ambassador at Vienna, caused the tri-coloured flag to be displayed in triumph at his hotel, which so incensed the populace that they tore it down and burnt it, and afterwards burnt two of the ambassador's carriages; other mischief would have been done but for the interference of the military. Bernadotte sent an insolent note to the Emperor, demanding the dismissal of the minister, the punishment of the chief of the police, and the commanding officer of the military, and that the Emperor should repair, at his own expense, the flag, flag-staff, &c.; the whole of these demands were peremptorily refused, upon which the ambassador quitted Vienna, vowing vengeance for the outrage.

April 11. Mr. Roger O'Conner was apprehended by a King's messenger, at his house in Craven-street, and sent, by a warrant of the secretary of state, back to Dublin.

The commission for trying O'Conner, Binns, Fivey, Allen, and Leary, was opened at Maidstone.

April 12. A fire broke out in the town of Tipperary, in Ireland, which destroyed 120 dwelling houses, chiefly the habitations of poor people.

April 15. The duke of Portland, the lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, the attorney and solicitor general, &c. met at the secretary of state's office, to examine several persons brought from Manchester on a charge of treasonable practices, and the witnesses against them.

April 19. A court of common council for the city of London was held, for taking into consideration the necessity of raising volunteer corps in the different wards of the city.

A magistrate from Bow-street with a party of officers apprehended in Compton-street, Soho, 14 persons, being a division of the London Corresponding Society; they were sent to the New prison, Clerkenwell, except three who escaped.

April 20. Sixteen members of the London Corresponding Society, with their books and papers, were seized in an old building near Newcastle-street, Strand; they were what was called the executive committee of the society.

April 21. The earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry, in Ireland, was arrested near Bologna by the French, on suspicion of being a spy.

April 25. One of the powder mills at Battle, in Sussex, blew up with a tremendous explosion, the quantity of powder exploded being 15 tons weight; seven dwellings were destroyed, and three men blown to pieces.

April 28. Williams, who had been convicted of selling Paine's Age of Reason, was brought up to the court of King's Bench for judgment, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the House of Correction, and to give security in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour for the rest of his life.

April 30. The state prisoners O'Connor, and others, were placed at the bar for trial at Maidstone, but O'Connor and Binns objected to answer the indictment, on account of a variance between the copy and the original; the reason for the objection was, as they stated, to gain time, not being fully prepared; the court, to accommodate them, adjourned to the 21st May.

May 2. The French under Schawenburg, attacked the army of the Swiss democratic cantons under Aloys Reding, who had possessed himself of the heights of Morgarten; making no impression on this quarter, the French detached a body of troops through the valley of Ensiedlin, into the heart of the canton of Schwiz.

May 4. A suspension of arms took place in Switzerland, and a convention was signed, by which the lesser cantons, with the exception of Underwalden, agreed to accept the Helvetic constitution.

May 9. His Majesty in council ordered the council book to be laid before him, and the name of the hon. Charles James Fox was erased from the list of privy councillors.

May 13. Sir Sydney Smith arrived in London, after making his escape from the prison of the Temple, in Paris, where he had been confined two years and upwards.

May 17. The French were repulsed in an attack on the little island of St. Marcou, defended by 500 invalids, under the command of lieutenant Price.

May 19. A flotilla of vessels under captain Home Popham, having on board a

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body of troops under the command of major gen. Coote, landed at Ostend, and completed the object of the expedition, by burning a number of boats destined for the invasion of England, and destroying effectually the locks and basins of the Bruges canal; but in consequence of the wind having encreased, and the surf running high, they could not re-embark, but took up a position on the sand hills, in the mean time the enemy collected in great force, and after a gallant defence the British were obliged to capitulate.

May 20. An expedition sailed from Toulon, consisting of 13 sail of the line, seven frigates, and some smaller vessels, under the command of admiral Brueys, having 20,000 troops on board in 200 transports, and a vast quantity of military stores, the conduct of the whole was committed to general Bonaparte; 121 persons in the different departments of science formed part of the equipment.

Admiral lord Duncan waited upon the Chamberlain of the city of London, and received the freedom of the city and a sword richly ornamented with diamonds, voted to him by the corporation for his meritorious services in defeating the Dutch fleet off Camperdown.

At a meeting of the Whig club, at Freemasons Tavern, Mr. Fox gave as a toast "The sovereignty of the people of Great Britain," and in the course of his speech declared his purpose of retiring from his duty in the House of Commons.

May 21. It was ascertained by government, through the information of captain Armstrong, that an insurrection was to break out over all Ireland on the 23d of this month. Henry and John Shears, with some others of the principal conspirators, were seized; and the city and county of Dublin were declared to be in a state of insurrection. Messrs. Shears were soon after tried and executed.

On Saturday evening major Sirr, capt. Ryan, and Mr. justice Swann, proceeded to the house of one Murphy, in Thomas-street, Dublin, to arrest lord Edward Fitzgerald; on being introduced to his Lordship in bed, he fired a pistol at Mr. Swann, which did not take effect, he then seized a dagger and ran Mr. S. through the body; captain Ryan then entered the room, when his Lordship ran at him and cut open his body, from whence his bowels protruded; major Sirr then ran up stairs and finding his Lordship struggling with Mr. Swann, who was nearly exhausted with loss of blood, the Major fired, and wounded lord Edward in the shoulder, who was then easily overpowered, and conveyed to the Castle, and from thence to Newgate, where he died on the 5th of June, from anxiety of mind and the wound he had received. Captain Ryan died on the 23d of May.

This day came on the trials of the state prisoners at Maidstone, when after a hearing of two days, the jury found James O'Coigley guilty, and acquitted O'Connor, Binns, Allen, and Leary; sentence of death, as in cases of treason, was passed upon O'Coigley.

May 22. The lord Lieutenant of Ireland sent a message to Parliament, informing them of the existence of a plot to seize upon the capital and seat of government, in the course of the present month.

May 23. Lady Edward Fitzgerald (the celebrated Pamela, daughter of the duke of Orleans) received an order to quit the British dominions.

A fire broke out in Gerrard-street, Soho, by which accident a female servant endeavouring to escape, fell from a window, and was killed; and Mr. Crozer, a resident in the next house, was found dead, being suffocated by the smoke.

May 24. The rebels in Ireland made an attack on the King's troops at Naas, where lord Gosford commanded, but were defeated with great slaughter; they were again defeated near Kilcullen-bridge, with 130 killed.

Died, the rev. John Williams, L.L.D., a celebrated dissenting minister, and author of several religious tracts.

The town of Carlow was attacked by about 1000 rebels, but they were defeated with the loss of 400 men.

May 25. A body of about 400 rebels were encountered by a party of dragoons at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and dispersed.

The rebels defeated the King's troops at Wexford.

May 26. A large party of rebels were defeated at Tallaghhill, thirteen miles from Dublin.

May 27. In consequence of some expressions made use of by Mr. Pitt in a debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney sent him a challenge, and a duel was fought between them on Putney-heath, a case of pistols was fired without effect, a second case was also fired, Mr. Pitt firing his in the air, the seconds interfered, and the business was settled with perfect honour to both parties.

May 28. The leading catholics of Ireland signed and published a remonstrance against the deluded persons now in arms

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against his Majesty's government, and requiring them to return to their allegiance; it was signed by four catholic archbishops, 22 bishops, and several noblemen and gentlemen.

A great assemblage of rebels, to the amount of 15,000, attacked the town of Enniscorthy, county of Wexford, which they carried.

May 29. The town of Kildare was attacked by the rebels, but they were defeated with loss by Sir J. Duff.

May 30. The town of Wexford was taken by the rebels, who liberated Mr. Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, a protestant gentleman, and some others, who were under confinement for treasonable practices. Mr. Harvey was nominated to the chief command in the rebel army.

June 1. The town of Newtown Barry was attacked by a great party of rebels from Vinegar-hill; colonel L'Estrange retreated in order to collect his forces, when he attacked them and drove them from the town, killing 500 in the attack and pursuit.

June 4. Executed for high treason at Carlow, in Ireland, Sir Edward Crosbie, bart.

June 5. Lieut. general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. appointed commander of his Majesty's forces in North Britain.

Major general Johnson repulsed an attack of the rebels under B. B. Harvey, at New Ross, with great slaughter; lord Mountjoy was killed in the attack.

June 7. The rebels, who had for a short time possession of the town of Antrim, were driven out by general Nugent. In this action lord O'Neill received a dangerous wound, of which he soon after died.

June 8. James O'Coigley, found guilty of high treason at Maidstone, was this day executed on Pennenden-heath; he addressed the multitude professing his innocence of having carried on any improper correspondence with France.

June 9. A great body of the Wexford rebels attacked the post of major general Needham, at Arklow, and were repulsed with great loss.

June 11. The French fleet with the army under general Bonaparte, arrived before the island of Malta, which place surrendered to the French without resistance; Bonaparte having left a sufficient garrison there, proceeded on his expedition.

June 13. A body of rebels, 5000 in number, commanded by H. Munro, were attacked by general Nugent near Ballynahinch, and routed with great slaughter; 400 were killed.

Charles marquis Cornwallis appointed governor general of Ireland in the room of the earl of Camden. On the 20th his Lordship arrived in Dublin.

June 15. In the House of Lords the duke of Leinster moved an address to his Majesty, that he would direct to be laid before the House a statement of the circumstances which had led to the disastrous affairs of Ireland. The motion was negatived by a great majority. On the same day, a motion made by lord John Cavendish in the Commons, recommending to ministers the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, was also negatived. Mr. Fox also made a motion, deprecating the system of coercion that had been enforced in Ireland, and recommending conciliatory measures, which was also negatived.

June 19. A message from his Majesty acquainted Parliament, that the English militia had volunteered their services to Ireland.

Beauchamp Bagnal Harvey, J. Colclough, and Cornelius Grogan, were executed at Wexford for high treason. Harvey had been commander in chief of the rebel army in that part of the country; and Grogan was possessed of an estate of 6000*l.* a year, and had been high sheriff of the county of Wexford. Their heads were fixed on the market and session-house at Wexford.

About this time the spirit of military ardour seemed to prevade Great Britain, and all ranks eagerly formed themselves into volunteer corps.

June 21. Lord Lake, with the troops under his command, attacked the rebel camp upon Vinegar-hill, and carried it in about an hour and a half, after a sharp conflict; the rebels fled with precipitation, leaving their cannon and ammunition behind them.

June 22. Wexford having been evacuated, the King's troops under general Moore entered the town.

Rear admiral Nelson arrived off Malta with a British fleet of 13 ships of the line and one 50 gun ship, when he found that the French fleet had quitted that place a few days before. He sailed for the port of Alexandria, where he arrived on the 28th; but the French had not been seen on the coast of Egypt. He then steered northward for Caramania; thence he returned to Sicily, and after obtaining refreshments and assistance of every kind for his squadron in the bay of Syracuse, sailed once more for Alexandria.

June 25. Lieut. Gardiner repulsed an attack of the rebels at Hacket's-town with

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great slaughter, the contest lasted nine hours; the rebels set fire to the town. Thirty cart loads of killed and wounded were carried off by the insurgents.

June 26. The Irish rebels were attacked by major general Asgill, in their position near Gore's-bridge, their chief, Murphy, and upwards of 1000 men were killed, 10 pieces of cannon and their colours were taken.

June 29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and put an end to the session of Parliament by a most gracious speech from the throne, after which the Parliament was prorogued to Wednesday the 8th day of August.

Lord Cornwallis, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation, authorising his Majesty's generals to give protection to such insurgents as (being simply guilty of rebellion) should surrender their arms, abjure all unlawful engagements, and take the oath of allegiance.

July 1. Bonaparte arrived with the French fleet on the coast of Egypt; after disembarking the troops near Alexandria, admiral Brueys took his fleet into the bay of Aboukir.

July 2. An accident happened at Macclesfield, during the time of divine service, at a dissenting chapel, a woman cried out that the roof was coming down, which caused a universal panic; and, though it was a false alarm, six women and a boy were trampled to death, in the endeavour of the congregation to escape from the supposed danger.

July 3. The right hon. Arthur Wolfe, appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, in Ireland, and created a baron by the title of lord Kilwarden.

July 6. A fire broke out in Church-lane, St. Giles's, which burnt down five dwelling houses; an infant perished in the flames, and an old woman was much burnt.

Bonaparte took the city of Alexandria by assault; soon after Rosetta was also taken possession of.

July 17. Johnson, the bookseller, was tried for a libel, in selling "Gilbert Wakefield's Answer to the Bishop of Llandaff," and found guilty; Jordan, another bookseller, threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, stating, that he had suppressed it as soon as he found it exceptionable.

July 19. As lieutenant Miller, of the Grace gun boat, and lieut. Dawson, commanding another gun boat, were going on shore at Sheerness, they had a dispute, when Dawson ran Miller through with a hanger, which caused his instant death.

The crew of the Lady Shore, convict ship, mutined, when within four days sail of Rio Janeiro, and being assisted by the convicts, murdered captain Wilcox and the chief mate; they then put Mr. Black, and ten others, adrift in the long boat, with which they safely got to Rio Janeiro.

July 21. Bonaparte attacked the combined forces of the Mamelukes, under Murat Bey, near the village of Embabeh, in Egypt, and completely defeated them, taking 400 camels loaded with baggage; those who escaped the slaughter fled towards Upper Egypt; this was called the battle of the Pyramids.

July 22. Bonaparte crossed the river Nile, and entered Grand Cairo.

July 27. Lieut. Dawson was executed on Pennenden Heath, for the murder of lieut. Miller.

July 29. The lord lieut. of Ireland having offered mercy to the state prisoners, on condition of giving all the information they possessed relative to the late conspiracy, Messrs. A. O'Connor, Emmett, M'Nevin, &c. acceded to the terms offered; a general amnesty, with a few exceptions, was soon after granted by the lord Lieutenant.

July 30. Died, at Vienna, lieut. general Clairfait, a celebrated commander in the Austrian armies.

Died, James Adair, esq. King's prime serjeant at law.

From the annual conference of the Methodists held at Bristol, it appeared that the members belonging to their societies, were, in Great Britain 85,055, in Ireland 16,640, in the United States of America 58,655, total 172,386.

John and Henry Shears, barristers, were executed in Dublin for high treason.

July 31. The exemplary conduct of the French bishops in this country, induced his Majesty to exempt them from the regulations which government had been forced to adopt in regard to aliens in general.

Aug. 1. The newly erected church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was consecrated by the bishop of London.

Rear admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B. with the squadron under his command, consisting of 14 ships of the line, attacked the French fleet of 13 sail of the line, and four frigates, at anchor across the bay of Aboukir, near the mouth of the Nile; the enemy were moored in a strong line of battle, flanked by numerous gun boats, and a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van; nine ships of the line were taken, two burnt, and one frigate sunk; L'Orient, of 120 guns, Brueys, admiral and commander in chief was blown up

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and more than 1000 men perished. Captain Westcott of the Majestic was among the killed.

Aug. 2. Died, on the Liverpool stage, while performing the part of the Stranger, in the play of that name, John Palmer, the celebrated comedian.

Aug. 7. Advices received from Bengal, mentioned the loss of the East India ship Royal Charlotte, lying at Culpee, a storm of thunder and lightning came on, and the electric fluid communicating to 500 barrels of powder destined for the Cape of Good Hope, a dreadful explosion took place, by which the ship was destroyed, and 140 persons perished in her; the shock was felt at Calcutta, 50 miles distant.

Aug. 10. An accident happened on board his Majesty's ship Terpsichore, at Messina, the sentinel fired a shot into a box of gunpowder, which blew up the captain, lieutenant, master, doctor, and 20 seamen, four of the latter are since dead.

Aug. 12. On Tuesday morning the sloop John and Thomas was forced on shore at Whitehaven, and two women and three children, were unfortunately drowned.

Aug. 14. A severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a tornado, happened at Ramsgate; a water spout discharged itself upon the town, by which the cellars in the part were it fell had four feet of water, some walls were broken down and the roofs of houses damaged.

Aug. 18. The Leander, captain Thompson, 74 guns, was captured by the French ship Le Genereux, 74 guns, after a contest of six hours and a half, off Goza.

Aug. 19. A treaty of peace and alliance offensive and defensive, was signed between the French Republic, and the Helvetic Republic.

Aug. 22. Three French frigates approached the bay of Killala, and landed about 700 men, who took possession of the town, and made a small party of fencibles prisoners.

Aug. 27. The French, under general Hamburt, attacked lieut. general Lake, in a position he had taken at Castlebar, before his forces were collected, and compelled him to retire.

Sept. 1. Several young people, male and female, went in a boat on the river Clyde, Glasgow, which upset, and only one person was saved, out of nine or ten respectable inhabitants of Glasgow.

The Daily Advertiser, one of the oldest London newspapers, was sold, on Saturday, to the proprietors of the Oracle newspaper, with which it was intended to be consolidated.

Sept. 2. The north east bank of the New River, suddenly burst, about half a mile from Hornsey-house, and between that spot and the part called Tottenham-field, the neighbouring lands for a circuit of three or four miles, were inundated, and the lower parts three or four feet deep in water.

Sept. 8. Lieut. general Lake, attacked the united French and rebel forces at Ballinamuck, and compelled the French to surrender at discretion; the rebels fled in all directions; generals, Humbert, commander in chief, Sarazin, general of division, and 844 officers and men, were captured of the French; 96 rebels were made prisoners, three of them calling themselves general officers, by the names of Blake, Roche, and Teeling.

On hearing the news of the victory off the Nile, the Grand Signior ordered a superb diamond aigrette (called a cheiengk, or plume of triumph) to be sent to admiral Nelson, with a pelisse of sable fur, of the first quality, and 2000 zequins for the wounded in the battle.

On this and the following day a memorable battle was fought on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, near the town of Standtz, in Switzerland, between the Underwaldeners and the French; the Swiss, after prodigies of valour, took refuge in Standtz, which was carried by storm; the new constitution was at length accepted by all the Helvetic states, and Lucerne fixed upon as the seat of government.

The city of Geneva was united to the French Republic, being formed into the capital of a department, under the name of the department of the Lake of Leman.

Sept. 10. The court of common council of the city of London, voted an address to his Majesty, on the glorious naval victory at the mouth of the Nile.

Sept. 11. The Castor, West Indiaman, parted her anchor and drifted on shore at Limehouse, when she broke her back, and filled with water; her cargo was worth 15,000*l*.

A violent storm of wind visited the metropolis, and did considerable damage to the houses, several were unroofed, and many chimnies blown down, several trees were torn up in the parks; a great number of boats were sunk below bridge.

The Sublime Porte published a manifesto against France in her invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

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Sept. 16. The thanks of the court of common council were voted to admiral lord Nelson, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas was ordered to be presented to him; the like thanks were voted to capt. Berry, and the officers and seamen for their important services; captain Berry was also voted the freedom of the city in a box of 100 guineas value.

Sept. 18. The prince of Wales arriving at Charleton, in Kent, was presented with an address and the freedom of the city of Canterbury by that corporation.

Sept. 19. A brig from France arrived at the isle of Rutland, county Donegal, and landed its crew; among these was James Napper Tandy, styling himself general of brigade in the French service; being informed of the surrender of Humbert's troops, they re-embarked.

Sept. 20. The voluntary contributions for the defence of the country amounted to 1,514,933*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Sept. 22 Admiral Nelson arrived in the bay of Naples, where he was received with the greatest honours by the Neapolitan court.

Sept. 25. General Pichegru and some other expatriated Frenchmen, who had effected their escape from Guiana, and had been detained on board a ship captured by a British cruizer, arrived in London.

Sept. 29. The Parliament was further prorogued by proclamation to the 6th day of November.

Oct. 4. The cities of London and Westminster were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the victory gained by admiral Nelson, at the mouth of the Nile, and a liberal subscription was made for the widows and children of the brave men who fell in that battle.

Admiral Nelson presented the sword of the French admiral, Blarquet, taken at the battle of the Nile, to the city of London.

Oct. 6. Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B. created baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

The name of Mr. Grattan was erased from the list of Irish privy councillors.

Oct. 12. Sir John Borlase Warren, with the fleet under his command, attacked the French 80 gun ship La Hoche, and eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, off the coast of Ireland, and, after a sharp contest, captured the Hoche, and three of the frigates; this force was destined to assist the Irish rebels; among the prisoners was Theobald Wolfe Tone, the celebrated founder of the society of United Irishmen, he was brought to Dublin, and tried by a court-martial, and being found guilty, terminated his own existence in prison, on the 18th of November.

Oct. 22. Their Majesties and the princesses arrived at Windsor from Weymouth, in perfect health.

Oct. 24. His Majesty, in council, further prorogued the Parliament to the 20th Nov. and ordered the embargo to be taken off, as far as related to ships bound to any of the ports of Tuscany.

Oct. 27. Sir William Scott, knt. appointed judge of the high court of Admiralty.

Oct. 28. The island and castle of Gaza, near Malta, surrendered to the British force blockading Malta, under the command of capt. Alexander J. Ball.

Nov. 4. A fire broke out in the lower deck of the Northumberland, at Gibraltar Mole, and, in a few minutes, an explosion took place, which blew up 16 of her officers and men, all of whom were killed except one.

Nov. 15. The fortress of Cuidadella, in the island of Minorca, surrendered to the British forces under general Stuart; immediately after, the whole island submitted to the British army.

General Mack having taken command of the Neapolitan army, summoned the French general Championet to withdraw his troops from the Roman territory.

Nov. 18. The Britannia, capt. Caleb Wilson, was wrecked on Friday last, near Bamborough Castle, both crew and passengers, 21 in number, perished.

Nov. 20. The French Directory having published a decree, declaring, that all persons, natives of, or belonging to neutral countries, or countries in alliance with France, who should form part of the crews of British vessels, should be treated as pirates; his Majesty directed it to be signified to the commissary of French prisoners in England, that if the decree was carried into effect, it was his Majesty's determination to exercise the most vigourous retaliation against the subjects of the French Republic, when the chance of war should put it in his power.

His Majesty granted to the right hon. Horatio Nelson, baron Nelson of the Nile, an honourable augmentation to his arms, with the motto "Palmam qui meruit ferat," as a mark of his high esteem, and of his sense of the gallant conduct of his lordship.

His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament by a speech from the throne.

The new church of St. Martin, Outwich,

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was this day consecrated by the bishop of London.

Nov. 22. A dreadful tempest of wind did considerable damage in Dublin harbour, two large merchantmen were driven from their moorings and stranded on the Clontarf shore, two others ran upon the North Bull, when one of them oversetting, 14 of her crew, attempting to escape in the boat, were drowned in the surf; several boats and small craft foundered in the storm.

Nov. 24. Napper Tandy, and his associates, charged with treasonable practices, were arrested in Hamburgh, by Sir James Crawford, the British minister; the minister of the French Republic claimed them as French citizens, and the senate came to no determination on the subject; in the mean time, the ministers of the two countries sent home for further instructions.

Nov. 27. An accident happened near the old bridge at Manchester, by the falling of two horses into the river, several persons getting into a dyer's stand, which hung over the river, near the new bridge, to see the result of the accident, the bottom of the stand gave way, when six females and one man were precipitated into the river and drowned.

This being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the success of his Majesty's arms by sea, the same was observed with great solemnity.

Nov. 29. The French having evacuated Rome, the main body of the Neapolitan army, with the Monarch at their head, accompanied by general Mack, entered that city.

Dec. 3. His Majesty's ship L'Aigle, of 38 guns, was wrecked off the coast of Barbary, the crew saved, but the vessel was burnt to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Pitt brought into the House of Commons a bill for laying a tax upon income; having passed the Commons, it was sent to the Lords, where it finally passed on the 5th April, 1799, and afterwards received the royal assent.

Dec. 5. The Neapolitans were completely routed at Civita Castellana, 24 miles north of Rome, by the French army under general Macdonald.

Dec. 7. The English minister was ordered to insist upon the detention of Napper Tandy, Blackwell, and the other Irishmen in the military service of France.

Dec. 8. General Macdonald attacked the Neapolitans on the heights of Calvi, near Capua, and drove them into that city, where the whole body surrendered at discretion.

Dec. 9. The King of Sardinia deposed by the French from his continental dominions (Piedmont), who established a Provisional government; his Majesty retired to the island of Sardinia.

Dec. 10. The Colossus, of 74 guns, was totally lost off Scilly, the crew, except three, were all saved.

Dec. 12. The King of Naples and general Mack having fled from Rome, and the Neapolitans being routed in all directions, the French re-entered Rome.

Dec. 16. Died, at his seat at Downing, Flintshire, Thomas Pennant, esq. the celebrated Tourist and Zoologist, aged 72.

Dec. 17. The French army having passed the Neapolitan frontier, general Lemoine took Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo Ulterior, by storm.

Dec. 18. The court of common council of the city of London, entered into several resolutions expressive of their opinions on the partial and oppressive operation of the tax on income.

The island of Minorca captured from the Spaniards by the forces under the command of general Stuart.

A treaty of subsidy was signed at St. Petersburgh between the King of Great Britain and the emperor Paul; the king of Prussia, although strongly solicited, refused to join the coalition.

Dec. 23. A treaty of alliance was signed between the emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

Dec. 24. Died, Robert Merry, esq. at Baltimore, in America, an accomplished man and possessed of poetical genius, but tinctured with affectation, he was known in England by the signature of Della Crusca.

Dec. 26. A great fire broke out at the mansion of the earl of Essex, in Curzon-street, May fair, which destroyed the whole of the premises, and most of the furniture.

Dec. 28. The emperor of Russia declared himself Grand Master of the order of Malta, and made 18 knights.

Dec. 29. It was so cold during the night of the 24th, that the thermometer was 14 degrees below the freezing point, on the 25th down to 15, on the 26th to 13, and on the 27th to 12, and so it remained the next day.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For repealing the duties on gold and silver watch cases.

For providing for the defence of the

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realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property by such measures as may be necessary for that purpose.

To prevent, during the war, persons residing in Great Britain, from advancing money for the purchase or on the credit of debts owing to the government of the United Provinces, without licence; and for extending the act to prevent traitorous correspondence with the said provinces.

To empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as are suspected of conspiring against his person and government.

To continue the Alien act.

For the redemption and sale of the land tax.

For allowing gold wares to be manufactured at a standard lower than is now allowed by law.

For amending an act for the due making of bread, and to regulate the assize thereof in the City and liberties, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

For amending an act to prevent frauds in the weighing and packing of butter.

For better protecting the trade of the kingdom, and for granting additional duties of customs.

For abolishing certain offices in the customs.

For preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known; and for regulating the printing, &c. of such papers in other respects.

To prevent his Majesty's subjects going to, or remaining in France, or carrying on correspondence there.

Ten and twenty	573
Twenty and thirty	1280
Thirty and forty	1678
Forty and fifty	1732
Fifty and sixty	1506
Sixty and seventy	1292
Seventy and eighty	919
Eighty and ninety	353
Ninety and one hundred	41
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and seventeen	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1798;—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	13,449,388	19	7
Army - -	9,054,090	8	8
Militia, &c. -	3,798,724	18	3
Ordnance - -	1,303,589	6	1
Miscellaneous services	2,723,013	14	3
To be placed to the account of the National debt -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	3,500,000	0	0
Vote of Credit -	1,000,000	0	0
Total supplies	35,028,798	6	10
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament			
Annual grants -	2,750,000	0	0
Extraordinary aids -	31,230,672	3	4
Total	33,980,672	3	4

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1797, TO DECEMBER 11, 1798.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	9,497	Males -	8,961
Females -	8,430	Females -	9,194
In all	17,027	In all	18,155

Increase in the burials this year, 228.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5728
Between two and five	2189
Five and ten	802

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1798.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	12,451,300
Customs - -	7,983,229
Stamps - -	2,684,114
Land and Assessed Taxes	4,608,144
Post Office - -	1,140,689
Pensions, &c. - -	128,648
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	34,573
Hereditary Revenues -	101,590
Carried forward	29,172,287

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Brought forward	29,172,287
War Customs -	2,359,528
—Excise - -	1,487,148
Property Tax -	112,800
Income ditto -	823,286
Lottery - -	271,368
Miscellaneous -	286,744
Total Gross Receipt	34,473,161
Drawbacks - -	2,875,104
Balances - -	1,105,065
Total Deduction	3,980,169
Actual Taxation	30,492,995
On Account of Loans -	17,075,734
Excess of ditto issued -	942,000
Received from Ireland -	236,743
Total Income	48,747,472

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	15,251,184
Management of ditto -	206,528
Sinking Fund -	4,291,325
Interest on Exchequer Bills -	356,848
Total on Acc. of Debt	20,108,885
Proportion on Account of Old	9,169,915
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	10,938,970
Civil List - -	1,111,076
Navy - -	12,591,728
Ordnance - -	1,715,355
Army Ordinary -	7,986,297
—— Extraordinary	3,165,854
Subsidies - -	120,013
Ireland - -	2,000,000
Miscellaneous -	827,600
Charges of Collection	1,614,990
Grand Total of Expenditure	£51,241,798

THE QUANTITY OF PORTER BREWED BY THE PRINCIPAL 14 LONDON BREWERS IN THE LAST AND PRESENT YEAR.

	1797 Barrels.	1798 Barrels.
Whitbread	192,747	184,506
Thrale	141,592	131,519
Meux	95,376	180,446
Gyfford	119,822	123,040
Truman	117,179	109,227
Calvert, Felix	101,763	111,791
Goodwin	92,758	123,040
Calvert J.	70,095	72,433
Clowes	58,685	59,489
Elliot	55,819	51,642
Harford	54,197	
Cox	46,130	
Biley		45,863
Phillips		43,163

NUMBER OF OFFICERS ON THE MILITARY STAFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

Field Marshals -	6
Generals - -	289
Colonels - -	325
Lieutenant Colonels -	648
Majors - -	595
Total	1863

NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH NAVY ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE RANKS.

Admirals -	102
Post Captains -	520
Commanders -	359
Lieutenants -	2008
	2989

NUMBER OF SHIPS IN COMMISSION THIS YEAR.

Ships of the line -	140
Fifty guns -	22
Frigates -	165
Sloops -	317

NUMBER OF REGIMENTS COMPOSING THE MILITARY FORCE OF THE KINGDOM.

	Regiments.
Cavalry	41
Fencible Cavalry	30
Infantry	110
Fencibles	42
Old and New Militia	110

Exclusive of Invalids and Volunteer Corps.

	£	s.	d.
Total amount of the national funded debt on the 31st day of Dec. 1798	450,843,237	13	11
Annual Interest and Management	16,272,805	4	10
Amount of the duty paid on Malt from Oct. 1797 to June 1798	756,366	10	8

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	Chaldrons.
Coals imported into the port of London in 1798.....	786,200

	£
Bank Notes in circulation from January to June.....	12,954,688
Ditto from July to Dec.....	12,204,547

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	47..49	118..119	145..151
July	49..50	119..125	144..150

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
49s.	28s.	20s.

Quartern loaf 8½d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 721.

1799, Jan. 1. The king of Naples, with the Royal Family, embarked on board the British ships in the harbour, and landed safely at Palermo, the capital of the island of Sicily.

Early in this month the French general Rey, captured Gaeta, in the Neapolitan states, and advanced towards Capua.

Jan. 2. Sir Sidney Smith, minister extraordinary from England to the Sublime Porte, arrived at Constantinople, and was received with great distinction by the Ottoman court.

Jan. 5. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed on the 27th of February.

Jan. 6. The mansion occupied by Sir John Rose, at Walworth, was burnt to the ground; Sir John was at Dover when the accident happened.

Jan. 8. The lease and curiosities of the coffee-house at Chelsea, known by the name of Don Saltero's, was sold; this coffee-house was established in 1695, by one Salter, a barber, who being fond of antiquities and curiosities decorated his rooms with them; Sir Hans Sloane, and others, furnished some out of the superfluity of their own collections, it became in consequence a place of great resort.

Died, at Halle, in Germany, John Reinhold Forster, L. L. D., a celebrated navigator, and author of several works on geology and natural history.

Lieut. general the hon. Charles Stuart created a knight of the Bath.

Jan. 10. The French ministers at the congress of Rastadt, in a note to the minister of the emperor of Germany, declared, that if the Russian troops, which were advancing, were permitted a passage through his states, it would be considered as a rupture of the negotiation.

An armistice was concluded between the French and Neapolitans, by which Capua was surrendered to the French.

Jan. 11. The Ganges, armed schooner, commanded by captain Wade, caught fire, to the eastward of Lacams Channe, Calcutta, which communicating to the powder magazine exploded with great violence, and killed eight men, the fire still continuing to burn, the captain and remainder of the crew constructed a raft and pushed off from the vessel, which soon afterwards sunk. After remaining several hours in great danger, they were relieved by the boats of the Laurel, which came to their assistance.

Jan. 12. The corporation of Cork, in Ireland, entered into resolutions in favour of a union between Great Britain and Ireland; and an address to Parliament was ordered to be prepared and presented.

Jan. 14. Massacred at Benares, in the East Indies, by the Vizier Ally, Robert Graham, esq. captain Conway, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Hill, who had been employed by the British government to investigate the title of the Vizier to the musnud, when it appearing that the present Nabob of Oude was the lawful heir, he, the Vizier, was deposed, and hence arose his hatred to those gentlemen, which ended in the melancholy catastrophe.

The corning mill at Dartford was blown up, by which accident two men and a boy were killed.

Jan. 19. The Middlesex justices investigated the state of Cold Bath-fields prison, which turned out very satisfactory; it appeared, that out of 5000 persons who had been confined during the last four years, only 17 had died; and out of nearly 300 then confined only one person was ill.

Jan. 20. General Mack having become the object of popular rage at Naples, surrendered himself to the French general Championet.

Jan. 22. A spirited debate took place in the Irish House of Commons, on the motion for an address to the lord Lieutenant, favourable to the union with England; when the House divided, there were for the union 107, against it 105.

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The Irish House of Lords agreed to the address in favour of the union.

His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, recommending them to take into consideration the necessity of a union with Ireland, in order to defeat the designs of the enemies of both countries to produce a separation.

Jan. 23. The right hon. Isaac Corry appointed chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland.

Jan. 24. The address was reported in the Irish House of Commons, when Sir Lawrence Parsons made a motion for the omission of the clause relative to the union—his motion was carried, 111 to 106. The city of Dublin was illuminated on the occasion.

The city of Naples surrendered to the French, after a gallant defence made by the Lazzaroni.

Jan. 25. A proclamation was issued by the French general for establishing the Neapolitan Republic.

Jan. 31. Mr. Pitt moved a series of resolutions in the House of Commons, containing overtures of union with Ireland, which were carried by a great majority.

The fortress of Ehrenbristein, on the Rhine, which had been held in blockade since April, 1797, surrendered to the French.

Died, in America, Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," &c.

A cutter called the Bee, John Nation master, went on shore on the sands near Poole, the crew would have inevitably perished but for the humanity of Charles Sturt, esq. of Brownsea Castle, who, at the risk of his own life succeeded in rescuing them from the impending danger.

Feb. 1. Mr. Pitt having stated to the House of Commons certain resolutions as the basis of a union between Great Britain and Ireland, moved for submitting his propositions to a committee of the whole house, which was carried on a division, 140 to 15.

Feb. 2. The Proserpine, frigate, capt. Wallis, was wrecked of Heligoland; she had on board Mr. Grenville, plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin; every thing was lost except the despatches; 12 men, a woman, and her child, died from fatigue and extreme cold.

As Elizabeth Woodcock was returning from Impington to Cambridge, she was overtaken by a snow storm, and from fatigue fell down, when she was enveloped in the snow, in which she continued eight days and nights without food, being unable from extreme cold and numbness of her limbs to extricate herself; she was providentially discovered by a farmer, who got assistance, and carried her home; after several days of great care and medical restoratives, she recovered, but lost all her toes and part of her feet by a mortification which had taken place in her extremities.

Died, in his 82d year, Thomas Payne, who for more than 40 years kept a booksellers shop at the Mews gate, celebrated for the resort of the literati.

Feb. 5. Died, at Bologna, Lewis Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism, which was so named in compliment to him.

Feb. 9. The heavy fall of snow impeded the mails and other coaches; several were stuck fast and unable to extricate themselves without assistance; the Newmarket road was for a considerable time blocked up and totally impassable.

Feb. 10. Died, Lazarus Spalianzani, of Reggio, a celebrated naturalist.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Berkshire, James Sibbald, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Trevor, esq.
Buckinghamshire, George Morgan, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. John Westwood, esq.
Cheshire, Joseph Green, esq.
Cornwall, E. I. Glynn, esq.
Cumberland, John Hamilton, esq.
Devonshire, John Burton, esq.
Dorsetshire, Henry Seymour, esq.
Derbyshire, Joseph Walker, esq.
Essex, Capel Cure, esq.
Gloucestershire, J. Elwes, esq.
Hants, John Norris, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir H. Tempest
Hertfordshire, A. Paxton, esq.
Kent, S. Chambers, esq.
Leicestershire, Henry Green, esq.
Lincolnshire, H. Hopkinson, esq.
Monmouthshire, Capel Leigh, esq.
Northumberland, Sir I. E. Swinburne
Northamptonshire, Martin Lucas, esq.
Norfolk, John Motteux, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Samuel Bristowe, esq.
Oxfordshire, George Stratton, esq.
Rutlandshire, Samuel Reeve, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Dicken, esq.
Somersetshire, James Bennett, esq.
Staffordshire, Joseph Scott, esq.
Suffolk, George Rush, esq.
Surrey, Robert Hankey, esq.
Sussex, Charles Pigou, esq.
Warwickshire, Francis Fauquier, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Dixon, esq.

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Wiltshire, Edward Hinxman, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Rowland Winn

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Wynne, esq.
Brecknockshire, E. L. Loveden, esq.
Cardiganshire, P. Loveden, esq.
Caermarthenshire, R. M. Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Evan Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, John Wilkinson, esq.
Flintshire, T. M. Edwards, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Goodrich, esq.
Merionethshire, Sir T. Mostyn
Montgomeryshire, J. P. Chichester, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Gwynne Vaughan, esq.
Radnorshire, John Boddenham, esq.

Feb. 11. A severe hurricane was experienced at Plymouth, several ships broke from their moorings and received much damage; the new church was partly unroofed, and several stacks of chimnies thrown down; a man fell over a precipice 200 feet high, and was killed instantly.

On the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, a large tract of land containing 130 acres, with a dwelling house, and other buildings, occupied by farmer Harvey, were suddenly separated from the adjoining ground, and propelled towards the sea, leaving in its place a stupendous gulph, which instantly filled with water.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jordan, booksellers, were brought up to receive judgment for a libel, in publishing Gilbert Wakefield's address to the bishop of Llandaff; the former was sentenced to be imprisoned six months and pay a fine of 50*l*., and the latter to be imprisoned one year in Cold Bath-fields prison.

Feb. 20. El Arish surrendered to the French, and on the next day Gaza was taken possession of by them; Jaffa was taken by storm.

Corfu, one of the Ionian islands, was surrendered by the French to the Russian and Turkish squadrons.

Feb. 21. In the court of King's Bench Mr. Cuthel, the bookseller, was tried for publishing Wakefield's address, and found guilty.

The rev. Gilbert Wakefield, the author of the pamphlet, was also tried and found guilty, bail was given for his appearance to receive the judgment of the court.

Feb. 24. The emperor Paul announced to foreign courts, that he had accepted the title of grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Feb. 26. The sugar warehouse of Messrs. Woorley and Hanniken, in Queen-street, Cheapside, was totally consumed by fire.

Feb. 27. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed throughout the country with due solemnity.

Feb. 28. Died, at Paris, Thomas Muir, the Scottish advocate, who was transported to Botany Bay for sedition, but who escaped from thence.

March 1. George John earl Spencer created a knight of the Garter.

The army of the French general Jourdan, amounting to 40,000 men, crossed the Rhine at Kehl and Basle. At the same time another army under general Bernadotte, advanced into the Palatinate, and penetrated to Hailbron.

The French army under Bonaparte moved towards Jaffa (the ancient Joppa) and in a few days it was carried by assault.

March 5. The court of directors of the East India company consented to the wishes of government, and gave up the point of recruiting for its own service, which put an end to a long controversy.

The archduke Charles, commander of the Austrian army, crossed the Lech, and took a position on the Inn.

March 8. The French general Massena captured by assault the fortress of Lucienstieg, formed out of a rock along the channel of the Rhine; it is the only communication through the Rhætian Alps between the Voralberg and the Grisons. Next day he attacked an Austrian body of 6000 men, commanded by general Auffenberg, who, overpowered by numbers, were forced to surrender. Massena following up his success, entered Coire, the capital of the Grisons.

March 14. Died, at Bath, William Melmoth, esq. aged 89, author of "The Letters of Pliny the Consul," "Fitzosborne's Letters," and other works of great merit.

March 16. A large and deep well was discovered in sinking the pavement opposite the front gate of the Royal Exchange; it appears from Stowe's Annals to have been covered over more than 600 years; it was proposed to erect a pump over it, the water being of good quality.

March 17. The French army under Bonaparte encamped at Sabarien, at the opening of the defiles of Mount Carmel, leading to the plains of Acre.

March 18. Sir Sidney Smith in the Tigre, captured seven gun boats off Cape Carmel, bound to St. Jean D'Acre, with

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cannon, ammunition, and siege equipage for Bonaparte's army besieging Acre.

The French army encamped on a height near St. Jean d'Acre, about a mile from the sea.

March 19. The resolutions respecting the union with Ireland were agreed to in the House of Lords.

The trenches before St. Jean d'Acre were opened.

March 21. A melancholy accident happened at the gun wharf in the dock yard at Plymouth, Mr. Brace, his son, and three other persons, were employed in moving some bomb shells, when by accident one of them took fire, and communicated itself to several others, which caused a dreadful explosion, when Mr. Brace and his son were killed on the spot and three others dreadfully wounded.

His Majesty, through lord Grenville, signified to all the neutral powers, that he had caused the ports of the United Provinces to be blockaded.

March 25. A bloody and obstinate engagement was fought at Stockach, the capital of Swabia, between the armies of the archduke Charles and general Jourdan. The loss was nearly equal on both sides, but next morning Jourdan retreated towards Schaffhausen and Basle.

March 26. General Scherer, who had been appointed commander of the French army of Lombardy, in concert with Moreau, attacked the Austrian line between the Lake of Guarda and the Adige, commanded by general Kray. Scherer was defeated with great loss, and was compelled to retreat to Peschiera, in the Veronese.

March 27. General Lecourbe, who commanded the French army of the Tyrol, defeated the Austrians at Glurentz.

March 29. The French troops under Bonaparte assaulted Acre, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

March 30. George Canning, esq. appointed one of the commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

April 1. Died, Gregory Lewis Way, esq. author of "Fabliaux; or, Tales abridged from the French Manuscripts of the 12th and 13th centuries."

April 4. A fire broke out between Fieldlane and Union-court, which consumed six houses.

April 5. General Kray having passed the Adige, and pressing upon the French army at Maghan, Scherer made a general attack, when after a long and desperate engagement, the French were defeated, and forced to cross the Mincio at Goito, closely pursued by general Kray, and also by the Russians, who had now joined.

The British army under the command of general Harris, encamped before Seringapatam, and offered terms of peace to Tippoo Saib, which he rejected.

April 6. The snow in many parts of England was six feet deep, the road between Chester and Holyhead was wholly impassable, the mails were obliged to be taken on horse-back.

Died, the rev. C. M. Chracherode, F.R. and A. S. S., as the author of the Pursuits of Literature calls him, "a rich, learned, and amiable divine."

April 8. The fifth, or royal Irish regiment of dragoons, ordered to be disbanded for disobedience to orders.

Count Metternich, the Imperial minister at Rastadt, announced to the French ministers at the congress the Emperor's determination to take no further part in the negotiations for peace, and that he should immediately leave Rastadt.

The garrison of Acre made a sally on the French, assisted by the marines of Sir Sidney's squadron, during which the French suffered severely.

April 10. General Massena, who had succeeded to the command of Jourdan's army, fixed his head quarters at Basle.

April 13. The earl of Elgin appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the Sublime Porte.

April 14. General Suwaroff arrived with a Russian army in Italy, and assumed the chief command of the Imperial army.

April 15. Bonaparte quitted the camp before Acre, and next day completely defeated an army of Turks who were on their way to the relief of Acre; the Turks fled towards Mount Tabor, and a great number were drowned in the Jordan. At the same time, the French general Murat totally defeated the Mamelukes and the troops of Damascus.

April 17. General Moreau was appointed to supersede Scherer in the command of the army of Italy, who retired with disgrace; this general had been accused of betraying the cause of his country.

April 19. The Austrians defeated the French near Cremona.

April 20. Brescia, a city in Italy, with 50,000 inhabitants, surrendered to the Russians.

April 21. Rhetia, (the country of the Grisons) was united to the Helvetic republic.

April 23. His royal highness prince Edward created duke of Kent and Strathern, and earl of Dublin.

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His royal highness prince Ernest Augustus created duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and earl of Armagh.

April 25. General Macdonald, commander of the French army in the south of Italy, hearing of Moreau's retreat from the Adige, evacuated Naples, and marched to Capua.

The earl of Thanet, Denis O'Brien, Robert Ferguson, Thomas Thompson, and T. G. Brown, were tried for a riot and assault at Maidstone, at the conclusion of the trials of O'Connor, and others for high treason, when lord Thanet and Mr. Ferguson were found guilty and the others acquitted.

The archduke Charles defeated general Jourdan at Stockach.

April 26. The French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt gave notice of their intended departure from that city, as they could not procure any promise of security.

April 27. General Vickasovich, with the right of the Russian army, crossed the Adda near Brivio, attacked the French general Grenier, and forced him to retreat.

The Russians under general Suwaroff totally defeated the French near Milan, with the loss of 11,000 killed and prisoners.

April 28. The French plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, Bonnier and Roberjot, were waylaid and assassinated near Rastadt; Jean Debry was wounded but escaped.

An Austrian column under general Melas entered Milan, the capital of the Cisalpine republic.

The French general Serrurier was attacked at Bortero, in Italy, and forced to capitulate with 3000 men.

About this time, Rewbel relinquished his seat in the French Directory by lot, and he was succeeded by the Abbé Sieyes.

May 3. Mr. Benjamin Flower, the printer of the Cambridge Intelligencer, was brought to the bar of the House of Lords, for reflecting, in a paragraph in his paper, on the bishop of Llandaff's speech in the House of Lords on the subject of a union with Ireland, he was fined 100*l.* and committed to Newgate for six months.

May 4. Seringapatam, the strongest fort belonging to Tippoo Saib, taken by assault, by the troops under the command of lieut. general Harris; Tippoo was slain in the attack.

May 6. Peschiera was taken by the Russians.

May 7. On this and the following day Bonaparte made a general assault on the city of Acre, but was repulsed.

May 9. General Macdonald departed from the camp of Caserta, taking the rout of Rome and Florence.

May 10. His royal highness the duke of Kent appointed a general in the army, and on the 17th general and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in North America.

May 12. Eight gentlemen of the Walton volunteer association crossing the Thames at Walton, one of them jostled the boat so violently that it overturned, and three of the party were drowned; they were elevated with liquor.

A Russian division passed the Po, and attacked the French position at Valenza, but were repulsed by Grenier and Victor with great slaughter.

May 14. The Austrian general Hotze attacked the French at Lucienstieg, forced the pass, and obliged them to evacuate the Grisons and the Valteline, and retreat across the Rhine.

May 16. The Austrian general Bellegarde took possession of Coire.

Mr. Humphries brought an action against lord Camelford for a violent and unprovoked assault, on which the jury gave a verdict with 500*l.* damages.

May 17. General Suwaroff defeated general Moreau near Alessandria.

May 20. After repeated and murderous attacks on the fort of St. Jean d'Acre by Bonaparte, which were gallantly repulsed by Sir Sidney Smith and the force under his command, aided by the Turks, Bonaparte raised the siege and retreated, leaving all his heavy artillery behind.

Died, the rev. Joseph Towers, L.L.D., a dissenting minister of some celebrity, and author of several religious and political tracts of various merit.

May 23. General Moreau made good his retreat to Coni, in Piedmont, by way of Asti and Chierasco.

May 28. Suwaroff defeated the French in forcing the passage of the Adda.

May 24. Died, William Seward, esq., F. R. and A. S. S., author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," and "Biographiana."

May 26. Died, at Edinburgh, in the 85th year of his age, James Burnet, esq. commonly called lord Monboddo, a man of deep learning and research, but holding eccentric opinions.

May 27. The Russians entered Turin, the capital of Piedmont.

The archduke Charles having passed the Rhine at Schaffhausen, effected a junction with general Hotze at Winterthus.

May 30. Gilbert Wakefield was brought

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up to receive the judgment of the court of King's Bench, when he was sentenced to be imprisoned in Dorchester gaol for two years, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour.

John Perry, the editor; John Vint, the printer; and George Ross, the publisher of the Courier newspaper, received the judgment of the court for a libel on the emperor of Russia, published in that paper; when Perry was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and be imprisoned six months in the King's Bench; Vint and Ross to be imprisoned one month.

Died, at Paris, Charles Borda, an eminent mathematician.

June 4. This being the King's birth day, several of the volunteer corps of London and Westminster, consisting of 65 corps, forming a body of upwards of 8000 effective men, were reviewed by his Majesty in Hyde Park; the sight was truly grand and gratifying, and the evolutions were performed with military exactness.

June 5. The French defeated near Naples by cardinal Ruffo.

The archduke Charles made a general attack on Massena's entrenched camp before Zurich, in Switzerland; night put an end to the action, and before morning Massena evacuated Zurich, and took up a new position on the heights of Mount Albis; and the Archduke took possession of Zurich.

June 9. His royal highness the duke d'Angouleme was married at Mittau to Maria Theresa, daughter of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette.

June 10. Lord Thanet and Mr. Ferguson were brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive judgment, when his Lordship was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Tower of London, and to pay a fine of 1000*l.*, and to find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 10,000*l.* and two sureties in 5,000*l.* each. Mr. Ferguson to pay a fine of 100*l.* and be imprisoned one year in the King's Bench, and find security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

The duke de Sorentino, a Sicilian nobleman, committed suicide, at Lowthorp's coffee house, St. George's-fields, by shooting himself with a pistol; the Coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of lunacy.

June 12. General Macdonald having in his retreat from Rome arrived at Modena, made a fierce attack on the Austrians under Hohenzolern, and forced them to retreat to Mirandola.

June 14. The Neapolitan counter-revolutionists headed by cardinal Ruffo (formerly minister to king Ferdinand), entered Naples, when shocking cruelties were committed on the Republicans. The French garrison retired to the fort of St. Elmo. The members of the Neapolitan revolutionary government took refuge in Castel Novo, Castel del Uovo, and Castel a Mare; the latter immediately capitulated to the English squadron commanded by commodore Foote.

General Macdonald entered Parma, and on the following day Placenza, the citadel of which he invested.

June 15. The French army under Bonaparte arrived at Grand Cairo.

June 17. Marshal Suwaroff having marched from Alexandria, effected a junction with Melas at Giovanni.

June 18. Suwaroff crossed the Tidone and moved towards the Trebia, when a furious action took place between the Russians and Macdonald's army; the French army were driven across the Trebia with great slaughter.

June 19. General Macdonald repassed the Trebia and attacked the Allies, but he was a second time driven beyond the river with great loss; next day Macdonald evacuated Placenza.

The duke of York reviewed the Oxford university corps, and the Oxford city volunteers; after which, the degree of doctor of laws was presented to his Royal Highness, and the freedom of the city in a gold box.

June 21. His Majesty on horseback, accompanied by the male branches of the Royal Family, and several general officers, &c. went from Buckingham-house to visit and inspect the different volunteer corps of the metropolis, at their several stations; he passed over Westminster bridge and proceeded by the Obelisk to Blackfriars bridge, where he was met by the lord Mayor and the city officers, who rode before, carrying the sword of state, &c.; the number of volunteers thus visited and inspected amounted to 12,200 men.

June 26. Died, The right rev. Edward Smallwell, D.D. lord bishop of Oxford.

The Neapolitan republicans, to the number of 1400 evacuated the forts, on condition of being permitted to embark for France in transports to be provided by his Neapolitan Majesty. This treaty was ratified by cardinal Ruffo, by commodore Foote, and by the respective commanders of the Russian and Turkish squadrons; but on the arrival of king Ferdinand with

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lord Nelson and the British fleet, his Majesty declared the treaty void.

July 2. The right hon. Gilbert lord Minto appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna.

July 4. His Majesty reviewed on Wimbledon common the different volunteer corps of the county of Surrey, consisting of 12 corps of cavalry, and 24 of infantry, amounting to 2300 men.

Died, Sir James Eyre, knt. lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.

July 7. Died, William Curtis, a distinguished botanist, author of "Flora Londinensis."

July 8. General Macdonald left Florence, and marched towards Lucca. He soon after effected a junction with Moreau.

July 12. The fort of St. Elmo surrendered to the British and Sicilian troops.

General Macdonald defeated by Suwaroff, near Parma, with great slaughter, and the loss of four generals.

A Turkish army which had been brought from the Isle of Rhodes, landed and captured the castle of Aboukir, on the coast of Egypt.

July 13. His royal highness Ernest Augustus duke of Cumberland appointed a lieutenant general in the army.

A fire broke out in the north-west wing of the King's Bench prison, which consumed more than 100 of the prisoner's rooms and all their furniture.

July 15. The Russian emperor Paul issued a manifesto against Spain.

July 16. The Austrians entered Leghorn, the capital of Tuscany.

July 21. The French fleet returned to Brest, after forming a junction with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz.

July 24. The citadel of Alessandria surrendered to the Austrians under field marshal Bellegarde.

July 25. Died, at Athens, on his travels, aged 32, John Tweddell, esq. of the Inner Temple, a very distinguished classical scholar.

Bonaparte having concentrated his forces attacked the Turkish army at Aboukir, when Mustapha Pacha, the commander, was taken, and the army almost annihilated.

July 28. Mantua surrendered to the Austrians under general Kray.

Capua and Gaeta surrendered to capt. Troubridge and the Sicilian forces.

July 29. The castle of Aboukir surrendered to the French.

The prince of Brazil published a decree, declaring himself prince regent of Portugal.

Aug. 1. The King, Queen, and Princesses set off from Kew to lord Romney's seat near Maidstone, to review the different corps of Kentish volunteers; above 5000 men were present, and nearly 7000 persons dined in marquees erected on the lawn.

Aug. 5. Died, the right hon. Richard earl Howe, a celebrated and succesful English admiral.

Aug. 7. Died, John Bacon, a celebrated sculptor, aged 59.

Aug. 10. Died, Cornelius de Pauw, a Dutchman, author of ingenious works, in French, called "Researches on the Americans, the Egyptians, the Chinese, and the Greeks."

Died, Mons. Peter le Monnier, a celebrated French astronomer.

Aug. 12. Rome and Civita Vecchia, taken by the English and Neapolitans.

Aug. 13. The rev. John Randolph, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Oxford.

Aug. 14. John Jefferies, earl Camden, installed knight of the Garter.

Aug. 16. General Suwaroff defeated general Joubert, in a bloody battle, at Novi, in which the French general was killed.

Aug. 17. In consequence of the very heavy rains several counties in England were inundated, and many bridges carried away by the floods.

Died, Stephen Montgolfier, celebrated as being the first inventor of air balloons.

Aug. 20. Surinam, in the West Indies, surrendered to the British under the command of lord Hugh Seymour.

Aug. 23. Bonaparte sailed from Egypt for France, accompanied by a few of his generals, leaving general Kleber to command the army of Egypt, and conferring the government of Upper Egypt on general Dessaix.

Aug. 27. Sir Ralph Abercrombie with the troops under his command, landed at the Helder, and attacked and defeated the Dutch troops; the fort was in consequence abandoned, and the British troops took possession of it, and part of the Dutch fleet and naval magazines at Nieuve Werk, 13 men of war, and 13 Indiamen and transports were captured.

Aug. 29. Died, at Valence, in France, in his 82d year, Pope Pius VI. formerly cardinal John Angelo Braschi.

Aug. 30. The whole of the Dutch squadron, in the Texel, consisting of one 74, five 68, two 54, two 44, and some smaller vessels, captured by admiral Mitchell's squadron.

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Mantua surrendered to the Austrians under general Kray.

Early in this month, a second Russian army, under general Korsakof, joined the Archduke Charles at Schaffhausen.

Sept. 2. The French army under general Brune arrived at Alkmaar, in Holland.

Sept. 4. General Kleber, commander in chief of the French army, in Egypt, made an overture to the Grand Vizier for evacuating Egypt.

Sept. 7. Died, at Bowood park, the seat of the marquis of Lansdown, John Ingenhouz, M.D. and F.R.S. physician to his Imperial Majesty, to whom the public are indebted for several curious and useful discoveries in chemistry, and natural philosophy.

His royal highness the duke of York appointed captain general of all his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe.

Sept. 8. Marshal Suwaroff left Italy, to take the command of the centre army in Switzerland; on the left, in Italy, the Austrian army was commanded by Kray and Melas; and on the right, a third army, under the command of the Archduke Charles.

Sept. 10. The French and Dutch troops repulsed in an attack on the British, near Alkmaar.

Sept. 15. The duke of York disembarked with the second division of the British army at the Texel, together with 13,000 Russians, under generals Herman and Essen, making the allied army 45,000 men.

Sept. 18. The French general Championet, who was advancing with reinforcements for Moreau, was attacked by Kray and Melas, near Fossano, and defeated; he retreated to Suza.

Sept. 19. The duke of York made a general attack on the lines of general Brune; Herman, with his Russians, made an impetuous assault on the front and left of the French line; the French gave way, but the Russians advancing to the village of Bergen, were attacked by general Vandamme, when they were defeated and suffered most severely; Herman was taken prisoner, and Essen dangerously wounded; the French right wing, under Daendels, opposed to the British, was compelled to retreat; but the discomfiture of the Russians obliged the duke of York to withdraw his left during the night, and the two armies resumed their former positions.

Sept. 24. General Massena learning the approach of Suwaroff with reinforcements, made a general attack on the lines of the allies at Zurich, whom he completely defeated; the Austrian general Hotze was killed, Zurich was taken sword in hand, and the Russians under Korsakoff, who had succeeded to the command of the Archduke Charles's army, after losing their artillery and baggage, retreated to Schaffhausen.

His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers and opened the Parliament by a speech from the throne.

Sept. 27. The city of Rome surrendered to the British naval force commanded by commodore Troubridge, who blockaded the port of Civita Vecchia; the republicans of Rome obtained the same terms as those of Naples.

Oct. 1. Bonaparte arrived at Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica.

Oct. 2. The duke of York defeated the French and Dutch troops, 30,000 strong, near Egmont, which was followed by the surrender of the town of Alkmaar to the British.

Oct. 4. The commander in chief, Suwaroff, having penetrated, with extreme difficulty and incessant fighting, as far as Schwitz, in Switzerland, carried by assault the post of Brunen, with the bridge over the Muten, after a desperate resistance on the part of the French general Lecourbe; but finding it impossible to effect a junction with the other Russian army, under Korsakoff, Suwaroff quitted the cantons of Schwitz and Glaris, retreating into the valley of the Grisons, closely pursued by the French, who captured a great part of his heavy artillery and baggage.

Oct. 6. The French and Dutch were again defeated with the loss of 500 prisoners.

Died, William Withering, M.D. and F.R.S. a celebrated physician and botanist.

Oct. 7. After narrowly escaping the English squadron, Bonaparte arrived at Frejus from Egypt.

Massena attacked the allies under general Korsakoff and Petrasch, between the Thur and the Rhine, and compelled them again to repass the latter river; the city of Constance was captured and re-captured three times in one day, but it ultimately remained in the hands of the republicans.

Oct. 9. His Majesty's ship La Lutine, of 32 guns, capt. Skynner, sailed from Yarmouth roads, with several passengers, and an immense quantity of treasure for the Texel, in a heavy gale, she foundered at sea, when every soul on board, except Mr. Schabroc, a notary public, perished; in the annals of the navy, there never han-

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pened a loss attended with such public calamity; there was 600,000 dollars, or 140,000*l.* sterling, which had been shipped by individuals in England, for the relief of different commercial houses in Hamburgh.

Oct. 10. The English and Russians evacuated the different posts they had occupied, and concentrated their strength in their entrenchments at Helder point; Alkmaar and Horn were again taken possession of by the French and Batavians.

Oct. 18. An armistice concluded between the duke of York and general Brune, commander of the French and Batavian forces in Holland, by which the British and Russian forces stipulated to evacuate the territories of Holland, and restore 8000 French and Batavian prisoners.

Oct. 22. Alderman H. C. Combe was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Oct. 23. A grand requiem and solemn dirge was performed at the Sardinian ambassador's chapel, on occasion of the death of Pope Pius VI.

Died, aged 61, William Bingley, bookseller, a man of some celebrity in the days of "Wilkes and Liberty," he was the publisher of the North Briton.

Oct. 28. In consequence of a quarrel with the officers of his regiment, 14th light dragoons, which preyed upon his mind, Sir George Dunbar, bart. major of the regiment, blew out his brains with a pistol at his house at Norwich.

Oct. 30. As a considerable number of men and women were returning to their homes on the other side of the Severn, at Coalport, near the iron bridge, Salop, in a large boat, some of the party, to alarm the women, rocked the boat, in consequence of which, too great a number crowded to the head of the boat and upset it, by which accident 20 men and eight women were drowned.

Nov. 1. A body of 4000 men landed from a Turkish squadron off Damietta, in Egypt, and entrenched themselves; they were soon attacked by a corps of 1000 French, under general Verdier, who entirely defeated them, driving the survivors into the sea; they were, however, for the most part saved by the boats of Sir Sidney Smith's squadron.

Nov. 4. A general engagement was fought near the village of Genola, between the French army of Italy, under Championet, and the Austrians under Melas, when the former were defeated, and forced to retreat to Contala, leaving Coni to its fate.

Died, Josiah Tucker, D.D., dean of Gloucester, an eminent divine, and author of several valuable tracts.

Nov. 7. A grand entertainment was given by the Directory and two Councils to generals Bonaparte and Moreau, who there saw one another for the first time.

Nov. 14. Ancona surrendered to the Austrian general Frolich.

Nov. 18. An arrette of the French Consuls condemned 59 of the most inveterate Jacobins to banishment, but it was never carried into execution; Barthelemi, Carnot, Pastoret, &c. were recalled from banishment; M. Talleyrand was appointed minister for foreign affairs, Carnot, minister for war, Fouche, minister of police, Lucien Bonaparte, minister of the Interior; a number of odious laws, which had been enacted by the late government, were repealed.

Nov. 27. As the earl of Scarborough, and his sister, lady Louisa Hartley, were passing through Fitzroy-square in a carriage, the coachman mistook his way, and unfortunately drove into an area, 12 feet deep, on the north side of the square; the coachman had his ribs broken, and the footman his leg, which was obliged to be immediately amputated, but he shortly afterwards died; his Lordship escaped with a slight contusion on the head, and his sister, though much frightened, was unhurt.

Died, Kien Long, who had reigned 64 years as emperor of China.

Dec. 6. A numerous meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the poor, when a plan was suggested for extending the benefits which had heretofore resulted from the subscriptions, and resolutions to that effect were unanimously adopted.

Dec. 13. The constitution of France underwent another alteration, the Executive Directory was abolished, and their authority vested in three Consuls, chosen for ten years, and re-eligible indefinitely; Bonaparte was chosen chief Consul, the other Consuls were Sieyes and Ducos.

Dec. 14. Died, general George Washington, first president of the United States of America, aged 68.

Dec. 18. The funeral of general Washington was celebrated with great solemnity.

Dec. 24. The extensive premises of Messrs. Lucas and Martin, sugar bakers, in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, were totally destroyed by fire.

Dec. 25. Bonaparte, as first Consul of

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the French Republic, addressed a letter, personally, to his Majesty, making overtures for a pacification.

Dec. 30. Died, at Abbeville, in his 79th year, John Francis Marmontel, author of "Belisarius," "Moral Tales," &c.

Dec. 31. The number of prisoners under the charge of the French commissary, when they were delivered over to the transport board, the Consular government refusing to provide for them any longer,—

At Plymouth	7,477
Portsmouth	10,128
Liverpool	2298
Stapleton	693
Chatham	1754
Yarmouth	50
Edinburgh	208
Norman Cross	3038
Total	25,646

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To amend the act respecting bills of exchange and promissory notes.

To continue the Scotch small note act.

To continue the act respecting merchandize on board neutral ships, and for regulating the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

To repeal the duties imposed by an act for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war, and to grant duties upon income in lieu thereof.

To continue the act empowering his Majesty to secure and detain suspected persons.

To amend the Income act, and to amend the land tax redemption act.

To continue the Scotch distillery act.

For amending the game act, respecting partridges.

To protect masters against embezzlement by their clerks and servants.

To amend the act for imposing stamp duties on attornies indentures.

For recruiting the forces of the East India company.

For exempting volunteer corps from being ballotted for the militia.

For augmenting the judges salaries in England and Scotland.

For making perpetual the act to explain and amend the laws relating to the punishment of felons, as far as relates to burning in the hand.

For prohibiting the exportation of corn.

To make perpetual the act for the relief of debtors.

For continuing the act for the transportation of felons, and the removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland.

For regulating the carrying of slaves from the coast of Africa.

For continuing the act relating to penitentiary houses.

For purchasing the duke of Richmond's coal duty.

To grant indemnity for penalties incurred under the tanner's act, and to repeal certain parts of the said act relating to the buying of hides.

For suppressing treasonable and seditious societies.

For regulating the rates of porterage in London, Westminster, and Southwark.

To prevent unlawful combinations of workmen.

For granting 200,000*l.* to be placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.

For regulating the spirit licence act.

To repeal so much of the act of Queen Anne, as puts an end to the forfeiture of inheritances upon attainder of treason, after the death of the Pretender and his sons.

To allow the importation of Spanish wool.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 8, 1798, TO DEC. 13, 1799.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,087	Males -	9,046
Females -	8,883	Females -	9,088
	18,970		18,134

Increase in the burials this year, 21.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5211
Between two and five	1790
Five and ten	644
Ten and twenty	573
Twenty and thirty	1190
Thirty and forty	1724
Forty and fifty	1924
Fifty and sixty	1758
Sixty and seventy	1565
Seventy and eighty	1125
Eighty and ninety	456
Ninety and a hundred	63
A hundred and one	2

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORT OF FOREIGN WHEAT INTO THE PORT OF LONDON, FROM 1 JAN. 1781 TO 1799.

	Quarters.	Bushels.
1781	93,270	0
1782	4,635	6
1783	240,134	3
1784	36,966	5
1785	605	0
1786		4
1787		6
1788	4	5
1739	5,908	0
1790	67,032	0
1791	49,504	5
1792	7,056	5
1793	170,971	3
1794	10,654	5
1795	198,911	5
1796	477,877	6
1797	195,462	6
1798	152,449	0
1799	233,208	4

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1785	15,948,000	1792	19,659,000
1786	15,786,000	1793	19,256,000
1787	17,804,000	1794	22,288,000
1788	18,027,000	1795	22,736,000
1789	17,821,000	1796	23,187,000
1790	19,130,000	1797	21,013,000
1791	19,669,000	1798	25,654,000

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

	Foreign Manufactures	British Manufactures	Total
1785	5,004,000	11,082,000	16,086,000
1786	4,470,000	11,830,000	16,300,000
1787	4,815,000	12,053,000	16,896,000
1788	4,474,000	12,724,000	17,472,000
1789	5,551,000	13,779,000	19,340,000
1790	5,199,000	14,921,000	20,120,000
1791	5,921,000	16,810,000	22,731,000
1792	6,568,000	18,336,000	24,904,000
1793	6,497,000	13,892,000	20,390,000
1794	10,008,000	16,725,000	26,734,000
1795	10,785,000	16,527,000	27,312,000
1796	11,416,000	19,102,000	30,518,000
1797	11,416,000	16,903,000	28,917,000
1798	14,028,000	19,771,000	33,800,000

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CLAIMS MADE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN IRELAND FOR THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE REBELLION IN THE SUMMER OF 1798.

	£	s.	d.
County of Antrim -	17,602	7	10½
Carlow -	26,273	5	8
Clare -	856	9	11½
Cork -	1,832	10	2½
Down -	12,062	7	10
Dublin -	24,712	0	11
Galway -	4,093	9	8½
Kildare -	93,223	6	8½
Kilkenny -	27,842	7	10
King's County	2,494	9	10½
Leitrim -	2,316	19	5½
Longford -	1,011	19	8
Carried forward	214,381	15	3
Brought forward	214,381	15	3
County of Mayo -	99,739	18	1½
Meath -	13,753	6	1½
Queen's County	1,815	16	11
Roscommon	329	5	10
Sligo -	15,671	18	2
Tipperary -	1,366	7	9½
Waterford -	1,321	18	11
Westmeath -	2,808	3	7
Wexford -	311,341	1	7
Wicklow -	129,978	14	9
Total	792,508	7	0½

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1799;—

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	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	13,654,013	6	7
Army - -	7,277,319	8	2
Militia, &c. -	4,532,434	19	2
Ordnance - -	1,570,827	5	0
Miscellaneous -	6,105,310	14	8½
National debt -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	8,443,017	9	9½
Vote of credit -	3,000,000	0	0
Total supplies	44,782,923	3	4½
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	42,738,577	12	8½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1799.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise - - -	14,412,697
Customs - -	10,220,717
Stamps - - -	3,030,478
Land and Assessed Taxes	5,031,755
Post-Office - -	1,153,725
Pensions, &c. - -	98,931
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	35,275
Hereditary Revenues -	96,152
War Customs - -	437,496
—— Excise - -	1,599,648
Property Tax - -	192,000
Income ditto - -	2,672,065
Lottery - -	339,217
Miscellaneous - -	322,398
Total Gross Receipt	30,654,556
Drawbacks - -	3,204,600
Balances - -	1,138,938
Total Deduction	4,343,538
Actual Taxation	£ 35,311,018
On account of Loans -	17,915,678
Excess of Exchequer bills issued -	6,050,300
Received from Ireland -	426,237
Total Income	£ 59,703,233

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - -	15,689,143
Management of ditto -	212,227
Carried forward	15,901,360
Brought forward	15,901,360
Sinking Fund - -	4,649,871
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,021,626
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 21,572,857
Proportion on Acct. of Old	8,805,914
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	12,766,953
Civil List - -	1,136,424
Do. Scotland - -	71,633
Bounties, &c. - -	484,279
Navy - - -	13,036,490
Ordnance - - -	2,221,516
Army Ordinary - -	9,898,716
——Extraordinary - -	4,241,433
Subsidies - -	825,000
Ireland - - -	3,000,000
Miscellaneous - -	1,177,953
Charges of Collection -	1,629,770
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 59,296,081

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. consols.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 52..55	137..139	161..167
July 61..66	153..168	180..199

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 67s.	36s.	28s.

Quartern Loaf 13d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 556.

1800, Jan. 2. The fortress of Coni surrendered to the Austrians.

Jan. 4. Lord Grenville in a letter to M. Talleyrand rejected the overtures for peace which had been made by Bonaparte.

Jan. 8. Lieutenant general the hon. Sir Charles Stuart, vice admiral Sir Henry Harvey, and vice admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, were created knights of the Bath.

Jan. 9. The directors of the Bank agreed to lend government three millions for six years without interest, but liable to be called in if the three per cent. consols should get up to 80, on condition that the Bank charter be renewed for a further term of 21 years, to be computed from 1st of August, 1812.

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Jan 11. Died, at Dublin, Dr. William Newcome, lord archbishop of Armagh.

Jan. 17. The whole of the nave of Chelmsford church fell in with a great crash, but being ten o'clock at night no person was passing at the time; it was built in 1424.

Jan. 22. A fire broke out in Goswell-street; an ostler's wife carrying her two children from the flames was obliged to drop them and they perished.

Died, at Hampstead, George Steevens, esq. F.R. and A.S.S., the celebrated commentator on Shakespeare.

Jan. 24. A convention was signed at El Arisch, in Egypt, by the Grand Vizier and the French general Dessaix, for the evacuation of Egypt by the French; to this treaty Sir Sidney Smith, as minister plenipotentiary for England, acceded.

The emperor of Russia withdrew from the coalition against France, and ordered marshal Suwaroff to withdraw with his troops into Poland.

Jan. 25. A violent storm of wind blew down the remains of king John's Castle, at Old Ford, near Bow; this ancient pile was erected in 1203, and was the residence of king John.

Jan. 27. Died, the right rev. Dr. John Warren, lord bishop of Bangor.

Died, general Championet, commander of the armies of the French Republic in Italy.

Feb. 5. Lord Castlereagh, secretary to the lord Lieutenant, delivered a message to the Irish Parliament recommending a union between the two countries, after a warm and animated debate in the House of Commons, there appeared in favour of the measure 158, against it 115.

Died, the rev. W. Tasker, author of "An Elegy on the Death of Garrick," "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain," &c.

Feb. 8. The duke of Orleans, with his younger brother the duke de Montpensier, and the duke de Beaujolais arrived in London, from America, and had an interview with Monsieur, when a reconciliation took place between them.

Feb. 10. The measure of a union between Great Britain and Ireland was carried in the House of Lords, in Ireland by a great majority.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1800.

Bedfordshire, John Everitt, esq.
Berkshire, Sir J. C. Hippesley, bart.
Buckinghamshire, M. D. Mansell, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. R. Ketley, esq.
Cheshire, R. Burnston, esq.
Cornwall, Matthew Mitchell, esq.
Cumberland, Sir I. C. Musgrave, bart.
Derbyshire, E. Horton, esq.
Devonshire, R. Putt, esq.
Dorsetshire, R. E. D. Grosvenor, esq.
Essex, George Lee, esq.
Gloucestershire, C. H. Tracey, esq.
Hants, N. Middleton, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Beaby, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Casamajor, esq.
Kent, John Larking, esq.
Leicestershire, Edward Manners, esq.
Lincolnshire, M. B. Lister, esq.
Monmouthshire, B. Woddington, esq.
Norfolk, R. Kerrison, esq.
Northamptonshire, Edward Bouverie, esq.
Northumberland, G. A. Askew, esq.
Nottinghamshire, W. G. Williams, esq.
Oxfordshire, Richard Williams, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. Haycock, esq.
Shropshire, W. Chaloner, esq.
Somersetshire, T. S. Champneys, esq.
Staffordshire, H. Oakover, esq.
Suffolk, W. B. Bush, esq.
Surrey, G. S. Stonestreet, esq.
Sussex, Thomas Carr, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir T. Biddulph
Wiltshire, G. Y. Fort, esq.
Worcestershire, William Smith, esq.
Yorkshire, James Milnes, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, William Harvey, esq.
Brecnockshire, R. G. Awbrey, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Gabriel Powell, esq.
Caernarvonshire, R. Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, John Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, James Mainwaring, esq.
Glamorganshire, Robert Jenner, esq.
Merionethshire, B. Hatchett, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Henry Proctor, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Mear, esq.
Radnorshire, John Brewster, esq.

Feb. 11. A fire broke out at Lingham's brandy and sugar warehouses, in Lower Thames-street, which were destroyed, and property of the value of 300,000*l.*, chiefly prize goods belonging to government; the custom-house was in great danger, the weather cock caught fire twice.

Feb. 16. The archduke Charles was superseded in the command of the Austrian armies, and general Kray appointed to succeed him.

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Feb. 17. An altercation took place in the Irish House of Commons, between the chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Corry) and Mr. Grattan, which produced a challenge from the former gentleman, and a duel ensued, in which Mr. Corry was wounded.

Feb. 18. The French ship Le Genereux, 74 guns, which had escaped from the battle of the Nile, was captured by the British fleet in the Mediterranean, bound for Malta.

The French royalist general count Louis de Frotte, was defeated by general Brune, and afterwards shot; a general pacification soon after took place in La Vendee.

Feb. 19. At a common hall held for the city of London, a petition was agreed, by a large majority, to be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to take measures towards promoting immediate negotiations for peace with France, and the city members were instructed to support the same in the House.

Feb. 23. Died, the rev Joseph Wharton, D.D. and F.R.S., a poet and critic of considerable eminence.

March 11. The society under the title of the "Royal Institution" commenced its sittings; its object was the encouragement of the fine and useful arts in Great Britain, it was under the patronage of his Majesty.

March 17. His Majesty's ship Repulse, of 64 guns, was wrecked on the French coast near Ushant, ten sailors perished, and the remainder were taken prisoners by the French.

Lord Keith's flag ship the Queen Charlotte, of 110 guns, caught fire between Gorgona and Leghorn, and burnt to the water's edge, and then blew up with a tremendous explosion, by which upwards of 700 lives were lost, the boats not being able to contain one fourth of the crew; lord Keith was at Leghorn when the accident happened.

Died, the hon. Daines Barrington, F.R. and A.S.S., a profound and judicious antiquary, and author of many valuable papers in the Archæologia and Philosophical Transactions.

March 20. The British government having refused to ratify the treaty of El Arisch, for the evacuation of Egypt, unless the French army surrendered prisoners, hostilities recommenced. General Kleber attacked the posts of the army of the Grand Vizier, at Maturia, two leagues from Cairo, and defeated it with great slaughter.

March 21. The islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, and the other Venetian Islands, seven in number, united in one state, by the appellation of the Ionian republic, under the protection of the Ottoman Porte.

March 27. An address to his Majesty from the Irish House of Commons was moved by lord Castlereagh, declaratory of their approbation of the resolutions proposed by the British Parliament for the union of the kingdoms; a similar address was agreed to by the House of Lords.

A mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ship Danae; the mutineers carried the vessel into the port of Brest, and delivered her up to the enemy.

March 30. The Guilliaume Tell, of 84 guns, the other of the two ships which escaped from the battle of the Nile, was captured by the Foudroyant, captain Sir Edward Berry.

Cardinal Chiarimonte, bishop of Tivoli, elected Pope, and took the name of Pius VII.

March 31. Various discussions took place the early part of this year, not only in Great Britain but in France about the commencement of the 18th century; M. Lalande, the astronomer, contended, and with apparent reason, that the present year, 1800, belonged to the 18th century.

April 5. Lord Keith, with the British fleet, appeared in the Gulph of Genoa, and formed the blockade of that port, while the Austrian army under general Melas approached the city on the land side; general Suchet retreated to Nice, and afterwards crossed the Var, leaving the whole of the maritime Alps in possession of the Austrians.

The right rev. William Cleaver lord bishop of Chester translated to the see of Bangor.

April 8. A serious accident happened to the duke of York, his horse being frightened by a dog, reared, and fell backwards with the Duke under him, and his Royal Highness's foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged some distance; two of his ribs were broken, and he received a violent contusion on his head; his legs and arms were also much bruised.

The French were defeated at Savona.

April 9. A very handsome pump has been erected by the city in the front of Cornhill, over the ancient well lately discovered there.

April 21. The question of the union with Ireland was again brought before the British Parliament, when Mr. Grey moved that the proceedings be suspended until the sentiments of the Irish people could be

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ascertained, the motion was negatived, 236 to 30.

April 22. Died, at Richmond, M. Mallet du Pan, a political writer of great eminence.

April 25. The island of Goree, in Africa, surrendered to the British.

The French army under general Moreau crossed the Rhine at different points, and formed a junction at Scaffhaussen.

April 29. Died, at East Dereham, Norfolk, William Cowper, esq., author of the "Task," and other esteemed poems.

May 3. The French defeated general Kray at Stockach and Engen with great loss.

Generals Dessaix and Davoust arrived at Toulon from Egypt.

May 4. The thermometer placed in the sun rose to 104, being four degrees above blood heat, and 38 above summer heat; in the evening it fell to 66, being 10 degrees above temperate.

May 5. General Kray repulsed general Moreau at Moskirch, but after many bloody but indecisive actions, general Kray retreated to Ulm, on the Danube.

Bonaparte set off from Paris to take the command of the army of reserve at Dijon, 50,000 strong.

May 7. The duke of Bedford having disposed of Bedford-house to be pulled down, a sale of the furniture and fixtures took place this day. This house was built from a design by Inigo Jones, for the earl of Southampton, father of the amiable relict of William lord Russel, from whence she dated many of her letters; she resided here till her death.

May 15. Bonaparte with his army of reserve began the passage of Mount St. Bernard.

His Majesty attended the field exercise of the grenadier battalion of the guards, when in one of the vollies a ball cartridge was fired from the musket of one of the soldiers and wounded Mr. Ongley, a spectator, who was standing only 23 feet distance from the King; an examination instantly took place, but no individual could be fixed upon as the perpetrator.

The King visited Drury-lane theatre, and at the moment of his entrance into the box a man stood up in the pit and discharged a pistol at his Majesty, which did him no injury, the culprit was immediately seized and examined, when he stated his name to be James Hadfield, formerly a private in the 15th light dragoons, from which he had been discharged on account of his wounds; he appeared deranged in his intellects, but was committed to Cold Bath-fields prison for further examination.

May 18. Died, at Petersburgh, the celebrated field marshal Suwaroff, his death was accelerated by the caprice and ingratitude of the emperor Paul, who deprived him of his command in the midst of his successes against the French in Italy, &c.

May 24. The rev. Henry William Majendie, D.D., promoted to the bishopric of Chester.

The earl of Carysfort appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

May 26. Bonaparte defeated a body of Austrians on the heights of Romagno.

June 2. Bonaparte took possession of Milan.

June 3. Died, by shooting himself with a pistol, Sir Godfrey Webster, bart.

June 4. His Majesty reviewed in Hyde Park the volunteer corps of London and its vicinity, amounting to upwards of 12,000 men.

June 5. Died, Sir Francis Buller, bart. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, aged 54.

June 6. Genoa evacuated by general Massena, after sustaining a long siege.

June 8. Died, William Cruikshanks, esq. a surgeon of the very first rank in his profession.

The van of the French army under general Lasnes were attacked by general Ott on their march to Montebello, but the latter was defeated, and retreated to Voghera.

June 14. The famous battle of Marengo commenced at day break, generals Bonaparte, Lasnes, and Berthier, commanded the French, and general Melas the Austrians; the victory was decidedly in favour of the Austrians, till the arrival of generals Dessaix and Monnier, with a reserve, which turned the fortune of the day; the Austrians gave way on all sides, and retreated to the bridge over the Bormida, in passing which, a great carnage ensued, the Austrians lost 15,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the French upwards of 10,000, including general Dessaix, who was killed in the moment of victory.

General Kleber was assassinated at Cairo, in Egypt, by a native of Aleppo, the command of the French army devolved upon general Menou.

June 15. General Melas proposed an armistice to general Bonaparte, which was agreed to; in consequence of this suspension of hostilities, Tortona, Coni, Genoa, Urbino, and other places were delivered up to the French.

June 17. Bonaparte repaired to Milan, and re-established the Cisalpine republic.

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June 21. William Bosanquet, esq. who had removed the balcony from his back drawing room in his house in Upper Harley-street, and forgotton the circumstance, walked out and immediately fell into the area, and broke the Vertebræ of his back, which caused his death after suffering great torture.

June 24. A common hall was held for the election of sheriffs of London, when Messrs. Perring, Cadell, Leighton, and Cox were put in nomination, and at the close of the poll the numbers were,

For Perring	-	1065
Cadell	-	1055
Leighton	-	855
Cox	-	852

The two first were consequently declared duly elected.

June 26. James Hadfield was tried in the court of King's Bench for high treason, in shooting at his Majesty in Drury-lane theatre; when the jury found him "Not Guilty," being under the influence of insanity at the time he committed the act.

June 28. General Kray retreated from Ulm and fell back on Ingoldstadt, and Moreau established his head quarters at Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

A fire broke out in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall Gardens, which destroyed a great quantity of scenery, and burnt several of the trees, and the portico at the entrance.

July 2. The act of Union having passed the British Parliament received the royal assent this day, the Union took effect on 1st day of January following.

July 9. The Queen, East Indiaman, caught fire on the coast of Brazil, and after burning a considerable time, she blew up, when upwards of 80 persons were killed, about 300 were saved.

July 12. This day was laid the first stone of the intended new dock, near the Isle of Dogs, a grand aquatic procession took place in the presence of several persons of distinction.

The privy council decided to recommend to his Majesty to grant a charter for the incorporation of Downing college, conformable to the plan approved by the trustees and the court of Chancery.

The Grand Junction canal was lately opened from the Thames, at Brentford to Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire.

July 15. An armistice was concluded between the French and Austrians in Germany.

July 22. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons an address to his Majesty, that he would direct an inquiry into the state and management of the prison in Cold Bath-fields, which was carried without a division.

Samuel Fussel, a collector of taxes, went to take a distress for arrears due from Edward Wilmot, a rich but parsimonious farmer, of Siston, in Gloucestershire, when the farmer levelled a gun, and shot the collector dead, for which he was tried at the ensuing assizes, found guilty, and hanged at Gloucester.

July 28. Preliminaries of peace, between France and Austria, were signed at Paris, by count St. Julien, and M. Talleyrand, on the basis of the treaty of Campo-formio, it was ratified by the Consular government, but the Emperor refused his ratification unless Great Britain was made a party to it.

Some Danish vessels, under the convoy of La Freya, a Danish frigate, were encountered by a British fleet, in the English channel, and refusing to submit to a search, a severe engagement took place, which ended in the capture of the Danish frigate, which was taken to an English port; an angry correspondence took place in consequence between lord Grenville and the Danish ambassador.

July 29. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and closed the session of Parliament by a speech from the throne.

Samuel F. Waddington, was tried at the Worcester assizes for forestalling hops, and found guilty.

J. S. Boothy Clopton, esq. committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol; he was possessed of an estate of 7000*l.* a year.

Aug. 2. The Union bill having received the royal assent in the Irish Parliament, the session was terminated, and with it the existence of the Parliament of Ireland.

Aug. 14. James Allen, one of the mutineers of the Hermione frigate, was executed in Portsmouth harbour, and John Watson, another of the mutineers, at Spithead.

Aug. 15. From an official return it appeared, that in the port of London there had been an increase within the last century in the number of ships per annum, of 6547 vessels carrying 1,327,763 tons; that in the river were employed, 2288 lighters and barges, besides 3336 for lading and discharging vessels; 3006 wherries belonging to watermen, and 350 other boats; and that the total imports and exports were 67,000,000*l.* per annum.

Aug. 19. A person who owned part of Radnor forest, wanting to dig for coal, set fire to the heath to clear the top, the fire

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burnt so rapid that he was unable to stop it; and it extended itself for 30 miles in circumference, destroying several thousand sheep, and the huts of many poor cottagers; after raging eight days, it was happily extinguished by heavy falls of rain, having burnt about four miles in extent over several hundred acres of land.

Aug. 23. Four young ladies, Miss Ayres, Miss Anderson, and the two Miss Scots, were drowned, while bathing in the river Ettrick, in Scotland.

Aug. 24. A correspondence took place between lord Grenville, and M. Otto, commissary of the French Republic in England, respecting an armistice between Great Britain and France.

Aug. 25. An expedition under general Sir James Pulteney, made an unsuccessful attack on Ferrol, in Spain.

Aug. 29. The emperor Paul issued an ediet for sequestering all the property belonging to British subjects in Russia.

Aug. 30. The board of agriculture, by circular letters to the sheriffs of counties, strongly recommended the culture of waste lands, it appearing, that in England alone, 7,800,000 acres of land remained uncultivated, and profitless to the country.

Died, at her house in Portman-square, Mrs. Montague, relict of the late Edward Montague, esq. celebrated for her annual hospitality on May day to the poor chimney sweepers of the metropolis.

Aug. 31. In consequence of the great scarcity of provisions, and the high prices in Great Britain and Ireland, several riots took place in Birmingham, Oxford, Nottingham, and other places.

Sept. 5. The island of Malta, after a blockade of two years, surrendered to the British.

Sept. 11. The Dutch island of Curaçoa surrendered to the British.

Sept. 14. In consequence of an inflammatory hand-bill, stuck upon the monument, several hundred persons assembled before the corn market, and hissed and booted the persons going to transact business there; the Lord Mayor, attended by a numerous body of constables, endeavoured to prevail upon the mob to disperse, which they finally did, after breaking the windows of several bakers shops, and completely gutting the house of Mr. Rusby, in Blackfriars-road, who had been convicted of regrating.

Sept. 18. A proclamation was issued for suppressing riots and tumults.

Sept. 20. The last week several alarming riots occurred in the metropolis, butchers, bakers, and corn dealers, were the objects of popular vengeance; by the vigour and prudence of the Lord Mayor, aided by the volunteer associations, the mob proceeded to no further outrages than the breaking of windows.

Charles Sturt esq. of Brownsea castle, going out in his cutter, thinking the boat at the stern, impeded her sailing, jumped into it to disengage it, when the rope giving way, he was drifted out to sea, and in consequence of the great swell the boat upset; he caught hold of the keel, and sustained himself for several hours, and when nearly exhausted he was picked up lifeless by the boat of a transport, who saw something floating on the water.

Sept. 21. The armistice between France and Austria prolonged for 45 days. Austria as a condition, surrendering Ulm, Philipsburgh, and Ingoldstadt to the French.

Sept. 30. A treaty of amity and commerce signed between France and the United States of America.

Oct. 3. A common hall was held for the city of London, when a petition to his Majesty was agreed upon, praying him to convene the Parliament to take into consideration the present high price of provisions.

Oct. 6. Sir William Staines elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

A great fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Tydy and Barbe, ship builders, at Wapping, which consumed the same and fifty other houses, four persons lost their lives, and the property lost was immense.

Oct. 7. The Kent, East Indiaman, captured in the bay of Bengal, by the French privateer La Confiance, after a severe battle, in which the Indiaman had 11 killed and 44 wounded.

Oct. 9. The correspondence between lord Grenville, and M. Otto, relative to the commencement of negotiations for peace, ended abruptly.

Oct. 16. The Lord Mayor and corporation of London presented an address voted at the common hall to the King.

The Russian Chargé des Affaires left London abruptly, under a passport obtained by him for a courier.

Oct. 21. John Hookham Frere, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

Oct. 22. A tremendous storm happened at Margate, the shops near the sea were beat down by a large collier, which had broke from its moorings, a heavy swell washed away part of the parade.

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Oct. 24. The Hermione British frigate, which had been taken by the mutineers and carried to the enemy, was cut out of Porto Cavello, after a gallant resistance, by the boat's crew of the Surprise, capt. Hamilton, and brought to Port Royal harbour, Jamaica.

Oct. 31. A fire broke out near Aldgate pump, which destroyed four houses; a lady jumped out of a window and broke both her arms, and was much bruised; the fronts of three of the houses fell into the street and crushed several persons.

The superb chapel of St. George, at Windsor, was completely finished; it is one of the finest specimens of gothic architecture in Europe.

Nov. 4. His Majesty's ship Marlborough, of 74 guns, was totally wrecked off Belleisle, the officers and crew were saved.

Nov. 7. The emperor Paul, of Russia, ordered an embargo to be laid on all English ships, until the British government should deliver up the island of Malta to the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he was grand master; nearly 300 vessels were seized, and the crews marched into the interior of the country.

Nov. 9. A most tremendous hurricane of wind and rain arose in London, and for nearly 100 miles round; it did immense damage to the houses, and was the cause of great floods in the country, which destroyed a great many cattle and other property.

Nov. 10. A detachment of Prussian troops took possession of Cuxhaven and the bailiwick of Ritzbuttel, belonging to Hamburgh.

Died, in London, the marquis de Bouillé, celebrated for his military talents during the American war, and for his fidelity and devotion to the unfortunate Louis XVI.

Nov. 11. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Nov. 12. His Majesty held a levee, at which lord Nelson and Sir William Hamilton were presented, on their arrival from Naples.

Nov. 19. A bill was brought into the House of Commons and passed, for ascertaining the population of Great Britain.

Nov. 22. The congress of the United States of America assembled for the first time at the new city of Washington, the capital of the United States.

Dec. 1. The armistice in Germany having expired, the Austrian army under archduke John attacked general Moreau, encamped on the heights near Haag, between the Inn and the Iser, and after an obstinate battle the French were driven from the field with great slaughter, and retired to Hohenlinden; the same day the French attacked the prince of Condé, at Rosenheim, but were repulsed with great loss.

Dec. 3. In consequence of the great scarcity of corn, his Majesty issued a proclamation, exhorting all persons to use economy in the use of every kind of grain, and not allow more than the consumption of one quartern loaf per week to each person.

The Austrian army commanded by the archduke John, attacked the army of general Moreau, at Hohenlinden, but were completely defeated, with the loss of 10,000 men, and 80 pieces of cannon.

Dec. 14. Mr. Jones in the House of Commons, moved an address to his Majesty for the dismissal of his ministers, but it was negatived, ayes 13, noes 66.

Dec. 15. The French army under general Moreau entered Saltzburg, in Bavaria, on the retreat of the Austrians.

A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh, between the courts of Russia and Sweden for re-establishing an armed neutrality, which soon after had the accession of Prussia and Denmark.

Dec. 18. The emperor Paul sent baron Sprengporten to Paris as envoy from Russia.

Dec. 20. The rev. George Murray, commonly called lord Murray, elected bishop of St. David's.

Dec. 25. The archduke Charles being again placed at the head of the Austrian armies, proposed an armistice to general Moreau, which was agreed to; the Emperor wishing to treat for a separate peace.

Dec. 27. Died, at Edinburgh, in his 83d year. Dr. Hugh Blair, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh, and author of many valuable works.

Dec. 29. An attempt was made in Paris to destroy Bonaparte, by placing a combustible machine in a cart, intercepting his way to the opera, it exploded after he had passed, but did considerable damage, and destroyed several lives.

From the 1st day of March last there has been a difference of twelve days between the old and new style, instead of eleven as formerly, in consequence of the regulations of the act passed in 1752, according to which the year 1800 was only to be accounted a common year, and not a

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leap year, therefore old Lady-day was the 6th of April, old May-day 13th May, old Midsummer-day July 6, old Lammas 13th of August, old Michaelmas-day 11th of October, &c. and so to continue for 100 years.

Died, Mrs. Mary Robinson, the once celebrated Perdita, author of several novels and poetical pieces of some merit.

Dec. 31. At the close of this year the price of wheat rose to the extraordinary height of 133*s.* per quarter, and the quartern loaf to 1*s.* 10½*d.*

Lord Conyngham elected a knight of the order of St. Patrick.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For prohibiting the sale of bread not baked a certain time.

To amend 31 Geo. II. for regulating the price and assize of bread.

To explain and amend certain acts relating to church leases.

To continue and amend an act to prohibit the exportation, and allow the importation of corn.

To enable courts of equity to compel the transfer of stock in suits.

To continue an act for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain suspected persons.

For altering the fares of Hackney coaches.

To repeal the act of 14 Geo. III. relating to hops, and for the better collecting the duty thereon.

For suspending the duties on foreign hops imported, and granting other duties.

For establishing regulations in the offices of the House of Commons.

For better ascertaining and collecting the duties on income.

For regulating the government of the British territories in India.

For the safe custody of insane persons charged with offences.

For the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

For empowering his Majesty to shorten the time for the meeting of Parliament in cases of adjournment.

To continue and amend the act 36 Geo. III. for the better relief of the poor.

To prohibit the use of wheat in making starch.

To amend the stamp act.

For regulating trials for high treason in certain cases.

For more effectually preventing depredations on the river Thames.

For granting a bounty on the importation of wheat, wheat flour, and rice.

To extend the provisions of 17 Geo. II. respecting vagrants.

For relief of persons entitled to entailed estates.

To authorize his Majesty from time to time to prevent the exportation of provisions or food.

To explain and amend the act 22 Geo. III. for the better relief and employment of the poor.

For taking an account of the population of Great Britain.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1799, TO DEC. 12, 1800.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	10,112	Males	11,605
Females	9,064	Females	11,463
	19,176		23,068

Increase in the burials this year 4934.

Died,	
Under two years of age	6657
Between two and five	2553
Five and ten	843
Ten and twenty	710
Twenty and thirty	1581
Thirty and forty	2055
Forty and fifty	2308
Fifty and sixty	2163
Sixty and seventy	1973
Seventy and eighty	1459
Eighty and ninety	655
Ninety and a hundred	97
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and six	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and twenty	2

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN THE PAY OF GREAT BRITAIN, ON THE 24th DEC. 1800.

Cavalry and infantry	168,082
Marines	23,370
Regulars (in Ireland)	45,839
Militia ditto	27,104
Yeomanry ditto	53,557
Naval establishment about	100,000
	417,952

Exclusive of volunteer corps not receiving pay from government.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF CORN, &c. IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN, BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1799 AND SEPTEMBER, 1800.

Wheat and flour	1,261,932 qrs.
Barley	67,988
Oats	479,320
Rice	300,693 cwt.

Total number of men raised for the service of the army, from the commencement of the present War to Dec. 24th, 1800	208,388
Discharged on accout of wounds or bodily infirmity	75,910
Killed in action, or died in the service	48,971

AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

	£.		£.
1730	47,705,122	1791	238,231,248
1740	44,072,024	1792	233,831,246
1750	72,178,898	1793	238,231,248
1760	88,341,208	1794	244,481,248
1765	127,564,821	1795	260,157,773
1770	126,963,267	1796	286,767,670
1775	122,963,267	1797	327,071,369
1780	142,113,264	1798	394,159,046
1785	226,260,805	1799	424,159,046
1790	238,231,248	1800	451,699,919

AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD COINED AT HIS MAJESTY'S MINT FROM 1796 TO 20th Nov. 1800.

	Quantity in weight. lbs.		Value. £	s.	d.
1796	3,480	-	102,603	0	0
1797	42,810	-	2,000,297	5	0
1798	63,510	-	2,967,504	15	0
1799	9,630	-	449,961	15	0
1800	4,065	-	189,937	2	6
	123,495		5,770,303	17	6

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1800.—	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	13,619,079	13	11
Army - -	9,558,951	13	3
Militia and fencibles	2,382,816	9	7
Ordnance -	1,695,936	17	11
Miscellaneous -	6,000,767	16	0
National debt -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	12,633,166	15	6½
Vote of credit -	1,100,000	0	0
Total supplies	47,190,739	6	2½

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the ways and means for raising the supplies granted by the same session of Parliament	48,076,250	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means	576,510	13	10
Total produce of the tax on income, for the year ending 5th April, 1800 -	5,601,624	19	4½
Nett produce of the permanent taxes for the service of the year ending the 5th of April, 1800 -	23,601,404	8	4½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1800.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	12,996,659
Customs - - -	9,425,881
Stamps - - -	3,016,916
Land and Assessed Taxes -	5,051,939
Post Office - - -	1,197,011
Pensions, &c. - -	88,490
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	36,204
Hereditary Revenues - -	114,511
War Customs - -	530,772
Property Tax - -	210,700
Income ditto - -	4,828,216
Lottery - - -	332,870
Miscellaneous - -	343,772
Total Gross Receipt	38,233,941
Drawbacks - -	3,128,310
Balances - -	1,036,174
Total Deduction	4,164,484
Actual Taxation -	34,069,457
On Account of Loans - -	20,321,744
Excess of Exchequer bills issued - - -	5,719,400
Received from Ireland -	625,687
Total Income	60,736,288

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Interest on Debt -	15,888,263
Management of ditto -	238,294
Sinking Fund - -	4,767,991
Interest on Exchequer Bills -	766,480
Total on Acc. of Debt	21,661,029

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Proportion on Account of Old	8,635,254
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	13,025,775
Civil List - - -	1,166,213
Ditto Scotland - -	78,207
Bounties, &c. - -	409,304
Navy - -	14,809,488
Ordnance - - -	1,918,967
Army Ordinary - -	9,971,889
—— Extraordinary -	3,906,000
Subsidies - - -	2,613,178
Ireland - . -	2,000,000
Miscellaneous - -	1,255,589
Charges of Collection	1,828,124
Grand Total of Expenditure	£61,617,988

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 60..63	153..157	195..201
July 62..65	161..166	205..211

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. 113*s.* Barley per qr. 60*s.* Oats per qr. 41*s.*
Quartern loaf 1*s.* 0*d.*

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 745.

1801, Jan. 1. The union between Great Britain and Ireland took place, the King was styled *Britanniarum Rex fidei defensor.* By the articles of union 100 commoners were to be representatives of Ireland in the imperial Parliament; to represent the peerage 28 lords temporal were to be elected for life, and four bishops to represent the clergy, taking their places in rotation.

The planet Ceres was discovered by the Italian astronomer Piazzi.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed in England and Ireland on the 13th, and in Scotland on the 12th of February.

Jan. 3. The members of the privy council took the oaths as privy councillors of the united kingdom; the great seal was defaced, and a new one was presented to the lord Chancellor with the appropriate style and title.

Died, at Berne, in Switzerland, in consequence of the wounds he received from the French soldiers in their irruptions into Switzerland, John Casper Lavater, the celebrated physionomist.

Died, at Venice, Cimarosa, the celebrated musical composer.

Jan. 14. An order of council was issued laying an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

Jan. 15. At a general court of directors of the East India company, a resolution for granting an annuity of 5000*l.* a year to the marquis of Wellesley for 20 years was confirmed.

Jan. 16. An armistice was concluded at Treviso, 20 miles from Vienna, between the French army of Italy, commanded by general Brune, and the Austrian army under Bellegarde.

Jan. 22. The first meeting of the Imperial Parliament.

Jan. 28. S. F. Waddington, who had been convicted for engrossing hops, was adjudged to pay a fine of 500*l.* to be imprisoned one month, and until such fine be paid.

Jan. 31. The sale of fine wheaten bread was prohibited from this day.

Thomas Jefferson was elected president of the United States of America, after a long and warm contest; the ballot was renewed 31 times during three days. Mr. Bunn was declared vice president, having the next number of votes.

Feb. 2. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament by a speech from the throne.

Feb. 9. The treaty of Luneville was signed by count Cobentzel, on the part of the emperor of Germany, and by Joseph Bonaparte on the part of France, by which it was stipulated that the Rhine was to be the boundary of France; the Batavian, Helvetic, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics were acknowledged and guaranteed by the Emperor.

The celebrated John Horne Tooke, by the influence of lord Camelford, was returned as a member of Parliament for the borough of Old Sarum, in Wilts.

Jan. 10. Mr. Addington resigned his office as speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir John Mitford was chosen in his stead, and approved by his Majesty.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1801.

Bedfordshire, S. Raymond, esq.
Berkshire, O. E. Elliott, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Edward Bury, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Richard Eaton, esq.
Cheshire, William Rigby, esq.
Cornwall, Edward Clins, esq.
Cumberland, Sir W. Lawson

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Derbyshire, Richard Arkwright, esq.
Devonshire, P. Bluet, esq.
Dorsetshire, T. R. Drewe, esq.
Essex, I. A. Houblon, esq.
Gloucester, John Brown, esq.
Hants, William Garrett, esq.
Herefordshire, John Skip, esq.
Hertfordshire, T. Fitzherbert, esq.
Kent, Edward Austen, esq.
Leicestershire, T. M. Phillips, esq.
Lincolnshire, Charles Mainwaring, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Williams, esq.
Norfolk, Robert Marsham, esq.
Northamptonshire, Joseph Sibley, esq.
Northumberland, Sir. C. M. L. Monck
Nottinghamshire, W. E. Elliott, esq.
Oxfordshire, George Clarke, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Kemp, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Clark, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Band, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Bainbridge, esq.
Suffolk, C. S. Collinson, esq.
Surrey, Bryan Barrett, esq.
Sussex, William Borrer, esq.
Warwickshire, John Stanton, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Bush, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Phillips, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Thompson, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Price, esq.
Brecknockshire, M. Gwyun, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, E. R. Shewen, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Harvey, esq.
Denbighshire, I. M. Mostyn, esq.
Flintshire, D. Pennant, esq.
Glamorganshire, Robert Jones, esq.
Merionethshire, J. Passingham, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Joseph Lyon, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Morgan Jones, esq.
Radnorshire, H. P. Evans, esq.

Feb. 11. Mr. Waddington received judgment of a second conviction for engrossing hops, and was adjudged to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned three months.

Feb. 12. The lord Mayor and corporation of London presented to his Majesty a congratulatory address on the subject of the union with Ireland.

Feb. 14. His Majesty was confined by a cold and fever, which continued to the 12th of March, when he was declared convalescent.

A dreadful fire happened at the linen yarn manufactory of Kerby and Littlewood, which consumed the whole of the premises; a number of poor persons living in the upper part of the manufactory, to the amount of 40, were burnt to death, or killed in endeavouring to escape.

Feb. 20. The right hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called lord Hawkesbury, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 21. Edward Law, esq. appointed his Majesty's attorney general, and knighted.

John earl of St. Vincent, Sir P. Stephens, William Elliott, esq., Sir T. Troubridge, James Adams, John Markham, and William Garthshore, esqrs, to be lord commissioners of the admiralty.

Feb. 23. A British armament destined for the recovery of Egypt from the French, rendezvoused in the bay of Marmoris, on the coast of Caramania, and sailed from thence under the command of lord Keith; the fleet consisted of 175 sail, having on board 15,330 men, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

March 2. The British troops arrived in the bay of Aboukir.

The state prisoners who had been confined in the Tower and Cold Bath-fields prison, were liberated on their own recognizances. col. Despard, Le Maitre, Galloway, and Hodgson, demanding an unconditional discharge, were committed to Tothill-fields prison.

March 3. The court of Spain declared war against Portugal.

March 8. The British troops effected a landing on the coast of Egypt, after experiencing a considerable resistance from the French.

March 12. A British fleet of 18 sail of the line, four frigates, several gun boats, and bomb vessels, in all 54, sailed for the Baltic, under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by vice admiral lord Nelson, and rear admiral Totty.

March 13. The French lines were attacked by the British troops, who forced them to retire to the fortified heights, the British army took a position four miles from Alexandria having the sea on their right and the lake of Aboukir on their left.

March 14. Several barrels of gunpowder in the stores of Messrs. M'Intosh, Inglis, and Wilson, in the centre of the town of Inverness, blew up by accident, spreading destruction around; several houses were blown down, and others greatly damaged; three women and two children were buried in the ruins; two young ladies passing by at the time, one was killed on the spot, and the other mortally wounded.

March 17. A change in the ministry took place, Mr. Pitt, who had held the situations of first lord of the treasury, and

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chancellor of the exchequer for 17 years, resigned those appointments, and was succeeded by the right hon. Henry Addington, late speaker of the House of Commons.

At a general court of proprietors of East India stock, it was resolved to grant to the right hon. H. Dundas, president of the board of controul an annuity of 2000*l.* a year, during the limitation of the Company's exclusive trade, for the benefits which have resulted to the Company from his services.

The right hon. Philip earl of Hardwicke, appointed Lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Right hon. Robert lord Hobart, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The right hon. Henry Addington, appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

March 19. In consequence of the improved condition of the funds of the Bank, the court of proprietors of bank stock resolved that a bonus of 5*l.* in navy three per cents. should be paid on each 100*l.* stock, in addition to the annual dividend of 7*l.* per cent.

The right hon. Thomas Steele, and the right hon. lord Glenbervie, appointed paymasters general of the forces.

March 20. A bill passed for continuing martial law in Ireland, on account of the insurrectionary state of that kingdom.

Mr. Vansittart, the British plenipotentiary at the court of Denmark, demanded that Denmark should recede from the Northern alliance; but the Crown Prince declared, he was determined to remain faithful to his engagements; upon which Mr. Vansittart left Copenhagen.

His Majesty's ship Invincible, of 74 guns, was totally lost on the coast of Norfolk, upwards of 400 of the crew and passengers, including the captain and most of the officers, were drowned, 195 persons were saved from the wreck, among whom was rear admiral Totty, who was proceeding to join the North-sea fleet.

The new drying house belonging to the powder works of Messrs. Harvey, at Battle in Sussex, blew up with a terrible explosion, by which accident one man was killed.

March 21. Peace was concluded between France and Spain, at Madrid, by which the latter ceded to France, Lousiana, in North America; the duchy of Parma, and the isle of Elba were also to belong to France on the demise of the reigning duke of Parma.

Lord Hawkesbury, secretary of state for foreign affairs, addressed a letter to M. Otto, signifying his Majesty's desire to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace.

The British army was attacked near Alexandria, by general Menou, but repulsed with great slaughter, near 4000 French were killed and wounded; general Abercrombie received a wound in his thigh, of which he died on the 28th, and was buried at Malta, he was succeeded in the command of the army by general Hutchinson.

March 23. The emperor Paul of Russia was assassinated by some of his nobles, and his eldest son Alexander was proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias; he immediately issued orders for the liberation of all the British sailors; the armed neutrality by Paul's death was dissolved.

William lord Auckland, and lord Charles Spencer, appointed postmasters general.

March 28. Peace between France and Naples was signed at Florence.

March 30. The British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker passed the sound without any resistance, and anchored before Copenhagen.

The Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, and the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, were captured by admiral Sir T. Duckworth, and lieut. general Trigge.

April 2. Lord Nelson, who had made an offer of his services to conduct the attack on Copenhagen, anchored off Draco with twelve sail of the line, frigates, bomb vessels, &c.; he began the attack at ten o'clock, which continued with great fury for several hours; the Danish batteries being silenced, lord Nelson proposed to the Crown Prince a cessation of hostilities, on the score of humanity, wishing to spare Denmark when no longer resisting; the action ceased soon after this communication after five hours duration, during which the whole Danish line, to the southward of the crown batteries, amounting to 17 sail, were sunk, burnt, or captured; an armistice was agreed upon for 14 weeks, during which the treaty of armed neutrality was to be suspended.

April 3. The king of Prussia seized on the electorate of Hanover; and nearly at the same time the prince of Hesse with 15,000 Danish troops took possession of Hamburgh.

April 4. A female swindler of the name of Robinson, created some conversation this month, by pretending to be an heiress, and so contrived to deceive several re-

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spectable persons, as to get credit, and loans to the amount of 20,000*l.* and upwards.

April 13. Sir Harry Browne Hayes was tried for forcibly carrying off Miss Pike, a rich quaker heiress of Cork, with intent to marry her, he was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

April 14. A bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus act, and for preventing seditious and tumultuous meetings, passed both Houses of Parliament.

The right hon. lord Eldon appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

April 17. Died, William Heberden, M.D. a physician of considerable eminence, and senior fellow of the royal college of physicians.

April 19. Rosetta, in Egypt, surrendered to the British.

April 21. The islands of St. Eustatius and Saba, surrendered to the British.

April 25. The powder mills at Waltham abbey blew up, by which nine persons unfortunately lost their lives.

The duke of Portland, viscount Lewisham, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, the duke of Montrose, earl Bathurst, lord Glenbervie, lord Arden, William Dundas, Thomas Wallace, Thomas Pelham, and Edward Golding, esqrs. appointed commissioners for the affairs of India.

April 27. By the report of the secret committee, it appeared that an association for seditious purposes had been formed under the name of United Britons, the members whereof were to be admitted by a test.

April 28. Monuments were proposed to be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to the memories of captains Riou and Moss, who bravely fell in the action off Copenhagen.

May 4. In the House of Commons, lord Temple moved, that the speaker issue a new writ for Old Sarum, in the room of the rev. John Horne Tooke, who being in priest's orders, was ineligible to sit as a member of that House; this motion was not agreed to, but a bill was brought in to declare persons in holy orders ineligible to sit in future, which bill passed into a law.

May 14. A court of common council was held for the city of London, when a report was made that the income of the city for the last year was 92,062*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* and its expenditure was 87,828*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

May 16. The Grand Vizier repulsed an attack of general Belliard, at Balbeis.

May 18. The first stone of a building to be erected in Capel court, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid by W. Hammond, esq. chairman of the committee.

May 21. Parliament voted a monument to be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

May 25. The right hon. the earl of Hardwicke, the newly appointed lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received with the customary honours; the marquis Cornwallis sailed for England the day following.

May 29. The rev. Gilbert Wakefield was liberated from his confinement of two years in Dorchester gaol.

May 30. The right hon. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, lord Alvanley, appointed chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.

The right hon. Sir William Grant, knt. appointed master of the rolls.

Major general J. H. Hutchinson, elected a knight of the Bath.

June 1. The embargo was taken off from all vessels belonging to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, in the British ports.

The foundation stone for the building of a bank for Scotland, was laid in Bank-street, Edinburgh, by a committee of the directors.

June 2. John duke of Roxburgh elected a knight of the garter.

June 9. The hon. Arthur Paget appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

June 13. Thomas Spence, a poor, insane, but mischievous bookseller, was brought up to receive judgment for a seditious libel, called "Spence's Restorer of Society," he was sentenced to pay a fine 50*l.* and to suffer twelve months imprisonment.

The right hon. lord St. Helens appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia.

June 17. A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh between Great Britain and Russia, by which Russia conceded the right of search by ships of war, this was afterwards also conceded by Denmark and Sweden.

June 19. The first stone of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, was laid in the presence of the duke of York, and several general officers.

June 21. Grand Cairo invested by the British and Turkish armies.

June 27. The French garrison at Grand Cairo, about 10,000 men, surrendered by

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capitulation to the British forces under general Hutchinson.

Ternate, a place belonging to the Dutch, in the Moluccas surrendered to the British.

The right hon. John earl of Chatham appointed master general of the ordnance.

June 30. A very severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a most furious hurricane visited the Metropolis, the Strand was deluged with water, and in many places resembled a canal.

An additional allowance of 8000*l.* a year was made to the income of the prince of Wales, until his debts were paid off, when the money is to be repaid by a deduction from his then income.

July 2. The Parliament prorogued by commission to Thursday, the 6th day of August.

July 6. Admiral Sir James Saumarez, with six sail of the line, attacked three French line of battle ships and a frigate, lying at anchor in Algesiras roads; the Hannibal, 74, got a-ground, and after a contest, in which she lost 143 men, killed and wounded, was obliged to surrender.

July 7. The emperor of Germany conferred the order of Maria Theresa on W. Aylett, Richard Pocklington, Edward M. Ryan, T. G. Calcraft, W. Keir, C. B. Blount, E. G. Butler, and R. T. Wilson, officers of the 15th regiment of light dragoons, for their gallant behaviour in the action of Villers en Couche, near Cambray, on 24th April 1794.

July 10. The Paddington canal was opened for trade this day by a grand aquatic procession.

July 13. Admiral Sir James Saumarez, with a British squadron of five sail of the line and a frigate, attacked the French and Spanish fleets on their return to Cadiz; since the action of the 6th they had been reinforced with five more line of battle ships, under the command of Don Juan de Moreno, and a French 74, together with the Hannibal, taken at Algesiras, amounting in all to ten sail of the line and four frigates; the action commenced off Cabereta point, at eleven o'clock at night; two Spanish ships of 112 guns each, were burnt, and the St. Antonio, 74 guns, struck her colours; owing to the darkness of the night, the others effected their escape.

July 22. The different corps of volunteers of the Metropolis, were reviewed in Hyde Park by his royal highness the commander in chief, in the presence of upwards of 30,000 spectators.

Toussaint L'Ouverture declared St. Domingo an independent republic.

July 24. A British force under colonel Clinton took possession of the island of Madeira.

July 30. William Henry duke of Portland appointed lord president of the council.

The right hon. Thomas lord Pelham appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Aug. 1. The marquis of Abercorn, in company with his lady and lady Hamilton, set off in a phaeton from Stanmore to Harrow; the horses, by a sudden fright, ran off at full speed, and the reins breaking, left them wholly ungovernable; his lordship in endeavouring to stop them, was, by a sudden jerk, thrown out, and broke both his legs; the ladies were also thrown out afterwards, but received no other injury than a few scratches.

Aug. 3. Admiral lord Nelson bombarded Boulogne, and sunk five gun boats, and damaged several others.

Aug. 15. Lord Nelson made an unsuccessful attempt to capture or destroy the gun boats in the harbour of Boulogne, it appeared that the French had moored the boats with chains to the shore.

The Pope Pius VII. by a brief directed to the French archbishops and bishops, required them to resign their sees, in conformity with the convention about to be entered into by his Holiness and the consular government, by which it was stipulated that France should be divided into new dioceses.

Thirteen of the French bishops refused to resign their sees, the others acceeded to the Papal requisition.

Aug. 21. This day the sale of the splendid furniture of Mr. Beckford, took place at Fonthill-abbey, Wilts.

Sept. 5. Sir James Saumarez elected a knight of the Bath.

Sept. 6. The town of Wellington, in Shropshire, experienced a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning; the roof of the gaol was shattered by the lightning, and much damage was done in other parts of the town.

Sept. 10. A convention was signed between the French republic and Pope Pius VII., regulating the Gallican church.

Died, at Hackney, the rev. Gilbert Wakefield, who had lately been discharged from Dorchester gaol, in which he was confined for a libel.

Sept. 15. A man of the name of Thomas Scott Smith, assuming the garb of a clergy-

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man, officiated for a month for the curate of St. Martin in the fields, never having been in orders, nor in any way connected with the clerical profession, he was afterwards apprehended for a forgery, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

Sept. 19. Sir H. Browne Hayes, upon whom sentence of death was passed, for running away with Miss Pike, was pardoned, on condition of being transported to Botany Bay for life.

Sept. 21. The House of Lords was robbed of all the gold lace, and the ornaments of the throne, the King's arms excepted, were stripped and carried away.

Sept. 29. Sir John Eamer was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

A treaty of peace concluded between the French republic and the prince regent of Portugal.

Oct 1. Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and the French republic were signed at lord Hawkesbury's office, in Downing-street, by his Lordship, and M. Otto on the part of the French government.

Oct. 8. A treaty of peace concluded between the emperor of Russia and the French republic.

Oct. 9. Preliminary articles of peace signed between the French republic and the Ottoman Porte.

Oct. 10. Died, Dr. Robert Fowler, archbishop of Dublin.

General Lauriston, first aid de camp to general Bonaparte, arrived in London, with the ratification of the preliminaries of peace; M. Otto waited on lord Hawkesbury with him, and the Park and Tower guns announced the glad tidings; the populace took the horses from general Lauriston's carriage, and drew it to Downing-street, amidst the most lively expressions of satisfaction; at night there was a general illumination.

Oct. 13. Died, at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, Dr. Richard Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S. author of several valuable medical and botanical works.

Oct. 29. The marquis Cornwallis appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at the congress at Amiens, and Anthony Merry, esq. secretary.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and opened the Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Nov. 1. Mr. Barclay, of Ury, in Scotland, for a bet of 500*l.* engaged to walk 90 miles in 21 and a half successive hours; he performed the undertaking one hour, seven minutes, and fifteen seconds within the time.

Lord Cornwallis arrived at Calais after a stormy passage, he took up his residence at the Silver Lion, and was waited upon by the French authorities; he set off the same day for Boulogne.

Nov. 24. A pugilistic contest took place at Harley Bottom, near Maidenhead, between two men of the names of Belcher and Bourke, upon which great bets were depending; Belcher, after a contest of 21 minutes, was declared the victor.

His royal highness prince Augustus Frederick, created baron of Arklow, earl of Inverness, and duke of Sussex; and prince Adolphus Frederick, baron of Culloden, earl of Tipperary, and duke of Cambridge.

Nov. 29. Died, in great distress, the once celebrated actress Mrs. Crawford, formerly Mrs. Barry.

Dec. 7. Died, the rev. James Hurdis, professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, a distinguished divine and poet.

Dec. 14. A French fleet of 26 sail and 28,000 men, under general Le Clerc, sailed from France, to recover the island of St. Domingo.

Dec. 15. A fire broke out in the house of the rev. Mr. Fennel, at Walford, near Newberry, which burnt it entirely to the ground; a child, aged seven years, and an old lady, aged 80, mother of Mrs. F. perished in the flames.

Dec. 17. Several of the working people belonging to Mr. Dockra's worsted spinning mill, near Rosendale, Yorkshire, went to divert themselves on the ice, when it gave way, and eight of them were drowned.

Dec. 25. Died, Mrs. Hester Chapone, an accomplished lady, author of "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," and other moral works.

Principal Acts passed this year.

For repealing the rates and duties on postage, and granting other rates and duties in lieu.

To amend an act of 36 Geo. III. intituled, An act to permit bakers to make and sell certain sorts of bread.

To render valid indentures of apprenticeship of poor children and others, made upon improper stamps upon certain conditions, and to indemnify persons who may have incurred penalties thereby.

For the better collection of rates made for the relief of the poor.

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For reviving and continuing several acts for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

To revive and continue for a limited period "An act for more effectually preventing seditious meetings."

To amend so much of an act passed 39 and 40 Geo. III. intituled, "An act to repeal an act passed in the last session, intituled, an act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof," as relates to the forms of conviction.

For more effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes, bank bills of exchange, and bank post bills.

For declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons, and for carrying into effect part of the fourth article of union, by providing in what cases persons holding offices or places of profit under the crown of Ireland shall be incapable of being members of the House of Commons.

For better prevention of forgery of the notes and bills of exchange of persons carrying on the business of bankers.

To remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit in the House of Commons.

For the farther relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

To permit the exportation of tea to Ireland without payment of any duty, under certain restrictions.

For the better regulation of public notaries in England.

For better payment of fines and forfeitures imposed by justices out of session in England.

To facilitate the trade and intercourse between Ireland and the United States of America.

For securing the copies and copywright of printed books to the authors of such books or their assigns for the time therein mentioned.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1800, TO DECEMBER 11, 1801.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	9,400	Males -	9,661
Females -	8,414	Females -	9,713
In all	17,814	In all	19,374

Decrease in the burials this year, 3694.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5395
Between two and five	2068
Five and ten	843
Ten and twenty	639
Twenty and thirty	1481
Thirty and forty	1924
Forty and fifty	2128
Fifty and sixty	1817
Sixty and seventy	1482
Seventy and eighty	1047
Eighty and ninety	484
Ninety and one hundred	64
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	5
A hundred and two	1

AMOUNT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION, FROM 25th OF OCTOBER, 1800.

FIVE POUND NOTES.

From 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. 1800	13,816,700
From 25th Nov. to 25th Dec.	13,133,500
From 25th Dec. to 25th Jan. 1801	13,845,800

TWO AND ONE POUND NOTES.

From 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. 1800	2,061,700
From 25th Nov. to 25th Dec.	2,148,700
From 25th Dec. to 25th Jan. 1801	2,510,400

Total produce of the tax upon income, for the year ending 5th of April, 1801, including voluntary contributions amounting to 79,591*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, 5,822,741*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

Annual expense of collecting 152,620*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

A LIST OF FRENCH, SPANISH, AND DUTCH SHIPS, LOST, TAKEN, OR DESTROYED, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN 1793 TO OCT. 1801.

	F.	D.	S.	Total.
Ships of the line	45	25	11	81
Fifties	2	1	—	3
Frigates	133	31	20	184
Sloops	161	32	55	248
			Total	516

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AN ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, IN CONFORMITY TO THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses.	By How many families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females	Total of Persons.
Bedford	11,882	13,980	185	30,523	32,870	63,393
Berks	20,573	23,416	622	52,821	56,394	109,215
Bucks	20,443	23,834	543	52,094	55,350	107,444
Cambridge	16,139	19,262	312	44,081	45,265	89,346
Cheshire	34,482	37,613	1,139	92,759	98,992	191,751
Cornwall	32,906	39,040	1,472	89,868	98,401	188,269
Cumberland	21,573	25,893	872	54,377	62,353	117,230
Derby	31,822	33,600	1,369	79,401	81,741	161,142
Devon	57,955	72,559	3,235	157,240	185,761	343,001
Dorset	21,437	24,142	825	53,667	61,652	115,319
Durham	27,195	38,109	1,171	74,770	85,501	160,361
Essex	38,371	46,784	1,027	111,356	115,081	226,407
Gloucester	46,457	55,133	1,715	117,180	133,629	250,809
Hereford	17,003	18,822	941	43,955	45,236	89,191
Hertford	17,681	20,692	491	48,063	49,514	97,577
Huntingdon	6,841	8,150	135	18,521	19,047	37,568
Kent	51,585	65,967	1,413	131,374	156,250	307,624
Lancaster	114,270	132,147	3,394	322,356	350,375	672,731
Leicester	25,992	27,967	742	63,943	66,138	130,081
Lincoln	41,395	42,629	1,094	102,445	106,112	208,557
Middlesex	112,912	199,854	5,171	373,655	444,474	818,129
Monmouth	8,948	9,903	417	22,173	23,409	45,582
Norfolk	47,617	57,930	1,523	129,842	143,529	273,371
Northampton	26,665	29,361	736	63,417	68,340	131,757
Northumberland	26,518	35,503	1,534	73,357	83,744	157,101
Nottingham	25,611	30,081	542	68,558	71,792	140,350
Oxford	20,599	23,750	594	53,786	55,834	109,620
Rutland	3,274	3,563	87	7,978	8,378	16,356
Salop	31,182	34,501	929	82,563	85,076	167,639
Somerset	48,040	57,013	2,136	126,927	146,823	273,750
Southampton	38,345	45,331	912	105,667	113,989	219,656
Stafford	45,198	48,185	1,995	118,698	120,455	239,153
Suffolk	32,253	43,481	552	101,091	109,340	210,431
Surrey	46,072	63,673	1,514	127,138	141,905	269,043
Sussex	25,272	30,755	721	78,797	80,514	159,311
Warwick	40,847	44,028	2,936	99,942	108,248	208,190
Westmoreland	7,897	9,026	315	20,175	21,442	41,617
Wilts	29,462	30,527	1,127	87,380	97,727	185,107
Worcester	26,711	29,741	1,109	67,631	71,702	139,333
York, E. Riding	25,781	31,544	681	67,457	71,976	139,433
North	31,512	34,542	1,014	74,904	80,602	155,506
West	111,146	117,379	4,723	276,005	287,948	563,953
	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434

WALES.

Anglesea	6,679	7,058	127	15,775	18,031	33,806
Brecon	6,315	6,800	479	15,303	16,242	31,630
Cardigan	8,819	9,435	221	20,403	22,548	42,956
Caermarthen	13,449	14,876	371	31,430	35,878	67,317
Caernarvon	8,304	8,796	129	19,586	21,935	41,521

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COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabtd. Houses.	Males	Females	Total of Persons.
Denbigh	12,621	13,765	427	29,247	31,105	60,352
Flint	7,585	8,216	194	19,577	20,045	39,622
Glamorgan	14,225	16,596	537	34,190	37,335	71,525
Merioneth	5,787	6,576	193	13,896	15,610	29,506
Montgomery	8,725	9,750	223	22,914	25,064	47,978
Pembroke	11,869	12,448	398	25,406	30,874	56,280
Radnor	3,675	3,987	212	9,347	9,703	19,050
	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546

SUMMARY OF POPULATION 1801.

England	1,467,870	1,778,420	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434
Wales	108,053	118,303	3,511	257,178	284,368	541,546
Army				198,351		198,351
Navy				126,279		126,279
Seamen in registered vessels				144,558		144,558
Convicts				1,410		1,410
	1,575,923	1,896,723	57,476	4,715,711	4,627,867	9,343,578
Population of Scotland				734,581	964,487	1,699,068
Total population of Great Britain						10,943,646

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

	1700	1750	1801
City of London within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000
Ditto without the walls	69,000	57,000	56,000
City and liberties of Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000
Out parishes	226,900	357,600	477,700
Parishes not within the bills of mortality	9,150	22,350	123,000
Total of the Metropolis	674,350	676,750	900,000

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SEVERAL SUMS ADVANCED BY WAY OF LOAN OR SUBSIDY, TO DIFFERENT STATES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

Prussia in 1794	1,223,891	10	6
Sardinia 1793,4,5,6	500,000	0	0
The emperor of Germany 1795, 6	6,220,000	0	0
Ditto 1797	700,000	0	0
Portugal 1797	247,205	0	0
Ditto 1798	120,013	13	0
Russia 1799	825,000	0	0
Emperor of Germany			
Elector of Bavaria	500,000	0	0
Ditto	1,066,666	13	4
Russia	545,494	0	0
Bavaria	501,017	6	0
Germany	150,000	0	0
	£ 12,599,288	2	10

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1801 ;—	£	s.	d.
Navy	12,422,037	0	2
Army	10,405,992	13	7
Militia, &c.	3,452,173	12	5
Ordnance	1,481,062	16	0

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	£	s.	d.
Miscellaneous services	1,677,952	18	3
National debt -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	15,155,484	7	2
Vote of Credit -	2,000,000	0	0
Total supplies	46,886,303	7	7
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament -	£ 48,427,203	s. 18	d. 10
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	1,540,900	11	3

	£
Do. Scotland - -	69,304
Bounties, &c. - -	1,795,752
Navy - - -	17,303,371
Ordnance - - -	2,165,911
Army Ordinary - -	8,838,208
——Extraordinary - -	5,347,174
Subsidies - -	200,114
Ireland - - -	2,500,000
Miscellaneous - -	2,305,427
Charges of Collection -	2,025,469
Exchequer Bills paid off -	5,492,000
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 73,072,456

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1801.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise - - -	13,628,335
Customs - -	10,053,223
Stamps - - -	3,267,474
Land and Assessed Taxes	4,893,456
Post-Office - -	1,336,813
Pensions, &c. - -	90,598
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	35,623
Hereditary Revenues -	132,733
War Customs - -	127,938
Income Tax - -	6,011,628
Lottery - -	210,073
Miscellaneous - -	199,147
Total Gross Receipt	39,986,441
Drawbacks - -	3,332,437
Balances - -	1,137,653
Total Deduction	4,470,090
Actual Taxation	£ 35,516,351
On account of Loans -	27,611,411
Received from Ireland -	803,800
Total Income	£ 63,931,562

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - -	17,139,720
Management of ditto -	236,773
Sinking Fund - -	5,310,511
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,121,890
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 23,808,895
Proportion on Acct. of Old	8,578,034
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	15,230,861
Civil List - -	1,220,752

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con	Bank.	India
Jan.	54..62	149..162	187..205
July	58..62	165..168	192..201

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	137s.	80s.	44s.
July	136s.	71s.	38s.

Quartern loaf 1s. 9½d. and 1s. 5½d.

In March wheat was 153s. per quarter, and the quartern loaf 1s. 10½d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 852.

1802, Jan. 6. John Mayfield, and thirteen other seamen, part of the crew of the Temeraire, were tried by a court martial, held at Portsmouth, for using mutinous and seditious words, and taking an active part in mutinous and seditious assemblies, they were all found guilty, and twelve of them sentenced to death, and one to receive 200 lashes.

Jan. 7. This morning, about 40 feet in extent of the high wall at the east end of All Saint's church, Newcastle, fell down into Silver-street; several houses and windows received great damage, but no lives were lost.

Jan. 8. Died, the rev. Arthur O'Leary, an eloquent and pious Roman Catholic clergyman.

Jan. 14. Five more of the mutineers of the Temeraire were tried and found guilty, and on the 18th Taylor, Dixon, Riley, and Edmunds, were hanged, in pursuance of their sentence.

Jan. 15. Six of the mutineers, viz. Mayfield, Chesterman, Collins, Hilliard, Fitzgerald, and Ward, were executed, four on

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board the Temeraire, one on board the Formidable, and one on board the Majestic.

Jan 21. A tremendous storm and hurricane raged with great violence over part of the kingdom; particularly at London, Plymouth, Hull, Birmingham, Halifax, Dublin, &c. in which immense damage was done, and many lives lost by shipwrecks on the sea coasts.

Jan. 25. Bonaparte elected president of the Italian (late the Cisalpine) republic.

Jan. 28. Joseph Wall, esq. formerly governor of the island of Goree, was executed at the Old Bailey, for the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a serjeant in the African corps in British pay, by causing to be inflicted 800 lashes, of which he died in 1782; the mob gave a shout of exhultation when the unhappy man was launched into eternity.

Died, the right hon. John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare, and lord high chancellor of Ireland.

Feb. 2. Six deputies arrived from Malta, with a memorial, soliciting his Majesty to keep possession of that island.

Feb. 6. The French army under the command of general Le Clerc landed at cape Français, in the island of St. Domingo, after some opposition from the negroes, who set fire to the town and retreated.

Feb. 10. The right hon. Charles Abbot was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, on the resignation of Sir John Mitford.

A Margate hoy, John Goodbun master, going to London, was wrecked on the sands near Reculver, when 23 persons were unfortunately drowned; ten were saved by clinging to the shrouds; sixteen bodies were floated on shore, and seven were found dead in the cabin. It was 171 years since a Margate hoy was lost previous to the present accident.

Feb. 13. Sir John Mitford, knt. created baron Redesdale, and appointed lord high chancellor of Ireland.

Feb. 20. Died, John More, M.D., author of "Zeluco," and several medical and political works.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, John Higgins, esq.
Berkshire, the hon T. Windsor
Buckinghamshire, I. O. Oldham, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. T. Aveling, esq.
Cheshire, L. Wright, esq.
Cornwall, Thomas Carlyon, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Hassell, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Princep, esq.
Devonshire, Sir I. Davey, bart.
Dorsetshire, E. M. Pleydell, esq.
Essex, Robert Raikes, esq.
Gloucestershire, James Musgrave, esq.
Hants, Sir E. Hulse, bart.
Herefordshire, Thomas Debits, esq.
Hertfordshire, Jacob Bosanquet, esq.
Kent, Thomas Godfrey, esq.
Leicestershire, John Pares, esq.
Lincolnshire, H. Dalton, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Morgan, esq.
Norfolk, Robert Wilson, esq.
Northamptonshire, R. C. Elwes, esq.
Northumberland, C. W. Bigg, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Robert Lowe, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Toovey, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Gilson, esq.
Shropshire, William Ferriday, esq.
Somersetshire, B. Greenhill, esq.
Staffordshire, Robert Parker, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Cocksedge, esq.
Surrey, Edward Peppin, esq.
Sussex, Sir William Ashburnham, bart.
Warwickshire, H. Legge, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir A. Bayntun, bart.
Worcestershire, Thomas Newnham, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William Foulis

WALES.

Anglesea, W. B. Hughes, esq.
Brecknockshire, Joseph Sparks, esq.
Cardiganshire, D. Davies, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Thomas Owen, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, E. L. Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Sir S. Glynne, bart.
Glamorganshire, R. M. Phillips, esq.
Merionethshire, I. M. Mostyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire, D. E. L. Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, David Lewis, esq.
Radnorshire, John Sherburne, esq.

Feb. 24. His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several public and private bills.

Feb. 26. Died, Alexander Geddes, L. L. D., a learned and able apologist for the Roman Catholics, of which church he was a member.

March 2. Died, Francis Russell, duke of Bedford, aged 36; his death was occasioned by a blow from a cricket ball; he was an able supporter of the Whig interest in Parliament, and a great practical agriculturalist.

March 4. A large house in Perkins' Rents, Westminster, inhabited by several poor families, fell down, and buried the

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whole of the inhabitants, among whom were a great many children; the greater number were either killed or dreadfully wounded.

March 24. The royal assent was given, by commission, to several public and private bills.

His royal highness Edward duke of Kent appointed governor of Gibralter, in the room of general O'Hara, deceased.

March 27. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France was signed at Amiens by the marquis Cornwallis, on the part of Great Britain, and Joseph Bonaparte on the part of France, the chevalier D'Azara for Spain, and R. J. Schimmelpennick on the part of the Batavian republic. Great Britain restored all her conquests, with the exception of Trinidad and Ceylon, the island of Malta to be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. Addington gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move for the immediate repeal of the income tax.

Sir James Crauford, bart. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark.

March 30. The long depending litigation between the proprietors and creditors of Drury-lane theatre, was terminated to the satisfaction of all parties, the lord Chancellor having made an order for the gradual liquidation of the claims by a reservation of part of the nightly profits.

April 2. Died, the right hon. Lloyd lord Kenyon, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, aged 69.

April 5. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plan of finance for the year, the income tax was repealed; the national debt was stated to amount to 543,627,578*l.*, and the interest annually upwards of seventeen millions.

April 10. Upwards of 1000 French prisoners were liberated from the depot at Norman Cross, preparatory to their being conveyed to Dunkirk.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the agricultural interest, resolved to erect a colossal statue in bronze of the late Francis duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, the money to be raised by voluntary subscription.

April 11. A fire broke out in Bell's Buildings, Salisbury-square, which entirely consumed the same, and Mr. Purchase, a clerk to the commissioners of income, jumping out of the window to escape the flames, was killed by the fall.

The hon. Thomas Erskine appointed chancellor, and keeper of the great seal to the prince of Wales.

April 12. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons for an enquiry into the conduct of the late ministry, but it was negatived by a large majority, ayes 30, noes 246.

April 13. Died, Dr. Charles Moss, lord bishop of Bath and Wells.

April 17. Sir Edward Law, knt. created lord Ellenborough, and appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, in the room of lord Kenyon, deceased.

April 18. Died, Erasmus Darwin, M.D. a physician and poet of great celebrity, author of "The Botanic Garden," &c.

April 21. Circular letters were sent by lord Hobart to the lord Lieutenants of the different counties, signifying his Majesty's approbation of the services of the several corps of volunteers, yeomanry, and cavalry, but dispensing with their future services.

A proclamation was issued for a public thanksgiving on the conslusion of the war, to be solemnized on the 1st of June.

April 27. An act of amnesty was published in France by the Conservative Senate in favour of the emigrants, with some exceptions.

April 29. At a meeting of the proprietors of bank stock in Dublin, it was agreed to purchase the Irish Parliament House for a national bank; they were to pay 40,000*l.* and a rent of 240*l.* a year.

Peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster, &c. with the usual ceremonies, amidst the joyful acclamations of the people; in the evening the metropolis was brilliantly and universally illuminated.

May 1. Henry Cock, an attorney, of highly respectable connexions, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for forgery.

May 3. After a series of bloody engagements in the island of St. Domingo between the troops under Le Clerc, and the blacks under Toussaint L'Ouverture; a negotiation was concluded, and a capitulation was signed by Toussaint, submitting to the French government. Generals Christophe and Dessalines had previously submitted.

May 7. A French force under general Richepanse landed on the island of Guadaloupe, which submitted after a trifling resistance.

Mr. Nicholls moved in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty, thanking him for removing Mr. Pitt from his councils, it was negatived by 224 to 52; and an amendment moved by lord Belgrave, importing that it was principally

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owing to the energy and firmness of the late minister that the honour of the country had been supported and its commerce maintained, was carried by the same majority; as was also a motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt, moved by Mr. Peel.

May 8. Bonaparte was elected first consul for life, with a power of naming his successor.

May 12. Toussaint L'Overture, under pretence of his being engaged in a conspiracy, was seized, with his whole family, and sent to France, where on his arrival he was thrown into prison, and died there in a few months. Christophe and Dessalines fearing to share the same fate, escaped, and the insurrection again broke out.

Dr. Richard Beadon, lord bishop of Gloucester, translated to the see of Bath and Wells.

May 15. The order called the Legion of Honour established in France.

May 16. A great part of the Marshalsea prison fell down, fortunately no lives were lost; it had been in a ruinous state for several years.

May 17. The French legislature re-established slavery in their colonies.

May 19. Charles Arbuthnot, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Sweden.

Thomas Manners Sutton, esq. appointed solicitor general to his Majesty.

May 20. A fire broke out at Woolwich Warren, which threatened destruction to the whole town, after two hours it was extinguished, doing damage to the amount of 150,000*l.*; two men were taken up on suspicion of having set it on fire.

May 24. The celebrated Mr. King retired from the stage of Drury-lane, he had been in the profession 51 years, his first appearance being in 1748; the performers, on his retirement, presented him with a rich silver cup and salver.

Mr. Dent moved in the House of Commons to abolish bull baiting, the bill was strongly opposed by Mr. Wyndham, who contended that horse racing, hunting, &c. were more cruel and immoral than either boxing and bull baiting; the bill was lost by a majority of thirteen.

May 25. Died, G. Fordyce, M.D. and F.R.S., a physician of celebrity, and author of many valuable medical tracts.

May 27. A dreadful fire broke out in the town of Bedford, which totally destroyed 72 houses.

May 29. General Andreossi appointed ambassador from the French republic to the court of Great Britain.

Mr. Pitt's birth day was celebrated at Merchant Tailor's Hall, by a meeting of nearly 900 noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and influence in the country.

May 31. A duel was fought near Dublin between Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. W. Todd Jones, in which Sir Richard was wounded.

A splendid gala was given by the Union Club in Pall Mall, in honour of the peace.

June 3. A fire broke out in a warehouse in Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, which entirely consumed it, and a vast quantity of cotton goods. This was the old playhouse built in 1728, and rebuilt in 1737 by Gilliard, in which Garrick made his first appearance.

Ten thousand pounds was voted by Parliament as a reward to Dr. Jenner for the discovery and introduction of vaccine inoculation; and 1,200*l.* to the ingenious Mr. Henry Greathead, for his valuable invention of the life boat.

June 4. Died, the right rev. Lewis Bagot, lord bishop of St. Asaph.

June 5. The rev. G. T. Huntingford promoted to the bishoprick of Gloucester.

June 18. Lord Whitworth appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the French republic.

June 26. The first stone of the London docks was laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the presence of lords Hawksbury and Hobart, and an immense concourse of people.

The right rev. Samuel Horsley, lord bishop of Rochester, translated to the see of St. Asaph.

June 28. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and in a short speech prorogued the Parliament.

M. Garnerin and captain Sowden ascended in a balloon from Ranelagh Gardens, in the presence of thousands of spectators, after an agreeable voyage of three quarters of an hour, they alighted near Colchester, a distance of upwards of 50 miles from London.

Died, Thomas Garnett, M.D., aged 37, a physician and philosopher of great ability.

June 29. The Parliament dissolved by proclamation.

After another discussion in the court of Chancery, to set aside the charter for erecting Downing college at Cambridge, the Chancellor established finally its validity.

July 3. The right hon. Henry Addington, C. S. Pybus, lord George Thynne, Nathaniel Bond, and Jn. H. Addington, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the Exchequer.

July 4. The king of Sardinia abdicated his throne in favour of his brother the duke D'Aoste.

July 5. M. Garnerin again ascended in a balloon from Lord's cricket ground, with Mr. Locker, and descended with safety near Epping Forest.

July 6. Viscount Castlereagh appointed president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.

July 14. After a severe contest in the election for the city of London, at the close of the poll the numbers were—

Mr. Alderman Combe -	3377
Mr. Alderman Price -	3276
Sir W. Curtis - -	2989
Sir J. W. Anderson -	2287
Mr. Travers - -	1371
Sir W. Lewis - -	652
Mr. Lushington - -	113

July 15. Mr. Fox and lord Gardner were the candidates for Westminster, but a Mr. Graham, an auctioneer, had the temerity to oppose them, his pretensions were however terminated by the final state of the poll, the numbers of which were—

Hon. C. J. Fox -	2673
Lord Gardner - -	2434
Mr. Graham - -	1691

July 21. A statue of his royal highness the prince of Wales was lately put up in the front of the new buildings called the Royal Crescent, at Brighton.

July 22. A melancholy accident happened at the eastern entrance of the West India docks, Blackwall, a coffre dam was constructed to prevent the return of the tide, it blew up, and eight men lost their lives.

July 29. The long and arduous contest for members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex was terminated this day, when the numbers were—

Mr. Byng - -	3582
Sir F. Burdett - -	3297
Mr. Mainwaring -	2936

The two first were accordingly declared duly elected.

August 3. M. and Madame Garnerin, accompanied by Mr. Glasford, ascended in a balloon from Vauxhall, and when at the height of 6000 feet let down a cat in a parachute, which alighted in safety; the aeronauts descended near Hampstead.

The rev. Thomas Dampier, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of Rochester, in the room of Dr. Horsely, translated to St. Asaph.

Robert Liston, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Batavian republic.

August 21. Sir John Borlase Warren, bart. K. B., appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburgh.

August 30. The celebrated guild was held at Preston, a great number of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, honoured the festival with their presence; this guild is held by charter every 21 years, in default of which the elective franchise and the rights of the burgesses were forfeited: it was instituted by Hen. III., and has been celebrated eighteen times, under twelve different monarchs.

August 31. Dr. Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccine innoculation, offered to innoculate the poor, gratis, at the Bloomsbury dispensary, every Saturday.

Sept. 3. Mr. Fox was introduced to the First Consul, at an assembly of the corps diplomatique, at the Tuilleries, who was received with great honour, and afterwards dined with the First Consul.

Sept. 6. The right hon. lord Robert S. Fitzgerald appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon.

John Hookham Frere appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid.

Sept. 7. Near Faversham part of the royal gunpowder works blew up, by which accident six men and three horses were killed.

Sept. 11. F. J. Jackson, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

Sept. 12. The congregation of German Jews in London elected Dr. Solomon Hart their high priest, with a salary of 4,000*l.* a year; he is a native of England.

Sept. 14. A destructive fire happened at Liverpool, the warehouses belonging to T. France, esq., Dawson, and others, were entirely consumed, and cotton, coffee, and other colonial goods, burnt, to the value of nearly 300,000*l.*; in removing the rubbish a wall fell and killed one man.

Sept. 15. Died, Joseph Strutt, aged 55, a distinguished antiquarian, and author of many valuable works illustrative of the antiquities of England.

Sept. 17. Piedmont was formally incorporated with France.

Died, Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. author of "The Scriberiad," and one of the ablest contributors to the "World;" he was an elegant scholar, a good poet, and a judicious critic.

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Sept. 18. The parliament was prorogued by proclamation to Tuesday, the 16th of November.

Sept. 21. M. Garnerin ascended in a balloon from a place near North Audley-street, with the intention of descending in a parachute; at an immense height the aeronaut cut the cords which attached the parachute to the balloon, he descended with great rapidity, and from the great vacillation and occasional horizontal position of the parachute M. Garnerin appeared in great jeopardy, he however, in ten minutes, alighted in safety, in a field near St. Pancras church.

Sept. 28. A false alarm of fire was given by some villains at the Sturbitch theatre, which caused a terrible rush to escape, in which four persons lost their lives by being trampled upon, and many others were severely bruised.

Sept. 29. Charles Price, esq. was elected lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Oct. 1. The Nimble, packet boat, was wrecked off Praule Point, near Plymouth, and out of the crew and passengers, 71 in number, only one escaped.

Oct. 2. A swindler of the name of John Hatfield, under the assumed name of the hon. Alexander Hope, married Mary Robinson, the celebrated "Beauty of Buttermere," he was at the time a married man, and an uncertificated bankrupt.

Oct. 4. A sudden hurricane was experienced at Portsmouth, which lasted 20 minutes, and did considerable damage, the Thames, West India ship, sunk off the isle of Wight, and all on board perished.

Oct. 13. The tide rose so high in the Medway that the streets in Strood were inundated; at the Reculvers, the waves beat so violently against the cliff, as to sap the foundation of the ancient chapel, the outerwalls of which, with the roof, were precipitated down the beach, a heap of ruins.

Oct. 22. Died, Samuel Arnold, Mus. D. a musical composer of considerable eminence.

Oct. 28. Parma, Piancenza, and Guastalla, annexed to France by Bonaparte.

Oct. 27. Capt. W. Codlin and J. Reed, were tried for feloniously sinking the brig Adventure, and Easterby and M'Furlane for procuring the others to commit the crime, they were all found guilty, except Reed; sentence of death was passed upon Codlin, the others were respited until the opinion of the judges could be taken upon a legal objection.

The king of Spain annexed to the royal domains all the property of the knights of Malta, in his dominions, and declared himself Grand Master of that order in Spain.

Oct. 30. Died, at Paris, the once celebrated M. de Calonne, minister of Finance to Louis XVI. at the breaking out of the French revolution.

Nov. 1. Died, at St. Domingo, Victor Emanuel Le Clerc, captain general of the French troops in that island, and brother-in-law of general Bonaparte.

Nov. 6. Mr. J. C. Steel, of Catherine-street, Strand, London, lavender-merchant, was barbarously murdered on Hounslow Heath, his body was not discovered till the 16th.

Nov. 17. General Andreossi ambassador from the French republic, had his first audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Nov. 20. A conspiracy to take away the life of his Majesty, and effect a revolution in the country, was discovered by a private soldier of the guards, the principal person implicated, was col. Marcus Despard, lately discharged from Cold Bath fields prison; the colonel and 32 of his confederates were apprehended at the Oakley arms, Oakley-street, Lambeth; the colonel was sent to Newgate, and the others to Tothill-fields, and New Prison, Clerkenwell.

Nov. 21. The right rev. Dr. Folliot Herbert Cornwall, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Hereford.

Nov. 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers and opened the session of Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne.

The Dutch ship, the Vriede, capt. Scherman, was driven on the jetty, near Dymchurch, when she broke her back, and almost immediately sunk, and out of 472 persons on board only 18 were saved.

Nov. 27. Captain W. Codlin was hanged pursuant to his sentence.

Dec. 6. Died, Roger Kemble, aged 82, an actor of some provincial celebrity, the father of John, Stephen, and Charles Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons.

John Hatfield, the imposter, was apprehended in Wales, and brought to London, he was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, for further examination.

Dec. 10. Died, the right rev. Dr. John Butler, bishop of Hereford, aged 84.

Dec. 13. The French, under pretence of mediating between the parties at variance with each other, sent an army into Switzerland, preceded by an arrogant proclamation; the patriotic Aloys Reding was

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arrested and put into confinement, and at the close of the year all Switzerland was under the domination of France.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For permitting French wines to be imported into Great Britain in bottles or flasks, under certain restrictions.

To require overseers and guardians of the poor to keep a register of the several children who shall be bound or assigned by them as apprentices.

To enable his Majesty to settle annuities of 12,000*l.* a year each, on the dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

For making allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia, during peace.

To authorize the licensing an additional number of hackney coaches.

To amend and render more effectual two acts of the 26th and 32d Geo. III. for reduction of the national debt.

To amend 7th Geo. III. so far as relates to the secreting, embezzling, or destroying any letter or packet, sent by post, and for the better protection of such letters or packets, and for more effectually preventing letters or packets being sent otherwise than by post.

To enable his Majesty to avail himself of the offers of certain yeomanry and volunteer corps, to continue their services.

To authorize the sending and receiving letters and packets, votes, proceedings in Parliament, and printed newspapers by the post, free from postage, by members of Parliament, and certain officers therein named.

For further regulating the trials of controverted elections, and for expediting the proceedings relating thereto.

For trying and punishing in Great Britain persons holding public employments abroad.

To alter, amend, and render more effectual, the act 24th Geo. III. for the prevention of smuggling in Great Britain.

For repealing 32d and 36th Geo. III. for more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace, in such parts of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in or near the metropolis; and for the more effectual prevention of felonies, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof, &c.

For preservation of the health and morals of apprentices employed in cotton manufactures, &c.

For exempting from auction duty estates and effects bought in for the owner, &c.

To consolidate the provisions of the several acts passed for the redemption and sale of the land tax.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 15, 1801, TO DEC. 15, 1802.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,564	Males - -	9,889
Females -	9,354	Females -	9,490
	19,918		19,379

Increase in the burials this year, 5.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5925
Between two and five	2379
Five and ten	892
Ten and twenty	523
Twenty and thirty	1199
Thirty and forty	1782
Forty and fifty	2112
Fifty and sixty	1885
Sixty and seventy	1353
Seventy and eighty	896
Eighty and ninety	309
Ninety and a hundred	62
A hundred and two	2

BANKERS IN LONDON.

In 1697 there were only two bankers in London, viz. Child and Co. and Deane, and Co.

In 1740 there were	-	28
In 1770	-	35
In 1782	-	47
In 1802	-	72

INCOME TAX.

	£.		
The nett produce of the Income Tax last year was - -	5,710,572	13	6
Arising from Trade -	1,175,836	0	0
Charges of Collection	162,825	0	0
Number of Assessments	320,759	0	0
The aggregate of the income brought under the operation of the act was	80,217,215	0	0
The city of London exclusive of Westminster and Southwark, paid on incomes above 200*l.* a year - -	1,084,496	9	5
Incomes 200*l.* and under - -	29,557	18	1
Total	*£* 1,114,054	7	6

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Being more than three times the amount of the whole kingdom of Scotland, which was about - £344,015 0 0

EXPORTS FOR 1801.

	£.
Colonial produce - - -	21,921,000
British manufactures - -	24,000,000
Foreign merchandize - -	17,000,000

The number of merchant ships employed was 18,896, and of seamen 143,000.

NET REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE FO THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1761 -	36,400
1770 -	105,400
1780 -	121,400
1790 -	361,000
1800 -	699,000
1801 -	743,000
1802 -	858,000

Exclusive of Parliamentary pensions and annual remittances from Scotland.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1802	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	11,833,570	12	6
Army - -	12,238,282	13	9
Militia, &c. -	487,692	6	2½
Ordnance - -	1,395,351	17	1
Miscellaneous -	11,177,917	10	9½
National debt -	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	19,572,013	16	2½
Total supplies	56,904,828	16	6½

Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament - 56,904,828 16 6

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1802.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	16,833,786
Customs - -	10,519,921
Stamps - - -	3,394,317
Land and Assessed Taxes -	5,535,349
Post Office - - -	1,423,370
Pensions, &c. - -	127,922
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	36,298
Hereditary Revenues - -	125,124
Carried forward	38,996,086
Brought forward	38,996,086
War Customs - -	53,906
Income Tax - -	3,470,338
Lottery - - -	555,000
Miscellaneous - -	194,433
Total Gross Receipt	42,269,764
Drawbacks - -	3,920,921
Balances - -	1,237,224
Total Deduction	5,158,145
Actual Taxation -	37,111,619
On Account of Loans -	24,960,060
Exchequer bills &c. Funded -	8,910,450
Received from Ireland -	890,261
Total Income	71,872,430

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	18,144,873
Management of ditto -	203,105
Sinking Fund - -	5,922,979
Interest on Exchequer Bills -	1,105,936
Total on Acc. of Debt	25,436,894
Proportion on Account of Old	8,542,761
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	16,894,133
Civil List - - -	1,260,217
Ditto Scotland - -	78,549
Bounties, &c. - -	1,197,932
Navy - - -	11,704,400
Ordnance - - -	1,500,733
Army Ordinary - -	6,951,193
—— Extraordinary -	2,635,063
Ireland - - -	2,000,000
Miscellaneous - -	3,404,318
Charges of Collection -	1,982,079
Exchequer bills paid off -	4,132,100
Grand Total of Expenditure	£62,373,480

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	68..87	187..190	212..214
July	70..74	189..190	208..215

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. 68s. Barley per qr. 33s. Oats per q 20s.

Quartern loaf 1s.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 669.

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1803, Jan. 1. The right hon. Thomas Steele, and J. H. Addington, esq. appointed joint pay masters general of his Majesty's forces.

Jan. 2. Died, Sir Richard Perryn, knt. late one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Jan. 9. A boat belonging to the Neptune, having eight persons on board, going from Gosport, was upset by a gust of wind, and all were drowned, except three of the boatmen.

Jan. 10. The active, of Greenock, capt. Hornby, came on shore in Margate roads, and sunk within half a mile of the pier head, nine of the crew were drowned, the remaining ten were saved by lashing themselves to the rigging.

The Hussar, of 38 guns, lying off Blackstakes, caught fire, by accident, and in the endeavour to escape from the flames, two masters mates, one midshipman, fourteen men, and one woman, were drowned

Jan. 12. The Hindostan, East Indiaman, drove on shore off the Reculvers, and shortly afterwards went to pieces, a cadet for Madras, a passenger, and sixteen of the crew, were drowned; the cargo was worth 100,000*l*.

Jan. 19. A numerous and respectable meeting of noblemen, gentlemen, and others, was held at the London tavern, to consider of the best means to be adopted for exterminating the small pox, when it was resolved to establish a society, to be called, "The Royal Jennerian Institution" and a committee of 53 gentlemen was appointed to carry the intention of the meeting into effect.

Jan. 20 A horrid murder was committed in Greenwich Hospital, John Innis, a pensioner, being deprived of some allowance for irregular conduct, on the information of J. Price, another pensioner, he got up in the night and went to Price's apartment, and beat out his brains with a poker, for which he was tried, found guilty, and executed, March 26th, on Penmenden Heath.

At the special commission for the trial of colonel Despard and his accomplices, the grand jury found a true bill for high treason against colonel Despard, Lander, Graham, Broughton, Phillips, Tindall, Doyle, Wratten, Wood, Frances, Newman, Smith, and Macnamara.

Jan. 28. Died, at Paris, in her 81st year, Mad. Clarion, the celebrated French tragic actress.

Jan. 29. William Drummond, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte.

Hugh Elliott, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Naples; and Anthony Merry, esq. to the United States of America.

Feb. 1. The French government definitively organized the Protestant churches at Paris; there was a consistorial church, and three national edifices, granted to them for the celebration of their religious ceremonies.

Feb. 2. The hon. and rev. G. Pelham promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol, in the room of the right rev. F. H. W. Cornwall, translated to Hereford.

A fire broke out at the printing office of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Falcon-court, Fleet-street, which entirely destroyed the premises, and many copies of literary works.

Feb. 5. Died, John Thoresby, author of the "History of Leicestershire," and other topographical works.

Feb. 10. Died, at Paris, M. de la Harpe, aged 85 years, author of "An Ancient and Modern Course of Literature."

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1803.

Bedfordshire, George Thornton, esq.
Berkshire, Daniel Agace, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Joseph Franklin, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. James Duberley, esq.
Cheshire, James Fielden, esq.
Cornwall, Thomas Rawlins, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir R. Wilmot, bart.
Devonshire, Sir S. S. Northcote, bart.
Dorsetshire, J. Wedgwood, esq.
Essex, S. F. Gilluffi, esq.
Gloucestershire, S. Wathen, esq.
Hants, William Mills, esq.
Herefordshire, B. Biddulph, esq.
Hertfordshire, Henry Browne, esq.
Leicestershire, John Vaughan, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir H. Kelthorp, bart.
Monmouthshire, George Jones, esq.
Norfolk, Thomas Hare, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. H. Thursby, esq.
Northumberland, S. Craster, esq.
Nottinghamshire, W. C. Sherbrooke, esq.
Oxfordshire, James Taylor, esq.
Rutlandshire, Joseph Cooke, esq.
Shropshire, T. Kinnersley, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir H. Smith, bart.
Staffordshire, George Birch, esq
Suffolk, Sir H. Parker, bart.
Surrey, J. P. Kensington, esq.
Sussex, J. W Commerell, esq.
Warwickshire, H. G. Lewis, esq.
Wiltshire, T. H. H. Phipps, esq.

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Worcestershire, John Phillips, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir H. C. Ibbetson, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, W. B. Hughes, esq.
Brecknockshire, S. Gwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. Llewellyn, esq.
Caernarvonshire, G. Lloyd Wardle, esq.
Denbighshire, H. E. Boate, esq.
Flintshire, O. M. Wynne, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Morris, esq.
Merionethshire, John Forbes, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Windsor, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, T. H. M. Gwynne, esq.

Feb. 16. Major-general Cradock invested with the order of the Bath.

Feb. 21. Colonel Edward Marcus Despard, and six of his associates, viz. Broughton, Wratten, Macnamara, Graham, Wood, and Frances, were executed before the new gaol in the Borough; the Colonel previous to his execution made a speech to the populace, denying his guilt, and vituperating his Majesty's ministers.

At the sittings before lord Ellenborough and a special jury, Jean Pellitier, the celebrated journalist, and staunch advocate of the Bourbon family, was tried for a libel on the First Consul, and found guilty, Mr. Mackintosh, his counsel, made an admirable speech in his defence.

Feb. 26. A person of distinction, empowered by high authority, waited upon the king of France, at Warsaw, and proposed to him to relinquish his claim to the throne of France, and to procure all his family to join in the act of renunciation; the French king refused to forego his rights, and by a public document reasserted them, in which he was joined by every branch of the Bourbon family.

March 2. The Lord Mayor, attended by the sheriffs, recorder, and the other city officers, and 100 common councilmen, presented a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty on the discovery of the late traiterous conspiracy against his person and government; they were graciously received, and the honour of knighthood was conferred upon the two sheriffs, Richard Welch and James Alexander, esqrs.

March 3. A superb sword and the freedom of the city, were presented to Sir James Saumarez, for the victory obtained by the squadron under his command over the Spanish and French fleets at Algesiras, &c.

March 7. A proclamation was issued for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign powers and states, and another for augmenting the militia forces.

March 8. A message was brought to both Houses of Parliament from his Majesty, communicating the information, that considerable military preparations were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, professedly directed for colonial service, but as discussions of great importance were pending between his Majesty and the French government, the result of which was uncertain, it was deemed expedient to adopt additional measures of security; an address was voted, and an addition of 10,000 seamen.

March 10. A fire broke out at a cooperage, near Rosemary-lane, which entirely destroyed it, and twelve other houses, chiefly wooden ones.

March 13. At the Tuilleries the First Consul addressed lord Whitworth, the British ambassador, in the presence of all the foreign ambassadors, and a numerous assemblage of generals, senators, &c. in a most intemperate and indecorous manner, respecting the island of Malta not being evacuated.

The common council of London voted 500*l.* to the Royal Jennerian Society, established for the extermination of the small pox.

March 14. Died, at Hamburgh, in his 79th year, F. G. Klopstock, the celebrated German poet.

March 21. This being the anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, the Turkish piece of ordnance, taken in that battle, was placed in St. James's Park, it was eighteen feet long, the gun rests on a sphynx and the figure of a crocodile on the carriage; the whole of which is executed in a masterly style.

March 28. Died, at Munich, lady Wallace, sister to the duchess of Gordon, and formerly well known to the literary and fashionable circles of the Metropolis.

April 6. Died, the right hon. Sir William Hamilton, K.B. his Majesty's minister at Naples for 36 years, to whom the world is indebted for bringing to light the invaluable treasures of buried antiquity.

A dispute having arisen between col. Montgomery, and capt. Macnamara, about a dog, the parties met at Chalk Farm, near Hampstead, when capt. Macnamara shot col. Montgomery through the heart, and he instantly fell and died in a short time; capt. Macnamara was shot through the body, but not dangerously wounded.

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April 19. At Gardenstown, on the coast of Scotland, the Reliance, of Newcastle, was totally wrecked, and out of a crew of eleven persons only one was saved.

Died, Henry Swinburne, esq. the celebrated traveller, and author of "Travels in Spain, the two Sicilies, &c."

April 23. General David Dundas created a knight and invested with the order of the Bath.

May 4. Died, at Paddington, John Joseph Merlin, an ingenious mechanic, who established a museum in London, which went by his name.

May 5. An extraordinary forgery was practised in the city; a note, purporting to be from lord Hawkesbury, addressed to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him, that the differences between this country and France were amicably adjusted, in consequence of this communication the stocks experienced a rapid rise, but as soon as the imposition was discovered, they fell to their original price. The bargains of that day were declared void.

May 9. Died, at Paris, Sir Robert Chambers, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

May 10. Easterby and Macfarlane, the accomplices of Codlin, for sinking the brig Adventure, received his Majesty's pardon.

May 12. Lord Whitworth departed from Paris, and landed at Dover on the 20th, where he met general Andreossi, minister to the court of London, about to embark for France.

May 16. An order of council was issued granting reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the French republic, and an embargo on all ships of the French and Batavian republic in the ports of Great Britain.

Lord Pelham brought to the House of Commons a message from his Majesty, announcing the discussions between this country and the French republic had terminated, and that the conduct of the French government had obliged his Majesty to recall his ambassador from Paris, and that the French ambassador had left London.

May 18. A declaration of war, on the part of Great Britain against France, was laid before Parliament.

May 19. A grand installation of knights of the Bath took place at Westminster-abbey; 23 knights were installed, either personally or by proxy.

May 20. Lord Nelson, in the Victory, accompanied by the Amphion, sailed from Portsmouth to take the command in the Mediterranean.

May 22. Bonaparte issued a decree that all the English from the age of 18 to 60, at present in France, should be made prisoners of war, to answer, as it was stated, for those prisoners of the republic, who may have been arrested and made prisoners by the vessels, or subjects of his Britannic Majesty, previous to any declaration of war.

May 26. At the anniversary meeting of the charity children of the metropolis, upwards of 7000 children attended at St. Paul's, and heard an excellent sermon from Dr. Cray.

May 28. His Majesty, as elector of Hanover, issued a proclamation, stating, that he abided by the treaty of Luneville, and that in quality of elector of Hanover, he would take no part in the war.

Lieut. general the hon. H. E. Fox appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's forces serving in Ireland.

Died, the rev. Richard Hole, author of an epic poem, called "Arthur," and other works of great taste and merit.

May 29. A great fire broke out in Union-row, Greenwich, which consumed seven houses, and damaged several others.

May 31. Died, near Dublin, Robert Jephson, esq. a dramatic author of some celebrity.

June 2. The knights of the Bath recently installed, gave a splendid fete at Ranelagh gardens, to upwards of 2,500 of the first rank and character in the country; none but persons in court dresses or regimentals were admitted.

June 3. The electorate of Hanover surrendered, by capitulation, to general Mortier, commander of the French troops, his Majesty had just repaired and furnished his palace at Hanover at an expence of 50,000*l.*

Died, the right hon. and rev. George Murray, D.D. lord bishop of St. David's.

June 7. Mr. Liston, the British ambassador at the Hague, took his departure from Holland, he notified to the Batavian republic, that if the French troops withdrew from Holland, his Majesty would engage to adhere to a reciprocal neutrality; this the Dutch by their subserviency to France were compelled to refuse.

A thunder storm did considerable damage to the metropolis, the electric fluid struck the house of Sir F. Whitworth, in Bruton-street, melted all the lead work, burnt part of the wainscot, and did other damage; a house in Abingdon-street was also much injured.

June 9. Died, the right rev. H. R. Courtenay, D.D. lord bishop of Exeter.

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Died, Joseph Richardson, esq. M.P. and one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre, he wrote "The Fugitive," a drama of considerable merit; and was a contributor to "The Rolliad," and the "Probationary Odes."

June 17. His royal highness prince Adolphus Frederick duke of Cambridge promoted to the rank of lieut. general in the army.

June 21. A decree of the Consular Government was issued, prohibiting the receipt in any of the ports of the Republic of any colonial produce from the English colonies, or merchandize of any sort coming from England directly or indirectly.

The Dutch, at the desire of the first Consul, placed the Batavian army under the order of the French commander.

The territory of Louisiana was ceded by France to America, it comprizes 450,000 square miles, and this acquisition renders the whole extent of the United States, not less than 1,080,000 square miles.

June 22. The island of St. Lucia surrendered to the British.

June 25. The rev. John Fisher, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Exeter, and the rev. Thomas Burgess to the bishoprick of St. David's.

June 29. At a meeting of the livery of London held at Guildhall, it was resolved to instruct the representatives of the city to oppose the tax on income, as impolitic, unjust, and inexpedient.

June 30. The court of common council resolved to raise 800 men, for the service of government.

July 1. The island of Tobago surrendered to the British forces under lieut. general Grinfield.

July 4. The act for the new military levy of 50,000 men, received the royal assent, it obtained the denomination which had before been given to it in Parliament, of the "Royal Army of Reserve."

July 8. Robert Astlett, one of the cashiers of the Bank of England, was indicted for secreting and embezzling certain exchequer bills, it was held that the indictment could not be sustained, and he was acquitted, the amount purloined was 322,000*l.* of which 91,000*l.* that he had pawned, was redeemed for 70,000*l.*

July 9. On Saturday the roof of the tower in the centre of Westminster abbey, caught fire, which burnt for a considerable time, and then fell in, doing great damage to the choir; the accident was occasioned by the negligence of the plumbers who were employed in repairing the roof.

July 12. Died, at Exeter, William Jackson, organist of the cathedral of that place, and a composer of many admired musical pieces.

July 13. The house of Mr. Murphy, a jeweller, on Clerkenwell-green, was burnt down, and five other adjoining houses.

July 17. The right hon. Charles Yorke appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of lord Pelham, resigned.

July 18. A correspondence took place between the prince of Wales and Mr. Addington, on his Royal Highness requesting to be placed in a more ostensible situation than that of a mere colonel of a regiment; his Majesty, by letter, refused to comply with his Royal Highness's desire.

July 20. The merchants, underwriters, and other subscribers to Lloyd's coffee-house held a meeting for setting on foot a general subscription for the encouragement and relief of those who were engaged in the defence of the country, and resolutions to that effect were unanimously adopted.

July 21. A motion was made in the House of Commons by lord Hawkesbury, for a grant of 60,000*l.* and a pension of 16,000*l.* a year to the Stadtholder and his family, which was agreed to.

July 23. A number of persons armed with pikes and muskets, assembled in Dublin, and after committing some outrages, attacked the lord chief justice Kilwarden in his carriage, and his nephew the rev. Mr. Wolfe, both of whom the inhuman ruffians murdered with the most savage barbarity; the military were instantly called out, but in the mean time the assassins had disappeared.

Died, Lee Lewes, the celebrated comedian.

July 25. The French man of war Le Duguesne, of 74 guns, captured by the Vanguard, of 74 guns, off St. Domingo.

A convention was signed between Great Britain and Sweden for ascertaining and settling the maritime rights of the two countries.

July 26. A meeting, of at least 5000 of the most opulent merchants, ship owners, bankers, and others, of the city of London, was held at the Royal Exchange, at which a declaration was read, and unanimously voted, expressive of their loyalty and determination to stand or fall with their King and Country; it was the largest and most respectable meeting that had ever been held in the city upon any public occasion.

July 28. His Majesty communicated to the two Houses of Parliament the treasonable and rebellious spirit prevalent in

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Ireand, and the atrocious assassination of lord Kilwarden.

The chancellor of the exchequer moved an address to his Majesty, which was carried unanimously.

A reward of 1000*l.* was offered for the apprehension of the murderers of lord Kilwarden and his nephew.

The number of English confined in France by the decree of the French government, amounted at this time to 11,000, and Holland to 1300 persons.

Aug. 1. Died, William Woodfall, a celebrated journalist, and the first who undertook and succeeded in giving the debates in both Houses of Parliament on the night of the proceedings.

Aug. 2. Died, John Hoole, esq. translator of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, and author of the three tragedies of Cyrus, Timanthes, and Cleonice.

A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex took place, at Hackney, to consider of an address to his Majesty, on the present state of affairs, when a loyal and dutiful address was voted nem. con. and the conduct and speech of Sir Francis Burdett, at a recent meeting at the Crown and Anchor tavern, was severely animadverted upon, and it was therefore moved and carried unanimously, that the sheriffs should be accompanied by only one of the members, (Mr. Byng), in presenting the address to his Majesty.

Aug. 3. The lady of Sir Hugh Munro, of Foulis, and two of her servant maids, were drowned, whilst bathing in the bay of Cromartie.

Aug. 12. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and prorogued the Parliament to the 6th Oct. next.

Aug. 15. The swindler and imposter John Hatfield, was tried on a charge of forgery, and convicted at the assizes at Carlisle, and sentenced to be executed on 2d Sept.

Aug. 17. A great fire broke out at Chumleigh, in Devonshire, which in about seven hours destroyed 100 houses, being nearly three fourths of the town, the damage was estimated at 25,000*l.* and upwards.

Aug. 18. Died, at Aberdeen, in his 68th year, James Beattie, L.L.D. and F.R.S., an eminent poet, and moral and philosophical writer.

Aug. 19. Died, John Topham, esq F.R.S., an antiquarian author of great esteem.

Aug. 28. Died, at Turnham Green, in his 83d year, Ralph Griffiths, esq. L.L.D. the original institutor of "The Monthly Review," which he conducted for 54 years.

Aug. 31. A proclamation was issued to enforce certain regulations respecting Aliens.

Sept. 2. The Amphitheatre belonging to Messrs. Astley, took fire in consequence of the negligence of the persons whose duty it was to see the lights carefully extinguished, the immense quantity of combustible matter for fire works, &c. caused the flames to rage with astonishing fury, and eventually burnt the whole fabric to the ground, together with upwards of 40 other houses.

Sept. 3. John Hatfield was executed for forgery, he behaved with great decorum and fortitude.

Sept. 6. His Majesty caused to be signified to the ministers of neutral powers, residing at his court, that he had taken measures to blockade Havre de Grace, and the other ports of the Seine.

Sept. 11. General Lake defeated Scindiah's army, commanded by Perron, a Frenchman, near Delhi.

Sept. 12. Admiral Bruix issued a gasconading proclamation at Boulogne, addressed to the flotilla destined to carry war to England.

Sept. 17. At the Old Bailey sessions Robert Astlett, the cashier of the Bank, was tried upon a fresh indictment for embezzling the property and effects of the Bank; he was found guilty, but a point of law was reserved for the opinion of the judges.

Mrs. Reed, who was tried in 1796, for poisoning her husband, and acquitted, died lately at Southampton; previous to her death she acknowledged her guilt, and died in a state bordering on despair.

Sept. 19. Robert Emmett, esq. was tried in Dublin for high treason, and found guilty; he was executed the following day.

A pleasure boat, from Deal, was upset in Ramsgate harbour, having ten persons on board, four of whom were drowned, and the others with difficulty saved.

The colonies of Demarara and Essequibo surrendered to the British forces under the command of general Grinfield, and commodore Hood.

Sept. 23. Major general Arthur Wellesley attacked the combined armies of Scindiah, and the rajah of Berar, at Assye, and gained a complete victory over them.

Sept. 30. Died, Joseph Ritson, esq. a critic of considerable acumen, and author of several criticisms on the commentators of Shakespeare, and editor of a select collection of songs, &c.

Oct. 2. Died, at New York, John Adams, esq. one of the first promoters of the

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American revolution, and afterwards ambassador from the United States to Great Britain.

Oct. 3. M'Intosh and Keenan, rebels, were executed in Dublin, the latter was one of the ruffians concerned in the murder of lord Kilwarden.

The ship Victory, capt. Morrison, of Liverpool, struck on the west end of the Hogle, of 59 persons on board at the time, only 22 were saved.

John Silvester, esq. Common Serjeant of the city of London, elected Recorder thereof, and Newman Knowlys, esq. elected Common Serjeant.

Oct. 19. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with great decorum in the Metropolis, by shutting of shops, &c.

Oct. 26. The volunteer corps of London and its vicinity, were reviewed by his Majesty in Hyde Park; the French princes were present, and general Dumourier; the number of spectators was estimated at not less than 200,000, the corps reviewed amounted to 12,401, cavalry and infantry.

Oct. 27. In consequence of the yellow fever raging in New York, all vessels coming from that city, or the state of New York, were ordered by his Majesty's proclamation to perform quarantine.

Oct. 29. The duke of Portland, viscount Castlereagh, lord Hawkesbury, lord Hobart, Charles Yorke, Henry Addington, esqrs. lord Glenbervie, Thomas Wallace, Edward Golding, and Thomas Maitland, esqrs. appointed commissioners for the affairs of India.

Another review of different corps took place in Hyde Park, consisting of 14,676 men of cavalry and infantry, they exhibited great steadiness in their evolutions, and gave great satisfaction to his Majesty, who was pleased to express his approbation of all the corps through the commander in chief.

The volunteers enrolled in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and the out parishes, amounted to upwards of 46,000 men, infantry and cavalry.

Nov. 1. General Lake defeated Scindiah's troops in a decisive engagement at Laswaree.

Nov. 7. Died, in Edinburgh, Alexander Thompson, esq. author of "Whist," the "Paradise of Taste," and several translations from the German.

Nov. 8. Died, James Christie, the celebrated auctioneer, aged 73.

Nov. 12. The boat of the Hecate, bomb vessel, upset in a gale, off the Reculvers, near Margate, by which lieutenant Parker, his surgeon, master, and four sailors were drowned.

Nov. 16. The Circe, frigate, 32 guns, was lost in giving chase to a French privateer, she struck the ground and filled with water, the crew were brought in safety to Yarmouth roads.

Nov. 17. The court of common council raised the salary of the Recorder of the city from 600*l.* to 1000*l.* per annum.

Nov. 19. The right hon. H. Addington, lord George Thynne, Nathaniel Bond, William Broderick and Edward Golding, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer.

Nov. 20. General Baird, who commanded the storming party at Seringapatam, arrived in town from the East Indies, on his passage he was taken by a French privateer, but re-captured by the Sirius frigate.

Nov. 32. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament by a speech from the throne.

Nov. 25. Died, Joseph Wilton, R.A. a sculptor of considerable merit.

Nov. 29. A proclamation was issued at St. Domingo, signed by the three military chiefs, Dessalines, Christophe, and Clerveaux, declaring the independence of that island, and renouncing for ever the dominion of the French.

Nov. 30. The brig Woolwich, arrived at the custom house, from St. Petersburgh, with his Majesty's private property, which had been sent from Hanover on the approach of the French, it consisted of ingots and specie to the amount of 300,000*l.*

Dec. 1. The Mansion house of Nanswydden, the seat of the rev. Mr. Hoblyn, at St. Columb, in Cornwall, took fire, and was burnt to the ground, with the library, furniture, and other property of great value.

Died, Thomas Astle, esq. F.R. and A.S.S., and author of several works, illustrative of the antiquities of England, &c.

Dec. 2. The French forces evacuated St. Domingo, by capitulation with general Dessalines, and the whole of their naval and military forces surrendered to the British squadron under the command of Sir J. T. Duckworth.

A great fire broke out in the auction room between Frith-street and Dean-street, Soho, which entirely consumed the same and several back warehouses; and ten other houses and warehouses in Frith-street and Compton-street.

Dec. 4. The colours of the Royal Spelthorne Legion, under the command of the duke of Clarence, were presented to that corps by his royal highness the prince of

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Wales, with an appropriate address from his Royal Highness.

Dec. 11. Four children playing on the ice on a pond in Great Tew park, the seat of G. Stratton, esq. it unfortunately broke in, and they were all drowned.

Dec. 12. The chimney of a house in Crane-lane, Essex-street, Dublin, fell down, precipitating the roof and floors to the bottom; by this dreadful accident four persons were killed and six or seven dangerously wounded.

Dec. 13. The cotton mills in the Gorbals, near Glasgow, accidentally caught fire, and were burnt to the ground; by the falling of the front wall a boy was killed, and several persons much bruised.

Dec. 17. A boat, piloting a brig into the harbour of Little Hampton, was upset, and Mr. Leggat, formerly master of the vessel, and another person were drowned.

The Rajah of Berah concluded a treaty with the British, renouncing the confederacy against the British government, and ceding the province of Cuttac, and other territories; a treaty with Scindiah followed soon afterwards, upon terms advantageous to Great Britain, and those treaties annihilated the French influence and interest in India.

Dec. 25. The sloop of war La Suffisante, of 16 guns, capt. Heathcote, was lost at the entrance of the harbour of Cork, seven of the crew were drowned, and three killed by the falling of the mast.

A severe hurricane was experienced in the Metropolis, several chimnies were blown down, and many persons hurt by the falling of tiles, &c.; on the river great damage was done by vessels and barges breaking from their moorings.

Dec. 28. General Wellesley, following up the victory at Assye, pursued the Rajah of Berar, and gave him a total defeat on the plains of Argaum, which victory was succeeded by the reduction of the strong fortress of Gawil Ghur.

Dec. 31. By a report of the Royal Jennerian Institution, it appeared, that up to the 20th of November last, 4598 persons had received the vaccine innoculation, besides furnishing the virus for 2008 cases.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

For better payment of innkeepers quartering soldiers.

To amend the acts relating to the exportation of bullion.

For protecting trade during the war with France.

To remedy defects arising from the issue of exchequer bills.

To grant allowances to certain subaltern officers when disembodied.

For regulating the bribery oath at elections for members of Parliament.

To regulate the sale or mortgage of the estates of lunatics.

To provide for the security of the realm in case of invasion by the enemy.

For the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

To entitle spiritual persons to hold farms.

To promote the building of parsonage houses.

For the better employment and relief of the poor.

To prevent thefts on the river Thames.

To establish a more free coal market in London and Westminster.

For levying a tax on income.

To enable the commissioners of the treasury to issue exchequer bills for the service of the year.

To enable his Majesty better to exercise his prerogative of calling for the military aid of his subjects.

For preventing the forgery of foreign bills of exchange, and the counterfeiting foreign money.

For rendering justices of the peace more safe in the administration of their duty.

For the suppression of rebellion and protection of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

To continue the restrictions on the payment of cash by the Bank of England.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1802, TO DEC. 13, 1803.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males.....	11,014	Males.....	9,799
Females.....	9,929	Females....	9,783
	20,943		19,582

Increase in the burials this year 203.

Died,

Under two years of age - -	5355
Between two and five - -	2077
Five and ten - - -	790
Ten and twenty - -	531
Twenty and thirty - -	1329
Thirty and forty - -	2025
Forty and fifty - -	2265
Fifty and sixty - - -	2044
Sixty and seventy - -	1580
Seventy and eighty - -	1038
Eighty and ninety - -	488
Ninety and a hundred - -	64
A hundred - - -	1
A hundred and seven - -	1

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AMOUNT OF THE ANNUAL CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT CREATED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS, AND THE PRODUCE OF THE SEVERAL DUTIES FOR DEFRAYING THE SAME.

Years.	Charge. £	s.	d.	Produce. £	s.	d.	Surplus. £	s.	d.	Deficiencies. £	s.	d.
1794	773,324	0	9½	1,207,349	5	5	434,025	4	7½			
1795	1,227,415	3	11	1,536,147	14	10½	308,732	10	11½			
1796	1,560,373	3	3	1,456,254	9	6				394,118	13	9
1797	3,241,348	1	1	2,967,692	15	0½				273,655	6	0½
1798	685,941	18	6½	677,945	3	3½	92,003	4	9			
1799	333,682	3	3	103,128	14	0				230,553	9	3
1800	317,532	10	0	805,062	16	6½	487,530	6	6½			
1801	1,812,817	6	3	1,883,627	7	3	70,810	1	0			
1802	3,163,161	15	3½	4,677,237	7	8½	1,514,075	12	4½			
1803	682,782	0	1	139,436	17	8				543,345	2	5
	13,988,378	2	5½	15,453,882	11	3½	2,907,177	0	3½	1,441,672	11	5½

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1803 —	£	s.	d.
Navy	10,211,378	13	1
Army	8,935,753	12	3
Militia, &c.	2,889,976	2	11
Ordnance	1,128,913	14	6
Miscellaneous	5,440,441	13	9½
National debt	200,000	0	0
Exchequer bills	10,150,456	3	3
Total	38,956,820	1	9½
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament	41,363,192	16	1
Surplus of Ways and Means	2,407,372	14	4½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1803.

INCOME.

	£
Excise	19,670,058
Customs	10,727,640
Stamps	3,574,722
Land and Assessed Taxes	6,178,932
Post-Office	1,425,174
Pensions, &c.	107,078
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	37,727
Hereditary Revenues	146,795
Property Tax	16,918
Carried forward	42,095,044
Brought forward	£42,095,044
Income Tax	424,321
Lottery	352,333
Total Gross Receipt	42,861,698
Drawbacks	3,322,028
Balances	1,335,733
Total Deduction	4,657,761
Actual Taxation	£ 38,203,937
On account of Loans	11,950,000
Excess of Exchequer bills	2,611,600
Received from Ireland	983,274
Total Income	£ 53,748,811

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	17,728,945
Management of ditto	247,538
Sinking Fund	6,287,941
Interest on Exchequer Bills	801,787
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 25,066,212
Proportion on Acct. of Old	8,482,846
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	16,583,366
Civil List	1,346,043
Do. Scotland	79,502
Bounties, &c.	441,485
Navy	7,979,878
Ordnance	1,827,050
Army Ordinary	8,134,315
——Extraordinary	3,165,092
Ireland	2,117,444
Miscellaneous	2,800,500
Charges of Collection	1,955,368
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 54,912,890

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 69..71	186..187	207..215
July 50..55	136..143	156..160

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
77s.	27s.	21s.

Quartern loaf 9d.

Number of bankrupts from Jan. to Dec. inclusive, 901.

1804, Jan. 1. General Dessalines was proclaimed by the army governor general of Hayti (the island of St. Domingo) for life.

Jan. 4. Died, Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, aged 84, author of the "Female Quixote," and several other novels.

The presentation of the colours to the Queen's royal volunteers took place at Ranelagh, with great pomp and ceremony, lady Harrington, on behalf of her Majesty, presented the standard.

Jan. 7. Mr. Salven's cotton manufactory, at Durham, was burnt to the ground; it was one of the largest in the kingdom, having 365 windows in it, the loss sustained, besides the sum insured, was 20,000*l*.

Jan. 10. The earl of St. Vincent, Sir P. Stephens, Sir T. Troubridge, J. Adams, J. Markham, W. Lemon, esqrs., and Sir H. B. Neale, bart. appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain.

Jan. 13. Francis Smith, an officer of excise, was tried for the murder of T. Millwood, under the following singular circumstances. The town of Hammersmith had been annoyed by a pretended ghost for five weeks, the prisoner on the 3d instant went for the purpose of detecting the ghost, when seeing a labouring man in white, he challenged him, but receiving no answer, he fired, and shot the unfortunate man, who died soon afterwards; the jury, under the direction of the judge, found a verdict of Guilty; but he was afterwards pardoned, on condition of being imprisoned one year in Newgate.

Jan. 15. Two persons of the name of Lockart and Laudon Gordon, forcibly took Mrs. Lee, a lady of considerable property, from her house in Bolton-row, Piccadilly, and drove off with her in a post chaise; they were afterwards apprehended and committed for trial.

Jan. 18. The island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, was taken by the French.

Jan. 19. Died, at Pest, in Hungary, the Austrian general Kray.

A violent storm of wind was experienced throughout the whole kingdom, it did considerable damage at Falmouth, Hull, Plymouth, Brighton, Scarborough, and generally all along the coast.

Feb. 2. According to the latest returns of the effective force in the united kingdom, the total numbers were 380,193, and in Ireland 82,941, making an army of 463,134 military men.

Feb. 6. Died, in Pennsylvania, North America, the celebrated Joseph Priestly, L.L.D., author of various works on religion, philosophy, and politics.

Feb. 11. The sun was this day visibly eclipsed, during which it blew a terrible storm, accompanied with torrents of rain.

Feb. 14. His Majesty became so much indisposed as to require the close attendance of his physicians.

Early in this month a plot was detected at Paris, which had for its object the overthrow of the present French government. The principal persons implicated in this conspiracy were general Pichegru, Georges Cadoudal, formerly a leader of the insurgents in Britanny, and Lajollais, a confident of Pichegru. These persons had lately disembarked in a secret manner on the coast of France, from England. It was stated that general Moreau had, to a certain extent, been made acquainted with the views of Pichegru, and that he had held secret interviews with him since his return from France; Moreau and Lajollais, and some others, were immediately arrested.

Feb. 15. A fleet of East Indiamen, from Canton, consisting of fifteen East India company's ships and twelve private ships, under the command of captain Dance, as senior commander, were attacked by a French squadron, consisting of the Marengo, of 84 guns, and five frigates, under the command of admiral Linois, in the Indian seas, near the entrance of the Straits of Malacca; the action continued for some time, when admiral Linois stood to the eastward under a press of sail, pursued for some time by captain Dance.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1804.

Bedfordshire, George Edwards, esq.
Berkshire, Richard Matthews, esq.
Buckinghamshire, James Neild, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. B. Keene, esq.

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Cheshire, Sir I. T. Leicester, bart:
Cornwall, Sir L. Copley, bart.
Cumberland, John de Whelpdale, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir H. Every
Devonshire, Thomas Porter, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Williams, esq.
Essex, William Palmer, esq.
Gloucestershire, N. Clifford, esq.
Hants, Sir C. Mill, bart.
Herefordshire, R. S. Fleming, esq.
Hertfordshire, Edward Garrow, esq.
Kent, Sir Walton Stirling, bart.
Leicestershire, Henry Otway, esq.
Lincolnshire, Robert Viner, esq.
Monmouthshire, W. A. Williams, esq.
Norfolk, H. Styleman, esq.
Northamptonshire, Charles Tibbets, esq.
Northumberland, Sir T. H. Liddell
Nottinghamshire, T. W. Edge, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Langston, esq.
Rutlandshire, C. Thompson, esq.
Shropshire, Robert Burton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Rogers, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Jesson, esq.
Suffolk, Sir Robert Pocklington
Surrey, W. Borodaile, esq.
Sussex, John Dennett, esq.
Warwickshire, R. Vaughton, esq.
Wiltshire, William Lock, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Knight, esq.
Yorkshire, James Fox, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, T. Parry Jones, esq.
Brecnockshire, Peury Williams, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Bund, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Simmons, esq.
Caernarvonshire, O. M. Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, R. W. Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Garnons, esq.
Glamorganshire, R. T. Picton, esq.
Merionethshire, Sir E. P. Lloyd
Montgomeryshire, C. H. Tracey, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Sir Hugh Owen
Radnorshire, T. F. Lewis, esq.

Feb. 16. Mr. Robert Astlett was brought to the bar of the King's Bench, when the opinion of the judges was given, "that the embezzlement of the bills subjected him to the penalty of 15 Geo. II." He was on the following Monday sentenced to death.

Feb. 18. Brigadier general Picton, late governor of the island of Trinidad, appeared before the lord Chief Justice, and gave bail to answer an indictment upon which a bill was found by the Middlesex grand jury, for inflicting torture on Louisa Calderon, a free Spanish girl of that island.

Feb. 25. A fire broke out at Charing Cross, which destroyed the houses of Wild and Co., cheesemongers, Thomas, the butcher, and damaged several others.

Feb. 26. His Majesty's indisposition still continuing of an alarming nature, public prayers were ordered to be offered in all churches and chapels for his recovery.

Feb. 27. General Pichegru was arrested in Paris, where he had been concealed, and afterwards Georges was also discovered, and conveyed to prison.

Feb. 28. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared in the House of Commons, that there was not a necessary suspension of the royal authority, and the physicians reported an opinion of his Majesty's progressive amendment.

March 1. A fire broke out at Winchester row, Paddington, in which three children were suffocated.

March 3. The rev. Lockart Gordon and Laudon Gordon were tried for forcibly carrying away Rachael Fanny Antonia Lee, when it appeared, that though compulsion was used in the first instance, she afterwards went to Oxford with her own consent, they were consequently acquitted.

March 9. The island of Goree was recaptured by the British.

March 10. Died, in his 29th year, Thomas Pitt, lord Camelford, he was shot by Mr. Best in a duel with that gentleman, on the 7th instant; previous to his death he owned himself the aggressor.

March 15. The duke d'Enghien, son of the duke of Bourbon, was arrested at Ettenheim, in the electorate of Baden, by a detachment of 1500 French troops, sent for the purpose.

March 19. Died, the right hon. Richard Pepper Arden, lord Alvanley, and lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.

March 21. The duke d'Enghien was brought to trial for having borne arms against the Republic, before a special military commission, at the castle of Vincennes, and sentenced to suffer death. This sentence was put in execution the same night in the wood of Vincennes, by torch light.

March 26. His Majesty informed Parliament by a message, that the Irish militia had volunteered to extend their services to Great Britain.

March 29. The usual bulletins of his Majesty's health were discontinued, the happy termination of his illness was confirmed.

April 2. Nearly 40 sail of the British outward bound West India fleet, and their convoy, the Apollo frigate, were lost upon the coast of Portugal; among the persons who perished, were the captain, the third

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lieutenant, and about 100 of the crew of the Apollo.

April 5. Died, in his 80th year, the rev. William Gilpin, author of the lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, &c.

General Moreau, implicated in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges, was permitted to transport himself to America.

April 7. A man of the name of Callaby, who had been recently discharged as cured from Bethlem hospital, in Norwich, got up in the night, and stabbed his wife and daughter, and cut the throat of his grand child.

General Pichegru was found strangled in the prison in which he was confined, in Paris; the proces verbal stated that he had committed the act himself, by means of a silk handkerchief and a stick; strong suspicions were entertained that he was murdered.

April 9. Died, at Genoa, M. Neckar, the celebrated minister of finance at the early period of the French revolution.

April 12. Died, J. D. Carlyle, B. D., vicar of Newcastle upon Tyne, author of "Specimens of Arabic Poetry," and other works of merit.

April 13. Lady Glanville was found burnt to death in her bed room, in Manchester-street; it appeared her clothes had taken fire.

April 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt introduced a motion relative to the naval defence of the country, and in the course of his speech censured, in strong terms, the conduct of the admiralty. On a division, there appeared, for the motion 130, against it 201.

A dreadful fire broke out in the rope ground and warehouses of Mr. Cornwell, near Sun Tavern-fields, Shadwell, which being filled with pitch, tar, and other combustible matter, burnt with uncommon fury, and communicated to the timber yard adjoining, which it entirely destroyed; the damage was estimated at 20,000*l*.

From the accounts recently delivered to Parliament, it was ascertained that the number of shipwrights and artificers in the dock yards had been encreased between March 1803 and March 1804 from 5691 to 6967, and that the number of vessels employed in the defence of the country amounted to 1652.

April 23. In the House of Commons, Mr. Fox moved for the appointment of a committee of the whole House, to whom should be confided the revisal of the several bills for the defence of the country. In the course of the debate Mr. Pitt made a violent attack on ministers. For the motion 204, against it 256.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast on the 25th May next.

April 28. Alexander Davidson, esq. an opulent banker and contractor, J. W. Parsons, and Thomas Hopping, were sentenced by the court of King's Bench to twelve months imprisonment, for gross bribery and corruption at the election for Ilchester.

April 29. A massacre took place of the whites in the island of St. Domingo, commanded by Dessalines, the black general.

April 30. Lord Hawkesbury resigned, and he was followed by the other members of his administration.

May 1. A proposition was submitted to the French tribunate, by M. Curee, for conferring the title of Emperor on Bonaparte; the decree having been put to the vote, was carried by acclamation, with the exception of Carnot, who delivered his sentiments against its adoption.

May 4. A storm of wind and rain did incredible mischief at Bath and its vicinity.

The settlement of Surinam, in South America, part of Guiana, surrendered to the British.

May 5. The emperor of Russia presented an energetic note to the Diet of Ratisbon, on the seizure of the duke d'Enghien.

May 8. The right hon. Sir James Mansfield, knt. appointed lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of lord Avanley, deceased.

May 9, 10, 11. These days his Majesty appeared in public after his indisposition, and rode with the Queen and Princesses through several of the streets of London.

May 12. Change of ministry; Mr. Pitt was authorized by his Majesty to propose successors to the late ministers for his acceptance. Lord Grenville, and some others, refused to accept any situation in the government, unless Mr. Fox was included. The following were the appointments: Mr. Pitt, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, in the room of Mr. Addington; the duke of Portland continued lord president; lord Eldon, lord chancellor; earl Westmorland, privy seal; earl Chatham, master of the ordnance; lord Castlereagh, president of the board of controul for India affairs; lord Melville, first lord of the admiralty, vice earl St. Vincent; lord Harrowby, secretary for foreign affairs, vacant by the removal of lord Hawkesbury, who was the new secretary for the home department; Mr. W. Dundas, secretary at war, vice Mr. Bragge; Mr. George Canning,

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treasurer of the navy, vice Mr. Tierney; Mr. Addington was removed to the House of Peers, under the title of lord Sidmouth.

May 16. Sir Sidney Smith, with the vessels under his command, made an attack on the French flotilla proceeding from Flushing to Ostend, several of which were disabled.

May 18. The French Conservative Senate conferred the title of Emperor of the French on the First Consul, and established the imperial dignity hereditary in his family.

May 20. Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor of the French, which finished the Republic of France, after it had continued 4130 days, only one day less than the duration of the commonwealth of England, that immediately followed the decapitation of Charles I. The Emperor appointed the following generals to be marshals of the empire: Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Augereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lasnes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, Bessieres, Serrurier, Kellerman, Lefebvre, Perignon. The Emperor nominated prince Joseph Bonaparte to be grand elector; prince Louis Bonaparte, constable of France; Cambaceres, arch-chancellor; and Lebrun, arch-treasurer.

Captain Wright, of the Vincego, gunbrig, was lately captured near Morbihan, by some French gun boats, who surrounded him in a calm; he was conveyed to the prison of the Temple, at Paris, accused of having landed most of the conspirators against Bonaparte, in France.

May 22. Government authorized the Bank to issue dollars of 5s. value, with the head of the King, and Britannia on the reverse, and the words 5s. dollar, Bank of England, 1804.

A new coinage of half guineas was delivered for circulation by the mint.

May 25. A general fast was ordered this day by proclamation, which was very religiously and devoutly observed.

May 29. William Cobbett, the editor of the Political Register, was tried in the court of King's Bench, on an information for a libel on the earl of Hardwicke, lord Redesdale, and others, and found guilty.

An action was also tried in the same court, brought by Mr. Plunket, the solicitor general of Ireland, against Mr. Cobbett, for a libel, in which the jury gave 500*l.* damages against the defendant.

June 4. At St. Helier, in the island of Jersey, a powder magazine was discovered to be on fire. It contained 200 barrels of powder, besides bombs, cassons, &c., charged by the intrepidity of lieutenant Lys, W. Pontenay, and a young man of the name of Touzel, the fire was extinguished, at the manifest hazard and almost certain destruction of their own lives; had it blown up the whole town must have been destroyed. The inhabitants, to mark their sense of the heroic devotion of these men, subscribed 500*l.* to Lys, 300*l.* to Pontenay, and an annuity of 20*l.* a year to Touzel.

June 5. Mr. Pitt introduced a bill into the House of Commons under the designation of the "Additional force act," which was a plan for raising and supporting a permanent military force. This measure embraced a great variety of details; the bill was ultimately carried through the House, there appearing on the last division, for the bill 265, against 223.

June 6. The earl of Dartmouth appointed lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

Louis XVIII., by a public document, protested against the assumption by Bonaparte of the title of Emperor of France, and against all the acts that conferred that dignity on him.

June 20. The subject of the corn laws was brought under discussion in the House of Commons, a bill being introduced for the purpose of permitting exportation, when the price of wheat was at or below 48*s.* per quarter of eight Winchester bushels; and importation was to be allowed when the average price was 63*s.* but not when wheat was below that price. Without any formidable opposition, the bill passed ultimately into a law.

June 24. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning was experienced at Hanslope, in Buckinghamshire; the spire of the venerable church, 186 feet in height, was struck down, and fell upon the body of the church, which sunk the roof, and laid the structure in ruins.

June 26. A fire broke out at Mr. Little's, a tallow chandler, near Cauper-street, Spitalfields, which totally consumed that, and three adjoining houses.

June 27. His Majesty held a grand levee, for the first time since his recovery, it was attended by all the foreign ambassadors, great officers of state, and a vast number of the nobility of both sexes.

An action was tried at the suit of the hon. admiral Berkeley, against the editor and publisher of a periodical work, called, "The Royal Standard, or Political Register," for a libel, insinuating, that the Admiral had conducted himself in the action of the 1st of June, in a manner unworthy of his high rank, name, and reputation. The jury, to the satisfaction of a

crowded court, gave a verdict of 1000*l.* damages.

Parliament settled 1,200*l.* a year on the widow of lord Kilwarden; 800*l.* a year on her son; and 400*l.* a year on each of her daughters.

June 28. In the House of Commons a bill was brought forward by Mr. Wilberforce, for the abolition of the slave trade after a certain period, and on this day it was read a third time.

The hon. Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States, shot general Hamilton in a duel, at New York.

July 2. The Middlesex election committee reported, that Sir Francis Burdett was not duly elected, and that Mr. Mainwaring was duly elected, but that he had committed acts of treating, whereby he had incapacitated himself to serve in Parliament upon that election. A new writ was therefore ordered to be issued.

July 10. Died, at Paris, Ambrose Didot, one of the most eminent printers of the age.

July 11. The right hon. George Rose and lord Henry Somerset, appointed paymasters general of the forces.

July 12. In the court of King's Bench, William Draper Best, esq. sergeant at law, was indicted for an assault on Rebecca, wife of James Minifie, with intent to take improper liberties with her; the jury found a verdict of Not Guilty.

July 16. The freeholders of Middlesex in the interest of Mr. Mainwaring, jun. held a meeting at the Crown and Anchor, when it was proposed that he should become a candidate at the ensuing election, and a liberal subscription was entered into to defray the necessary expenses of his election.

July 17. Two houses in Dunk-street, Mile End-road, suddenly fell down, by which accident 35 persons were buried in the ruins, but providentially no lives were lost, though several had their limbs broken and others much bruised.

July 19. Lord Granville Leveson Gower appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of St. Petersburgh.

July 20. William Domville and George Scholey, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London for the ensuing year.

July 21. M. d'Oubril, the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris, presented a note to the French government, in which he declared, that he could not prolong his stay at Paris, unless the French troops should evacuate Naples, in conformity with the convention entered into with Russia.

July 23. General Moreau, Georges, and seventeen others, were brought to trial in Paris, for a conspiracy against the government. General Moreau was sentenced to two years imprisonment, Georges and the others were condemned to suffer death. A pardon was extended to Lajollais and some others; and on the 25th Georges and eleven of his companions were guillotined. After some delay, Moreau was permitted to embark for the United States of America.

July 25. The election for members of Parliament for Middlesex commenced, Sir Francis Burdett, bart. and George Boulton Mainwaring were the candidates.

July 26. The company of Grocers of the city of London gave a splendid entertainment to Mr. Pitt and several of his friends.

A neat gothic chapel, capable of holding 1200 persons, was erected in St. George's-fields, annexed to the buildings of the Philanthropic Institution.

July 30. The slave trade abolition bill was thrown out in the House of Lords without a division.

July 31. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament with a gracious speech from the throne.

August 4. Died, in his 73d year, the gallant admiral lord Duncan.

August 8. Died, Robert Macfarlane, esq. author of "The History of the Reign of George III." &c.

The poll for Middlesex closed, but the result was not ascertained, that several objected votes might be considered. The mob was very tumultuous, and broke the windows of Mr. Mainwaring's house; several accidents happened, and Henry O'Hara, esq., a gentleman well known on the turf, was killed by a post boy driving against his horse, which threw him off, and occasioned his death.

August 9. The numbers at the close of the poll for the election for Middlesex, were declared to be—

For Mr. Mainwaring	2828
For Sir F. Burdett	2823

leaving a majority of five in favour of Mr. Mainwaring, who was thereupon declared duly elected.

A fire broke out at the three warehouses in Duck's-foot-lane, belonging to Whiting and Co. of Thames-street, which were entirely consumed, with an immense stock of teas, sugars, &c. of great value.

Died, the rev. Robert Potter, aged 83,

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translator of Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.

August 11. Francis II. emperor of Germany, by a formal instrument, assumed the title of hereditary emperor of Austria.

August 13. Died, general Scherer, who commanded the army of Italy, to which marshal Suwaroff was opposed when he opened his victorious campaign in that country.

August 16. His royal highness the duke of Sussex arrived in town, from Lisbon.

August 25. An immense concourse of people assembled on the race ground at York, to witness a match, to be rode by Mrs. Thornton, the lady of colonel Thornton, and a Mr. Flint, for 1000 guineas, a four mile heat, the lady kept the lead for upwards of three miles, but eventually was distanced; the race was run in nine minutes and 59 seconds.

August 28. M. d'Oubril, the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris demanded his passports.

Sept. 1. Major general Arthur Wellesley created a knight of the Bath.

Sept. 6. A terrible hurricane devastated Antigua, Martinique, St. Kitts, Dominica, &c.; the loss of vessels on the different islands was estimated at 274, many of which were Americans.

Sept. 8. Despatches were received at the India House, announcing the renewal of hostilities; the Mahratta chief Holkar had infringed the territories of the English, and consequently war had been declared against him.

By the high tides at the autumnal equinox, the ancient village of Reculver, in Kent, (the Regulbium of the Romans) received serious injury; the cliff, on which was two houses, gave way, and with the houses was precipitated in ruins on the beach, carrying with it the external walls of three adjoining tenements; part of the church yard was also washed away.

Sept. 12. The heat of this day was excessive, the thermometer was at 80 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale in the shade.

Sept. 18. The French admiral Linois, with the Marengo, of 80 guns, and two large frigates, attacked the Centurion, of 50 guns, captain Lind, in Vizagapatam-roads, in the East Indies, and after a sharp action of two hours, the French admiral was beaten off, with considerable damage, an exploit equal to any recorded in the annals of the British navy.

Sept. 20. At a general court of proprietors of Bank stock, it was resolved to grant to the holders of Bank stock a bonus of 5*l.* per cent., and to pay the property-tax in addition, and it was also resolved to raise the salary of the bank directors from 150*l.* to 300*l.* a year.

Sept. 29. A grand naval fête was given to their Majesties, on board the yachts at Weymouth, more than 200 of the first nobility attended; a Dutch fair was held, and several of the principal performers from the London theatres performed parts in an interlude got up for the occasion.

This month a maligunant and pestilential fever broke out in the garrison of Gibralter, which continued to rage for a great length of time; 90 persons were buried in one day; it abated somewhat at the close of the month.

Oct. 2. An attempt was made by a strong British force under lord Keith, to destroy the French flotilla in Boulogne harbour, by catamarans, or exploding vessels; but little or no damage was done.

Oct. 5. Captain Graham Moore, having under his command four British frigates, attacked a squadron of four Spanish frigates steering from Cadiz. After a short action, three of the frigates struck their colours, and the fourth blew up. This squadron was from Monte Video, in the river Plata, and contained upwards of four millions of dollars. The Spanish government complained loudly of this attack upon a neutral state, and immediately declared war against Britain.

Oct. 8. Dessalines, the black general of St. Domingo, was crowned Emperor of Hayti, the name given to the island of St. Domingo, and established an imperial court, with its accustomed appendages.

Oct. 9. Mr. alderman Perchard was elected lord Mayor of London, after a contest with aldermen Shaw and Flower.

Oct. 19. Died, Charles Bannister, the celebrated comedian and vocalist, aged 63 years.

Oct. 22. A dreadful fire broke out in the stables of the Spotted Dog, public house, in Chelmsford, in which a party of Hanoverian troops were lodged, twelve of whom were burnt to death, and several terribly scorched; two horses were likewise burnt.

Oct. 24. Sir George Rumbold, the British minister to the Hanseatic towns, was seized at Hamburgh by a detachment of French troops, and carried to Paris. He was soon after released, on the representation of the Prussian court.

Oct. 25. A grand review of several of the corps of volunteers in the Metropolis took place in Hyde Park, in the presence of several general officers, and an immense concourse of people.

Oct. 29. Died, George Morland, a painter

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of great eminence in landscape and figures.

Nov. 1. Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII., accompanied by his suite, arrived at Yarmouth, from Sweden, whither he had gone to meet his brother, with whom he had an affecting interview.

Nov. 12. This day the long expected interview took place between his Majesty and the heir apparent, at Kew palace, the meeting was of the most conciliatory kind, and marked with the most profound filial respect by the prince.

Nov. 13. Mr. Wagstaffe, the King's messenger, was robbed in the territory of the duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, of his despatches, by seven French soldiers and the commandant of Ratzburgh; he was proceeding from St. Petersburgh to London.

General Fraser attacked the army of Holkar, near the fortress of Deeg, and gained a signal victory over him; but general Fraser received a wound, of which he died.

Nov. 14. Died, the venerable and learned Jacob Bryant.

His Majesty arrived at Buckingham-house, from Windsor, and invested major generals Moore and Ludlow with the insignia of knights of the Bath.

Mr. Robert Astlett was respited during pleasure.

Nov. 17. Lord Lake defeated the whole force of Holkar, near Furrackabad, and captured the whole of his bullocks and baggage; he escaped with great difficulty.

Nov. 18. Died, in the East Indies, general Fraser, killed in battle with Holkar, a Mahratta chief.

The Romney, of 50 guns, was wrecked near the Texel; the officers and crew were made prisoners by the Dutch, who sent out five launches to the wreck, at the hazard of their own lives, by which 300 persons were saved.

Nov. 23. Died, aged 92, the rev. Richard Graves, author of "the Spiritual Quixote," &c.

Nov. 24. The Venerable, of 74 guns, was wrecked off Torbay, all the crew, except eight, amounting to 555 souls, were saved.

Nov. 25. The Pope arrived at Fontainbleau, for the purpose of officiating at the coronation of Bonaparte.

Dec. 1. Master Betty, called "the Young Roscius," a youth of thirteen years of age, made his appearance on the boards of Covent Garden, in the character of Selim, in Dr. Brown's tragedy of Barbarossa, he met with the most vehement applause, which accompanied his performances of other arduous characters through the whole of the season.

Dec. 2. Bonaparte and his wife Josephine were crowned Emperor and Empress of the French, at the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, by Pope Pius VII.

Died, at Vienna, Haydn, one of the most scientific musical composers in Germany.

Dec. 18. A dreadful fire broke out at a linen draper's, at Plymouth, which burnt down seven dwelling houses, and materially injured several others.

Dec. 19. An order of council was issued for laying an embargo on all Spanish vessels in the ports of Great Britain.

The war in India was finally closed, after a series of brilliant victories by lord Lake over the forces of Holkar and the Rajah of Burtpore, who had joined the latter; the complete reduction of these two chiefs gave again peace to our India possessions.

Principal Acts passed this year.

For raising sums of money for cutting wet docks, &c.

To permit the importation of hides, tallow, horns, &c. in foreign ships.

For better regulating the port of London.

For empowering his Majesty to augment the militia of Ireland, and to grant leave to that militia to serve in England.

To enforce the canon law with respect to the ages of persons to be admitted to holy orders.

For encreasing the capital of the bank of Scotland.

For granting additional duties on wine.

To prevent the sale of exciseable liquors in Scotland by persons not licensed.

For regulating the volunteer corps.

For augmenting the regular forces and reducing the militia.

To exempt from duty all exported linens manufactured in this country.

To enable the commissioners of the treasury to issue exchequer bills for the service of the year.

To prevent the counterfeiting of dollars.

For the better support of his Majesty's household.

For the more easy apprehending criminals, escaping from one part of the kingdom to another.

For reducing the duty on oak bark imported into this kingdom.

For further encouragement of the British fisheries, and to prevent smuggling in the isle of Man.

For settling disputes between masters

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and journeymen in the cotton manufactories.

For the more effectual administration of justice in England and Ireland, by the issuing of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, in certain cases.

For relief of certain insolvent debtors.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 13, 1803, TO DECEMBER 11, 1804.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	11,390	Males -	8,605
Females -	10,153	Females -	8,433
In all	21,543	In all	17,038

Decrease in the burials this year, 2544.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4881
Between two and five	1924
Five and ten	676
Ten and twenty	458
Twenty and thirty	1237
Thirty and forty	1824
Forty and fifty	1935
Fifty and sixty	1599
Sixty and seventy	1196
Seventy and eighty	810
Eighty and ninety	418
Ninety and one hundred	77
A hundred and one	4
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	1

AMOUNT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION, ON 1st JUNE, 1st AUGUST, 1st OCTOBER, AND 25th OF NOVEMBER, 1803.

FIVE POUNDS EACH AND UPWARDS.

On 1st of June 1803	12,847,540
1st of August	13,013,180
1st of October	12,570,500
25th of November	13,502,600

TWO AND ONE POUND NOTES.

On 1st of June, 1803	3,953,600
1st of August	3,721,330
1st of October	4,052,010
25th of November	4,429,240

THE PRODUCE OF THE PERMANENT TAXES IN GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS ENDING 5th JAN. 1803 AND 5th JAN. 1804.

	Ending 5th Jan. 1803. £. s. d.	Ending 5th Jan. 1804. £. s. d.
Total of Customs, Excise, Stamps and Incidents, prior to 1793	12,084,333 16 5	11,925,320 15 5
Add proportionate part of Sugar now granted annually	2,055,803 10 6½	1,792,846 11 6½
Additional duty on Malt ditto	842,830 6 2½	814,896 17 3
Ditto on Tobacco, ditto	442,922 0 0	451,940 0 0
Total duties 1793	310,412 9 2	321,280 16 4
Ditto 1794	796,688 18 4	832,477 15 4½
Add proportionate part of Sugar granted annually	444,498 1 2½	387,642 10 0½
Total duties 1795	1,473,577 2 11½	1,546,315 7 11½
Ditto 1796	1,370,892 9 7½	1,429,797 18 0½
Ditto 1797	2,761,616 15 8½	2,603,065 10 1½
Add proportionate part of Sugar, &c.	416,716 18 8½	363,414 16 11½
Total duties 1798	683,757 10 6½	708,945 3 3½
Ditto 1799	133,689 12 3½	103,128 14 0
Ditto 1800	697,451 18 0½	821,309 0 0
Ditto 1801	1,730,753 19 10	1,850,377 7 3
Ditto 1802	1,957,340 12 10½	4,584,445 7 8½
Ditto 1803		139,436 17 8
	28,209,286 2 5½	30,676,141 8 10½
Amount of Custom duties outstanding	997,903 1 0	1,003,609 16 10½
Ditto Excise	2,057,486 15 6	4,163,757 16 10½
	31,264,675 18 11½	35,843,509 2 7½

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GENERAL RETURN OF THE ROYAL ARMY OF RESERVE, MADE FROM THE LATEST RETURNS.

England and Wales	26,739
Scotland	4,434
Ireland	6,189
Total	37,362

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE YEOMANRY AND VOLUNTEER CORPS IN GREAT BRITAIN, WHOSE SERVICES WERE ACCEPTED, AND PLACED ON THE ESTABLISHMENT.

	Effective rank and file	341,687
	Field officers	1,246
	Captains	4,472
	Subalterns	9,918
	Staff officers	1,100
	Serjeants	14,787
	Drummers	6,733
		379,943
Ireland.	Effective rank and file	75,033
	Captains	1,126
	Subalterns	2,206
	Serjeants	3,573
	Drummers, &c.	1,003
		462,884

VACCINE INNOCULATION.

The utility of this discovery is best shewn by a statement of facts, as to the mortality occasioned by Small Pox within the Bills of Mortality before and after the introduction of vaccination.

DEATHS BY SMALL POX FROM

1750 to	1759	-	19,642
1760	1769	-	23,434
1770	1779	-	22,039
1780	1789	-	17,120
1790	1799	-	17,685
1800		-	2,409
1801		-	1,461
1802		-	1,579
1803		-	1,173
1804		-	586

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1804 ;—	£	s.	d.
Navy -	12,350,606	7	6
Army -	12,993,625	4	1
Militia, &c. -	6,159,114	2	11
Ordnance - -	3,737,091	4	6
Miscellaneous services	4,217,295	14	8¼
Ditto extra - -	2,500,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	11,000,000	0	0
Civil list - -	591,842	3	10½
Additional annual to his Majesty -	60,000	0	0
Total supplies	53,609,574	17	6¾
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies granted by the same session of Parliament - -	53,509,574	17	6¾

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1804.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	22,008,649
Customs - -	11,214,257
Stamps - -	3,795,687
Land and Assessed Taxes	6,317,450
Post Office - -	1,460,921
Pensions, &c. -	115,361
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	39,096
Hereditary Revenues -	135,452
Property Tax -	3,578,890
Income Tax -	90,174
Lottery - -	438,625
Miscellaneous -	276,426
Total Gross Receipt	49,560,988
Drawbacks - -	2,695,410
Balances - -	1,350,426
Total Deduction	4,045,836
Actual Taxation	45,515,152
On Account of Loans -	13,209,356
Excess of Exchequer bills issued	6,185,900
Received from Ireland	1,275,179
Total Income	66,185,583

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	18,923,797
Management of ditto -	267,787
Sinking Fund -	6,851,201
Interest on Exchequer Bills -	624,860
Total on Acc. of Debt	26,669,646

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Brought forward	26,669,646
Proportion on Account of Old	8,463,186
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	18,206,460
Civil List	1,337,811
Ditto Scotland	79,705
Bounties, &c.	727,582
Navy	11,739,351
Ordnance	3,550,141
Army Ordinary	12,183,891
—— Extraordinary	3,560,804
Ireland	3,733,292
Miscellaneous	1,882,075
Charges of Collection	2,135,177
Grand Total of Expenditure	£67,619,475

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con	Bank.	India.
Jan.	55..56	145..155	160..173
July	56..58	154..157	172..177

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
74s.	48s.	25s.

Quartern loaf 9½d. in December, in Jan. 1s. 4½d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 910.

1805, Jan. 2. A proclamation was issued ordaining a fast to be observed on Wednesday, the 20th day of February next.

Died, in his 72d year, the right hon. the earl of Rosslyn, formerly lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and afterwards lord high chancellor.

The newly installed French emperor wrote a letter to his Majesty, proposing peace between France and England in general terms.

Jan. 11. An order of council was issued granting letters of marque and reprisals against Spain.

The right hon. Henry lord Mulgrave, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Jan. 12. The right hon. Henry Addington created viscount Sidmouth, and on the 14th sworn in as lord president of the council, in the room of the duke of Portland, who retired on account of ill health.

A strong shock of an earthquake was felt in the vale of Clwyd, which extended a considerable distance.

The Doris, frigate, foundered at sea, near the mouth of the Loire; capt. Campbell, who commanded her, set her on fire, and the crew were saved.

Jan. 13. A fire broke out at Wapping-wall, which consumed the extensive cooperage of Mr. Dowding, and afterwards the premises of Mr. Errington, a wine merchant, with four houses in Sconces-alley, and six tenements in Purdon's-court.

Jan. 14. Lord Mulgrave replied to the overture for peace made by Bonaparte in a letter to M. Talleyrand, stating, that it was impossible to answer the letter addressed to his Majesty, without consulting the powers of the continent with whom he was engaged in confidential connexions and relations.

Jan. 15. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Jan. 17. The Constance, cutter, capt. Menzies, was totally lost at Roundstone bay, near Galway, two of the crew were drowned.

A chapter of the order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when Charles duke of Beaufort, the marquis of Abercorn, the earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Philip earl of Chesterfield, were invested with the insignia of the order.

Jan. 18. Died, at his palace at Lambeth, the right rev. Dr. John Moore, lord archbishop of Canterbury, in his 74th year.

Jan. 21. The epidemic fever at Gibralter entirely subsided.

Jan. 24. Declaration of war against Spain.

Jan. 26. The foundation stone of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow, was laid in the presence of the dean and principal professors of the university.

Jan. 27. A dreadful fire broke out at a tallow chandlers, in Adam-street, Edgeware-road, which totally destroyed the premises; a woman attempting to escape from the two pair of stairs was killed in the fall, and three men, two women, and two children, were burnt to death.

Jan. 30. The new London docks were opened with great ceremony; the London packet, with wine from Oporto, was the first vessel that entered.

Feb. 1. The Abergavenny, East Indiaman, outward bound, was wrecked off Portland, and nearly 300 of the crew and passengers were drowned, nearly 100 were saved.

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Feb. 2. Died, Thomas Banks, aged 70, whose abilities as a sculptor were deservedly admired.

Feb. 9. The island of Dominica taken by the French, but afterwards, on the 28th, evacuated by them.

Feb. 12. The proprietors and publishers of the Sun, and True Briton, newspapers, were brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive sentence, for a libel inserted in those papers against lord St. Vincent; when Mr. Heriot, one of the proprietors, was sentenced to six months imprisonment; Mr. Taylor to pay a fine of 100 marks, and the printers and publishers to be imprisoned one month.

Feb. 20. This day was observed as a general fast; the volunteers attended divine service at their respective parish churches in the Metropolis.

Feb. 23. A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Mayo, an upholsterer, in Quebec-street, Oxford-street, which totally destroyed the premises; Mr. Mayo perished in the flames.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, was installed lord archbishop of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. Moore.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1805.

Bedfordshire, John Polhill, esq.
Berkshire, M. Ximenes, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Edward Nugent, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Joseph Marshall, esq.
Cheshire, G. T. Legh, esq.
Cornwall, S. Stephens, esq.
Cumberland, C. S. Featherstonhaugh, esq.
Derbyshire, W. C. Bagshaw, esq.
Devonshire, S. Kekewick, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Gould, esq.
Essex, James Reed, esq.
Gloucester, E. J. Chamberlayne, esq.
Hants, James Blunt, esq.
Herefordshire, L. Parkinson, esq.
Hertfordshire, E. H. D. Ratcliffe, esq.
Kent, J. M. Fector, esq.
Leicestershire, George Paine, esq.
Lincolnshire, M. Cholmley, esq.
Monmouthshire, J. Price, esq.
Norfolk, William Moseley, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. C. Rose, esq.
Northumberland, John Hunter, esq.
Nottinghamshire, C. Rolleston, esq.
Oxfordshire, Elisha Briscoe, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Hack, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Whitmore, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Perring, esq.
Staffordshire, J. H. Burt, esq.
Suffolk, George Nassau, esq.
Surrey, Robert Chatfield, esq.
Sussex, W. Margesson, esq.
Warwickshire, F. Parrot, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir R. C. Hore, bart.
Worcestershire, John Amphlett, esq.
Yorkshire, H. F. Cholmley, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, W. Greenley, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. L. Williams, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. J. Holford, esq.
Caernarvonshire, R. Garnons, esq.
Denbighshire, S. Ryley, esq.
Flintshire, E. L. Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Markham, esq.
Merionethshire, John Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Bagot Read, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. H. Harries, esq.
Radnorshire, Charles Rogers, esq.

Feb. 25. A most magnificent entertainment was given by their Majesties at Windsor Castle, to upwards of 400 of the nobility and persons of the first rank in the country; the greater part of the company wore full dress court suits; the expenses of the entertainment were estimated at the lowest at 50,000*l.* and on the following day her Majesty gave a grand public breakfast at Frogmore.

Died, William Buchan, M.D. author of "Domestic Medicine."

Feb. 26. The tunnel, through Blessworth-hill, near Northampton, was completed, it is nearly two miles in length.

March 4. The foundation stone of the East India docks was laid by captain Huddart and John Woolmore, esqrs. in the presence of the directors and a great concourse of people.

March 9. The rev. Henry Bathurst, L.L.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Norwich, vacant by the translation of Dr. Manners Sutton to Canterbury.

March 11. The sheriffs of Middlesex, R. A. Cox, esq. and Sir William Rawlins, knt., in consequence of a report made by the committee on the Middlesex election, accusing them of gross partiality in favour of Sir Francis Burdett, were heard this day at the bar of the House of Commons, by their counsel, the result of which was, a resolution of the House, that they had acted in gross violation of their duty, and in breach of the privileges of the House; and it was ordered, that for the offence alledged, they be committed to Newgate, and the Speaker issued his warrant accordingly.

March 21. As the boat belonging to the Antelope was coming to the jetty at Yar-

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mouth, she upset, and five out of eleven persons who were in her were drowned, within 100 yards of the shore.

A considerable reduction took place in the military staff, thirteen majors and brigadiers general, employed on the volunteer duty, were discontinued, with their several majors of brigade.

March 25. Died, at Handsworth, near Birmingham, Francis Eginton, the ingenious restorer of the art of painting and staining glass.

March 30. A treaty of concert between his Majesty and the emperor of Russia, was signed at St. Petersburgh, the object of which was, to compel the evacuation of Hanover and the north of Germany; to establish the independence of Holland and Switzerland; to re-establish the king of Sardinia in Piedmont; to compel the French to evacuate Italy and the isle of Elba; and for the future security of the kingdom of Naples.

April 2. Lord Lake attacked the camp of Holkar, near Burtpore, and defeated that chief with considerable slaughter.

April 6. Mr. Whitbread brought forward his charges against lord Melville, late treasurer of the navy;—1st. For having applied the public money to other uses than the naval department;—2d. For conniving at a system of peculation in an individual, for whose conduct he was responsible, and — 3d. For having been a participator in that system of peculation.

April 10. Lord Melville resigned his situation as first lord of the admiralty, and was afterwards struck out of the list of privy councillors by his Majesty.

The rajah of Burtpore made proposals of peace, which were agreed to on his ceding the fortress of Deeg to the British.

April 11. A treaty signed between Great Britain and Russia, by which they mutually bound themselves to form a league for putting a stop to the encroachments of France.

April 12. Lieut. Baker, — Day, gunner, four seamen, and a servant, were upset in the jolly boat belonging to the Terror, near Southend, and all perished.

April 21. William Bligh, esq. appointed captain general, and governor in chief of New South Wales.

April 22. Mr. Simpkin, the master of the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, fell over the ballustrades in his own house, and was killed almost immediately.

April 23. The grand ceremony of the installation of the knights of the Garter took place this day at Windsor castle; the entertainments were upon the grandest scale, and executed with extraordinary splendour and elegance.

April 24. At the anniversary festival of the Royal Humane Society, it appeared from the report of Dr. Hawes, that, from the first institution of the society up to the present time, 2860 persons of both sexes had been relieved, and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of the Society.

The fortress of Gibraltar blockaded on the land side by the Spaniards, a large flotilla assembled at Algesiras, consisting of gun and flat bottomed boats, completely armed, which seemed to indicate an intention to commence a vigorous siege.

April 30. The right hon. Charles lord Barham, appointed first lord of the admiralty, in the room of lord Melville.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, presented an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the discoveries made by the commissioners of the navy inquiry, and particularly alluding to the charges of gross violation of law and breach of duty attributed to lord viscount Melville.

May 9. At the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, the subscription for the use of the charity amounted to 915*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Died, at Weimar, Frederick Schiller, the celebrated German poet, and dramatic author.

May 14. Died, Robert Bissett, L.L.D. author of a "Life of Edmund Burke," "Sketch of Democracy."

May 18. The bishop of London compelled the proprietors of the Opera-house to drop their curtain on Saturday night at twelve o'clock, though the ballet was unfinished; he also prohibited Sunday evening routs and concerts in the metropolis.

May 24. As Mr. Foote, the banker, accompanied by his sister and two servants, were sailing in his pleasure boat up and down the river Thames, between London and Gravesend, the boat was upset by a sudden gust of wind; Mr. Foote was drowned, and his sister taken up insensible, but recovered, the servants were saved.

May 25. Died, at Sunderland, in his 62d year, the rev. William Paley, D.D. archdeacon of Carlisle, a distinguished scholar and sound divine; author of "Principles of Moral Philosophy," and other moral and religious works.

Died, at Gottingen, John Frederick Gomelin, a learned professor and naturalist; author of several valuable works on natural history.

May 26. The emperor of France was

crowned, at Milan, king of Italy, with great pomp.

June 1. John Budd and James Blagden, were tried and found guilty in the court of King's Bench, of publishing a libel on the earl St. Vincent.

June 4. The British fleet under admiral lord Nelson arrived at the island of Barbadoes; his Lordship on first learning that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, conjectured that they were destined for Egypt, and he immediately sailed for Alexandria; but on his return, learning their true destination, and having hastily provisioned at Palermo, he departed from Europe in pursuit.

The Ligurian republic (Genoa) was united to the French empire.

June 6. A pugilistic contest took place at Lalebam Burway, between young Belcher and Ryan, in which the former obtained the victory.

June 11. Lord Melville appeared within the bar of the House of Commons, and addressed the House in defence of his public conduct; after his Lordship had retired, Mr. Whitbread moved, "That Henry lord viscount Melville be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours"; Mr. Bond moved as an amendment, that the attorney general be directed to stay proceedings in the civil suit against lord Melville, and institute a criminal prosecution against him; the House divided, for the impeachment 295, against it, 272; upon Mr. Bond's amendment, for the prosecution 238, against it 229.

June 13. At Bristol, Mr. James Thompson, his wife, and child, were drowned in a pit, the child fell in, and afterwards the mother, the father jumped in to rescue them and shared the same fate.

June 14. Upon the report of the select committee appointed by the House of Commons being made, Mr. Whitbread moved certain resolutions implicating the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the knowledge of the fact of money having been withdrawn from the bank by lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, and lodged at a private banker's; at the same time exculpating Mr. Pitt from all charge of personal corruption; on this motion the previous question was carried; and in the sequel a bill of indemnity was proposed, and finally adopted by the House.

June 15. The wife of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly Miss Paterson, an American lady, arrived in England, she was proceeding to Paris, but was prevented by the emperor Napoleon.

June 21 The House of Commons voted 3000*l.* annually to the duke of Athol, as a compensation for the royalties, revenues, &c. formerly possessed by his family in the Isle of Man; they had been sold to government by the Duke's ancestor for 70,000*l.*

June 25. Mr. Leicester moved that the criminal prosecution against lord Melville, ordered by the House, should be stayed, and that the House proceed against his Lordship by impeachment, which was carried, and Mr. Whitbread appointed manager; a bill was introduced to indemnify Mr. Trotter, and all others, who might give evidence on the trial, against any consequences personal to themselves.

The venerable Oak tree, called "Fairlop Oak," was considerably injured by a party who had lighted a fire near it for amusement; it continued burning till the next morning; it measured 48 feet in girth, and several of the arms measured ten and twelve feet, it shaded above an acre of land, and was supposed to be at least 500 years old.

During a storm, in Yarmouth roads, three soldiers leaning over the side of a ship were washed overboard; a boat was sent to their assistance, but a heavy swell upset it, and seven sailors were drowned with the soldiers.

June 26. Mr. Whitbread, accompanied by several members of the House of Commons, went to the House of Lords, and in the name of the House impeached lord Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours, after which a committee was appointed to prepare articles of impeachment.

June 30. A dreadful fire broke out in the store rooms of the royal arsenal, at Woolwich, which consumed to the extent of 170 feet of buildings, two stories high, great fears were entertained for the magazines; it was supposed that the fire was the act of an incendiary, as no fire of candles were allowed in the store houses.

July 1. Mr. Hamilton Rowan appeared in the court of King's Bench, Dublin, and pleaded his Majesty's pardon.

July 2. Blagden, for writing, and Budd, for publishing a libel on earl St. Vincent, were sentenced to six months imprisonment each, in the Marshalsea.

Dr. Jenner attended at Guildhall, and received the freedom of the city of London, voted to him, in a gold box, value 100 guineas; the Chamberlain addressed him in an appropriate speech upon the occasion.

Died, Dr. Patrick Russell, author of a "Treatise on the Plague."

July 5. A partial change of ministry took place. Lord Sidmouth and the earl

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of Buckinghamshire resigned; they were succeeded by earl Camden and lord Harrowby. Lord Castlereagh was appointed to the foreign department. The office of first lord of the admiralty was conferred on Sir Charles Middleton, now created lord Barham.

Died, Richard Suet, aged 47, a celebrated comedian of Drury-lane theatre.

July 10. The right hon. John Jeffereys, earl Camden, appointed lord president of the privy council, in the room of viscount Sidmouth, resigned.

July 12. His Majesty, by commission, prorogued the parliament to Thursday the 22d August.

July 19. The British fleet under lord Nelson arrived at Gibraltar from the West Indies.

July 22. The first stone of Christ church, Birmingham, was laid with great solemnity, in the presence of the earl of Dartmouth, (who represented his Majesty) lord Warwick, lord Aylesford, and a numerous assemblage of the trustees, magistrates, &c. of the town.

Vice admiral Calder, with a fleet of fifteen sail of the line, came up with the combined fleet of twenty sail of the line, three 50 gun ships, and five frigates, on its return from the West Indies. The action lasted four hours, when Sir Robert captured two sail of the line. The fleets remained in sight for some days, but on the 26th instant the British lost sight of the enemy, who got into Ferrol, and from thence, some time after, they put into Cadiz.

July 29. Marquis Cornwallis, who had been appointed governor general of India, to succeed marquis Wellesley, arrived at Calcutta.

August 3. Died, at Harnage, Wilts, in his 81st year, Christopher Anstey, esq. the celebrated author of the "Bath Guide."

August 4. The Thomas and Hannah, of Malden, was lost on the coast of Norfolk, the crew, four in number, perished.

August 12. About one o'clock this morning, the Royal Circus, in St. George's-fields, took fire; it originated in the adjoining house; in half an hour the whole structure was in a blaze, and by three o'clock entirely consumed, with the adjoining stables, and the coffee houses; the horses were saved. The same day a fire broke out in Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel, which burnt down six houses.

August 15. The marquis of Buckingham gave a splendid fête at Stowe, in Bucks, to the prince of Wales, and other branches of the royal family, and upwards of 400 of the principal nobility and gentry, it lasted five days, and was the most magnificent of the kind that had ever been known in that county.

August 19. At Burnaby furnace colliery, near Cawthorn, in Yorkshire, six men were killed by the explosion of fire damp.

August 25. Died, his royal highness prince William Henry duke of Gloucester, he was second son to the late prince of Wales, and brother to his Majesty; he was in the 62d year of his age.

Sept. 3. Died, Dessalines, the black emperor of Hayti; he was succeeded by Christophe, who assumed the title of Henry I.

Sept. 4. The remains of his late royal highness the duke of Gloucester were interred with great funeral pomp, in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Sept. 7. His royal highness the duke of York appointed colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards; the duke of Cambridge colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards; and the duke of Kent a field marshal of the forces.

Sept. 8. The Austrian troops entered the territories of the elector of Bavaria, and took up a strong position on the Lech.

Sept. 9. The French Conservative Senate decreed, that from the 1st of January, 1806, the Gregorian calendar should be used throughout the French empire.

Sept. 12. The bishop of London consecrated the chapel, and burial ground adjoining, belonging to St. Giles's in the fields, near St. Pancras church, and the burial ground of St. Martin in the fields at Camden town.

Sept. 21. As Mr. Isaac Blight, a respectable ship broker of Greenland dock, near Deptford, was sitting in his parlour, a person suddenly opened the door and shot him dead with a pistol; the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; a Mr. Patch, whom the deceased had lately taken in as a partner, was apprehended on suspicion, and on the evidence of the servant maid, he was committed for trial.

Sept. 24. The French emperor left Paris, to put himself at the head of his army, he arrived at Strasburg on the 26th, and on the same day the greater part of the French army passed the Rhine at Manheim, Spires, and Durlach, under the command of marshals Davoust, Soult, and Ney, the division under Lasnes, and the cavalry under prince Murat, crossed the river the preceding day at Kehl; the army of Hanover, under marshal Bernadotte, had arrived at the elector of Bavaria's

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head quarters at Wurtzburg, where he was soon after joined by the Gallo-Batavian army, under Marmont, which had crossed the Rhine at Mentz. Napoleon's plan was to advance along the northern bank of the Danube, and, passing that river below the position of the Austrians, to interpose his army between them and the Russians, who were advancing.

About this time, Bavaria and Wurtemburg were erected into kingdoms by the emperor Napoleon.

Sept. 28. At a common hall held for the city of London, James Shaw was elected lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. Died, at Paris, aged 73, M. Anguetil du Perron, a celebrated literary character.

Oct. 1. The corning house of the new powder mill at Rosslyn, near Edinburgh, containing upwards of 40 barrels of gunpowder, blew up, when two of the workmen were killed.

Captain Clarke, of the Royal Navy, and George Peters, esq., son of Mr. P. the banker, were unfortunately drowned in the Thames, by the upsetting of a boat, into which they had got to get afloat a sailing boat which had got aground, and in which, with a party of friends, they had sailed for Gravesend.

Oct. 2. Died, at Brighton, Mrs. Crouch, formerly Miss Phillips, a celebrated actress, and vocal performer, in her 45th year.

Oct. 3. A treaty of subsidy was signed between his Majesty and the king of Sweden.

Oct. 5. Died, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, in India, Charles marquis Cornwallis, governor general and commander in chief in India.

Oct. 6. The Austrians were defeated at Wertingen, by marshal Lasnes.

Oct. 6. A treaty was concluded between France and Naples, for observing by the latter a strict neutrality during the present war.

Oct. 10. The Parliament was prorogued to the 28th of November.

Oct. 14. Memingen surrendered to the French.

Oct. 17. The city of Ulm surrendered to the French troops under marshal Berthier; the garrison of 30,000 men were made prisoners.

Oct. 20. The French passed the Adige, and Werneck surrendered to general Murat, with 15,000 men.

Oct. 21. Admiral lord viscount Nelson, with 27 sail of the line, attacked the united French and Spanish fleets, consisting of 33 sail of the line, viz. eighteen French, commanded by admiral Villeneuve, and fifteen Spanish, commanded by admiral Gravina; the action began at twelve o'clock off cape Trafalgar, and after a conflict of upwards of four hours nineteen sail of the line struck their colours. About the middle of the action, the commander in chief, lord Nelson, was struck by a musket ball, and shortly afterwards died. The action was gallantly maintained to its close by the second in command, admiral Collingwood. The British had also to lament the loss of captains Duff and Cooke, who fell in the action. The total killed and wounded on board the British fleet was 1587. From a tremendous storm which happened after the battle, and the crippled state of the enemy's ships, the greater part were destroyed; the whole fleet of 33 sail (four of which were afterwards captured by Sir R. Strachan) were thus disposed of:—at Gibraltar, four; destroyed, sixteen; escaped to Cadiz, six; wrecks, three serviceable; escaped to the southward four.

Oct. 27. The French papers stated, that this day, captain Wright, who was confined in the prison of the Temple, cut his throat, but strong suspicions were entertained, from the known moral habits of that officer, that he was not his own assassin.

Nov. 4. Sir Richard Strachan, with four sail of the line, after a gallant action, defeated off Ferrol four French sail of the line, and captured the whole, viz. Duguy Trouin, 74 guns; Formidable, 80 guns; Mont Blanc, 74 guns; and Scipion, 74 guns.

Nov. 9. The rev. William Nelson, D.D. now lord Nelson, brother and heir to the late admiral lord viscount Nelson, created viscount Merton, and earl Nelson of Trafalgar, and of Merton in the county of Surrey.

Nov. 14. Bonaparte entered Vienna, after a series of battles with the Austrian troops; the emperor Francis and the nobility returned to Brunn.

Nov. 21. The right hon. Edward earl of Powis appointed governor general and lieutenant general of Ireland, in the room of the earl of Hardwicke.

The lord Mayor, aldermen, and city officers, waited upon his Majesty with an address of congratulation on the glorious victory off Trafalgar.

Nov. 23. The right hon. lord Cathcart invested with the order of the Thistle.

Nov. 26. The court of common council of the city of London, voted a monument to be placed in the Guildhall, to the me-

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mory of that illustrious hero lord viscount Nelson; and a committee was appointed to procure models or designs for that purpose.

The thanks of the court, and the freedom of the city, and a sword of 200 guineas value, was voted to vice admiral lord Collingwood; and the freedom of the city and a sword of 100 guineas value each, to rear admiral lord Northesk and Sir Richard Strachan, bart.

The stupendous aqueduct of Pont Cysylte, upon the Ellesmere canal, was opened with great solemnity. The aqueduct passes over the river Dee, at the eastern extremity of the vale of Llangollen, and is 1007 feet in length, and 126 feet eight inches in height, from the surface of the rock to the top of the tide plates.

Died, aged 82, the right hon. Sir John Skynner, lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Dec. 2. The French army of upwards of 70,000 men, commanded by the emperor Napoleon, and the combined Austrian and Russian armies, 72,000 strong, commanded by the emperor Alexander, fought a desperate battle at Austerlitz, when, after a long and severe contest, the Allies were defeated, with the loss of nearly one fourth of their army, in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Dec. 5. This being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, the same was observed with great solemnity in all parts of the kingdom.

The new church at Dodington, in the county of Gloucester, built at the sole expense of C. Codrington, esq. was consecrated by the bishop of Bath and Wells, as proxy for the bishop of Gloucester.

Dec. 6. An armistice was concluded at Austerlitz, between the emperors of France and Austria.

Dec. 11. Died, Thomas King, aged 76, a comedian of long established reputation in the very first line.

Dec. 12. The whole of the printing house of Mr. Gillet, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, was destroyed by fire, only part of the property was saved.

Dec. 21. The Aurora, transport, having 250 men and nine officers of the 26th regiment on board, was lost on the Goodwin Sands, besides the crew, all of whom were supposed to have perished.

Dec. 23. Vice admiral Sir Robert Calder was tried by a court martial, for not bringing the French fleet to action a second time off Ferrol, on the 26th; the court pronounced "that the charge was fully proved, but that the conduct of Sir Robert was not the result of cowardice but an error of judgment," for which he was adjudged to be reprimanded; the sentence deeply affected the Admiral, who was 60 years of age, 46 of which he had passed in the service of his country.

Dec. 26. A treaty of peace was concluded between the emperor of Austria and the emperor of the French, by which, the territories beyond the Alps, united with the French empire, were guaranteed to her; that part of the Venetian republic which was ceded to Austria at the treaty of Campo Formio and Luneville, to be united to the kingdom of Italy, of which Austria acknowledged the emperor of France to be King.

The electors of Wurtemburg and Bavaria assumed the title of Kings.

The brother of the emperor of France, Joseph Bonaparte, crowned king of Naples.

Principal acts passed this year.

To enable the lord Lieutenant of Ireland to apprehend and detain suspected persons.

For punishing the adulteration of flour, meal, &c. within the bills of mortality.

For consolidating certain acts relating to the sale and redemption of the land tax.

For imposing a duty on property, professions, trades, and offices.

For continuing the enquiry of the naval commissioners.

For appointing commissioners of enquiry in the military department.

For regulating the office of paymaster general of the forces.

For the preservation of bark, timber trees, and underwood.

For amending certain laws relating to the relief and employment of the poor.

For extending the provisions of the laws for the punishment of forgery of bank notes, bills of exchange, &c.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials within the bills of mortality, from Dec. 13, 1804, to Dec. 17, 1805.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,513	Males -	8,874
Females -	9,782	Females -	8,691
	20,295		17,565

Increase in the burials this year, 527.

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Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5204
Between two and five	2199
Five and ten	826
Ten and twenty	534
Twenty and thirty	1283
Thirty and forty	1765
Forty and fifty	1829
Fifty and sixty	1504
Sixty and seventy	1187
Seventy and eighty	757
Eighty and ninety	390
Ninety and a hundred	82
A hundred	5

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1805	£	s.	d.
Navy	15,035,630	6	9
Army	14,576,087	3	6
Militia, &c.	4,040,811	16	9
Miscellaneous	8,856,681	14	1½
Ditto extra	1,060,453	10	8½
Exchequer bills	12,000,000	0	0
Civil list	10,458	1	6½
Total supplies	55,590,122	13	5
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament	58,692,115	19	11½
Surplus of Ways and Means	3,101,993	6	6½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1805.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise	18,032,040
Customs	9,306,316
Stamps	4,391,807
Land and Assessed Taxes	6,527,981
Post-Office	1,614,642
Pensions, &c.	113,141
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	40,655
Hereditary Revenues	160,967
War Customs	2,723,451
—— Excise	6,402,306
Property Tax	4,496,142
Income Tax	50,747
Lottery	382,087
Miscellaneous	505,530
Total Gross Receipt	54,807,810

	£.
Total Gross Receipt	54,807,810
Drawbacks	2,773,168
Balances	1,479,451
Total Deduction	4,252,619
Actual Taxation	£ 50,555,191
On account of Loans	25,130,445
Excess of Exchequer bills	1,926,000
Received from Ireland	1,592,570
Total Income	£ 79,205,006

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	19,598,306
Management of ditto	271,912
Sinking Fund	7,615,167
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,478,316
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 28,963,701
Proportion on Acct. of Old	8,422,327
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	20,541,374
Civil List	1,827,184
Do. Scotland	86,949
Bounties, &c.	646,000
Navy	14,466,998
Ordnance	4,732,286
Army Ordinary	10,758,343
—— Extraordinary	6,261,387
Ireland	3,211,062
Miscellaneous	2,845,728
Charges of Collection	2,257,186
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 76,056,796

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 57..61	168..175	180..188
July 57..60	179..184	180..186

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 95s.	45s.	33s.
July 91s.	38s.	33s.

Quartern loaf Jan. 1s. 4½d. July 1s. 2d.

Number of bankrupts from January to December, inclusive, 866.

1806, Jan. 4. The house of Mrs. Head, near Aylesbury, was broken open, and she and her son murdered; the body of the son was found in a pond near the house,

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with the head nearly severed from the body.

Jan. 5. The great hall of Greenwich hospital was thrown open to the public, to view the coffin containing the body of lord Nelson; upwards of 20,000 persons were unable to gain admission.

Died, his serene highness the Margrave of Anspach, who in 1791 married lady Craven.

Jan. 8. A grand and solemn aquatic procession took place on the river Thames; the remains of lord Nelson were brought by water from Greenwich, and deposited at the admiralty, preparatory to their interment.

Jan. 9. The remains of lord Nelson were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral; the procession was one of the grandest and most imposing that had ever been seen in England; more than 160 carriages followed the funeral car upon which the coffin was placed; the prince of Wales, the Royal dukes, and the greater part of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the lord Mayor, and corporation of London, formed part of the procession; the funeral service was performed by torch light.

Jan. 10. In a dreadful hurricane of wind, the launch of the Hibernia, of 110 guns, returning to the ship, in Cawsand-bay, was capsized, and upwards of 36 persons were swamped, eighteen of whom were drowned, and their bodies thrown on shore at Winbury.

The Cape of Good Hope was taken by general Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham.

Jan. 21. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Jan. 23. Died, at his house at Putney, in Surrey, the right hon. William Pitt, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, in the 47th year of his age; who had been at the head of the government of the country for a longer period and with greater power and popularity than any of his predecessors.

Jan. 26. The emperor Napoleon arrived in Paris from Vienna.

Jan. 27. The House of Commons voted, that Mr. Pitt's debts should be paid by the public, that he should be interred at the public expense, and that a monument should be erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey.

Mr. Paull, in the House of Commons, moved for several papers connected with the administration of the marquis Wellesley in India, preparatory to instituting charges of a criminal nature against the Marquis.

Jan. 29. The freedom of the city of London and a sword of 100 guineas value, were voted by the court of common council to T. M. Hardy, captain of the victory, the late lord Nelson's flag ship.

Jan. 31. Mr. J. Fitzgerald obtained leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of ascertaining the population of Ireland.

Lord Grenville attended his Majesty, in consequence of a message, for the formation of a new ministry.

At this time the public debt of Ireland amounted to 58,000,000*l.*

Feb. 6. The court of common council of the city of London, after much discussion, voted, that a monument to the memory of the right hon. William Pitt, should be erected in the Guildhall of the city.

Admiral Duckworth, with seven sail of the line, defeated a French squadron of five sail of the line, near St. Domingo, in the West Indies; three ships were captured and two destroyed.

Feb. 7. The right hon. Thomas Erskine created baron Erskine of Restormel castle, Cornwall.

Feb. 8. The gentlemen of the King's Bench bar presented their congratulations to the right hon. Thomas lord Erskine, on his promotion to the dignity of lord chancellor, to which his Lordship returned a suitable reply.

The committee appointed to try the merits of the Middlesex election, and no opposition being made by Sir Francis Burdett to the petition of Mr. Mainwaring, the latter was returned as duly elected.

Feb. 13. A deputation from the university of Dublin waited upon his royal highness the duke of Cumberland with the grant of the office of chancellor of that university

Mr. Fox having accepted the situation of secretary of state for the foreign department, resigned his place as member, but was re-elected without opposition.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1806.

Bedfordshire, W. Long, esq.
Berkshire, J. I. Libenrood, esq.
Buckinghamshire, P. H. Ward, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. L. Reynolds, esq.
Cheshire, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart.
Cornwall, T. Graham, esq.
Cumberland, J. B. D. Dykes, esq.
Derbyshire, Francis Bradshaw, esq.
Devonshire, William Jackson, esq.
Dorsetshire, Edward Williams, esq.

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Essex, James Urmston, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Lawrence, esq.
Herefordshire, Samuel Davis, esq.
Hertfordshire, G. S. Marten, esq.
Hants, J. H. Beaufoy, esq.
Kent, John Marrison, esq.
Lancashire, Le Gendre P. Starkie, esq.
Leicestershire, F. W. Wollaston, esq.
Lincolnshire, W. Reeve, esq.
Monmouthshire, W. Phillips, esq.
Norfolk, H. L. Warner, esq.
Northamptonshire, T. Carter, esq.
Northumberland, W. Lynskill, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir T. W. White
Oxfordshire, G. F. Stratton, esq.
Rutlandshire, T. Hotchkin, esq.
Shropshire, W. Botfield, esq.
Somersetshire, C. Wheaton, esq.
Staffordshire, W. P. Inge, esq.
Suffolk, M. W. Le Heup, esq.
Surrey, K. Smith, esq.
Sussex, W. Gorringe, esq.
Worcestershire, Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.
Warwickshire, George Lloyd, esq.
Wiltshire, J. P. Paul, esq.
Yorkshire, J. B. S. Morris, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Sir Hugh Owen, bart.
Brecknockshire, Osborn Yeates, esq.
Cardiganshire, L. B. Wallis, esq.
Caermarthenshire, G. P. Watkins, esq.
Caernarvonshire, William Williams, esq.
Denbighshire, R. Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.
Glamorganshire, Anthony Bacon, esq.
Merionethshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Owen, esq.
Pembrokeshire, H. W. Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Stevens, esq.

Feb. 14. The new ministry, on the decease of Mr. Pitt, were composed of lord Grenville, first lord of the treasury; lord H. Petty, chancellor of the exchequer; lord Erskine, lord chancellor; secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Fox; for home department, earl Spencer; for war and colonial department, Mr. Windham; lord Howick (late Mr. Grey), first lord of the admiralty; earl Fitzwilliam, president of the council; lord Sidmouth, lord privy seal; earl Moira, master general of the ordnance; lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench, a seat in the cabinet; general Fitzpatrick, secretary at war; Mr. Sheridan, treasurer of the navy; duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Sir Arthur Pigott, attorney general; Sir Samuel Romilly, solicitor general, &c., &c. Mr. George Ponsonby was appointed chancellor and keeper of the seals in Ireland; and Sir John Newport, chancellor of the Irish exchequer.

Feb. 18. Joseph Bonaparte, accompanied by generals Massena, Regnier, &c. entered Naples by capitulation, and took upon himself the sovereignty of the kingdom, to which he had been appointed by his brother Napoleon. King Ferdinand and his family retired to Sicily, with the Russian and British troops.

Feb. 19. The common council of the city of London, presented an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the formation of an administration combining men of the highest talents, affording a prospect of a system of vigour, vigilance, and economy.

The iron bridge that had been lately erected over the new cut at Bristol, fell down, and was shivered into a thousand pieces; two men were killed by the fall, and one severely wounded.

Died, in her 89th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, a lady of pre-eminent talents, and translator of Epictetus.

Feb. 20. The body of Mr. Pitt lay in state in the Painted Chamber, at Westminster, this and the following day; the crowds that visited the remains of this great statesman were immense.

Mr. Fox, in a note to M. Talleyrand, informed him that a Frenchman, named Guillet de Gevrilliere, had proposed to him a plan for the assassination of Bonaparte. M. Talleyrand, in answer to Mr. Fox's communication, said, "I have laid your Excellency's letter before his Majesty; his first words after reading it were —I recognize here the principles of honour and virtue by which Mr. Fox has ever been actuated. Thank him on my part." M. Talleyrand then referring to Napoleon's speech to the French legislature, observed, "that Mr. Fox might know, if the advantages of peace were duly appreciated, on what terms it might be discussed." The speech contained an offer of his readiness to negotiate without delay, taking for its basis the treaty of Amiens.

Feb. 22. The public interment of Mr. Pitt took place this day with great pomp, in Westminster-abbey.

Died, James Barry, R. A., a painter of considerable eminence.

Feb. 24. General Thomas Picton was tried in the court of King's Bench, on a charge of inflicting torture upon Louisa Calderon, in December, 1801, in the island of Trinidad, West Indies, of which he was governor. He was found guilty.

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March 13. The fall of snow was so great in the county of Kent, as to retard the mail coaches and other conveyances; in some places it was ten feet deep.

Two French ships, the Marengo, of 80 guns, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, commanded by admiral Linois, were captured by Sir J. B. Warren.

March 15. The earl of Hardwicke was elected high steward of the university of Cambridge.

March 19. A large mass of the venerable remains of the ancient castle of Rochester, 30 feet high, and 20 in breadth, fell down, and destroyed a shed, with the furniture therein, but no other damage was sustained.

March 26. Mr. Fox, in a letter to M. Talleyrand, expressed the wishes of the British government to treat for peace, but only in concert with the emperor of Russia.

March 28. Lord Henry Petty, the new chancellor of the exchequer, opened his budget in the House of Commons, and submitted a proposition for raising the property tax from six and a half to ten per cent.; this was to take effect on all property above 50*l.* a year, with some exceptions. This bill encountered great opposition, but finally passed into a law.

The king of Prussia shut the ports of the North Sea against the British.

March 31. The attorney general moved for a bill for restricting the importation of slaves to foreign islands from British colonies; after going through the usual forms, it was passed. A bill of the same nature was brought into the House of Lords by lord Grenville, and after some opposition, passed.

A variety of Imperial decrees were submitted to the French Senate; an act of his Imperial Majesty, ordaining that Venice should be added to the kingdom of Italy; the Emperor's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, to be king of Naples; prince Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, to possess in full sovereignty the duchies of Cleves and Berg; the principality of Guastalla was conferred on princess Paulina (sister to the Emperor) and her husband the prince of Borghese; the principality of Neufchatel was conferred on marshal Berthier; Parma, Placentia, Reggio, &c. and several other states of Italy, were to furnish upwards of twenty titles of high distinction, accompanied with appropriate domains, for the French marshals, &c.

General Miranda having fitted out a small armament at New York, set sail for the Spanish main, with 360 adventurers of different nations on board.

Died, George earl Macartney, who had filled several high official situations during the present reign.

April 1. The electorate of Hanover was taken definitive possession of by the king of Prussia.

April 3. Mr. Windham brought forward in the House of Commons his plan of military defence—foot soldiers to be enlisted for seven years, at the expiration of which period to be entitled to their discharge; if he renewed his engagement for other seven years, to get an increase of pay; and at the third period of other seven years, to receive a still further addition to his pay. Cavalry and artillery to be enlisted for ten years, the second period six, and the third five years. This plan met with the most determined opposition, but finally passed both Houses.

April 5. Richard Patch was tried at the Sessions House, in Horsemonger-lane, for the murder of Mr. Isaac Blight, his partner, the jury, after a quarter of an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of Guilty, and the judge immediately passed sentence upon him.

An embargo was laid on Prussian vessels in British ports.

April 8. Richard Patch was executed, with two other convicts; he was pressed to confess the crime (as the evidence was only circumstantial) but he steadily refused; there was however no doubt entertained of his guilt.

April 18. The American congress passed a non-importation act against the manufactures of Great Britain, to take effect on the 15th of November. Great complaints had for some time past been made by the American government against our practice of impressing British seamen found on board their merchant ships—our violation of their neutral rights, by seizing and condemning their merchantmen, though engaged in a lawful commerce—and our infringement of their maritime jurisdiction upon their own coasts.

April 20. The Lady Burgess, outward bound East Indiaman, struck on a rock between St. Jago and Bona Vista, and went to pieces; 34 out of 184 persons on board at the time, were drowned.

April 21. A message from his Majesty to Parliament announced the commencement of hostilities against this country by the king of Prussia.

April 25. Lord Howick moved for an increase of pay to the navy, which was agreed to.

An American seaman was killed on board one of their merchant ships, within sight

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of New York, by a shot from the British armed vessel the Leander; in consequence of which, Mr. Jefferson, the president, issued a violent proclamation, accusing the captain of the Leander of murder, and prohibiting that and some other British vessels from entering their harbours, or remaining within the jurisdiction of the United States.

April 26. The court of King's Bench granted a new trial in the case of Louisa Calderon against governor Thomas Picton.

April 27. General Miranda's squadron was attacked by two Spanish men of war, which captured his two schooners and 57 of his followers.

April 29. The trial of lord Melville commenced in Westminster-hall.

April 30. Mr. Windham moved for the repeal of the additional force act; on a division, there appeared for the motion, 235—against it 119—majority 116. The bill was finally passed in the Commons the 15th of May.

May 10. A fire broke out at the dwelling house of Mr. Steptoe, in Bear-alley, Fleet-market, three of whose children perished in the flames.

A proclamation was issued for the circulation of a new copper coinage, of 150 tons of penny pieces, and 427 and a half tons of half penny pieces, and 22 and a half tons of farthings.

May 12. The first stone of the college for the education of students intended for the civil service of the East India company, was laid at Hailybury, near Hertford.

The Houses of Parliament granted to earl Nelson, and his heirs, 5000*l.* per annum, and 120,000*l.* to purchase a family estate.

May 17. A great fire happened at Hungerford, in Berks, which burnt down ten dwelling houses.

May 22. The rev. Mr. Wood, second master of St. Paul's school, put a period to his existence, by hanging himself.

May 24. A dreadful fire happened at Langford, which consumed two breweries, and above 50 dwelling houses.

May 29. The lord chancellor, Erskine, having laid before the King certain written declarations, respecting several alledged improprieties in the conduct of the princess of Wales, his Majesty commissioned the lord Chancellor, lord Spencer, lord Grenville, and lord Ellenborough, to enquire into the truth thereof, and examine the parties on oath.

June 5. A fire broke out at the Key, in Chandos-street, which, in a short time, was burnt to the ground; a gentleman, who was inebriated, and who visited the house with a female, was burnt to death; he was supposed to be a Mr. Garner, who kept an academy in Brompton-row, near Fulham.

Louis Bonaparte, a younger brother of Napoleon, was elected king of Holland, through the influence of his brother.

June 10. The slave trade abolished by a resolution of the House of Commons, it was moved by Mr. Fox, and carried by a majority of 99.

June 12. This day the trial of Henry lord viscount Melville ended in the House of Peers, when his Lordship was acquitted of all the charges exhibited against him by the Commons. The following is an abstract of the votes upon that occasion:

	Guilty.	Not G.	Majority.
On the 1st article	15	120	105
2d	54	81	27
3d	52	83	31
4th	0	135	—
5th	3	131	128
6th	47	88	41
7th	50	85	35
8th	14	121	107
9th	14	121	107
10th.....	11	124	113

June 20. A party of friends, consisting of the wife of Dr. Martin Van Butchell, her son, J. Van Butchell, and three Misses Aston, and nine other persons, returning from a water excursion, in a four oared cutter, they ran athwart a sailing barge, by which their boat was upset, when Mr. Van Butchell and two of the young ladies were drowned.

June 28. Mr. Moulton, a horse dealer of Kennington, being in a single horse chaise, with a boy, attempted to drive the horse into the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park, to drink, the animal plunged, sunk, and threw out Mr. M. and the boy, when both Mr. Moulton, the boy, and the horse were drowned.

July 6. Major general Stuart attacked the French troops under the command of general Regnier, at Maida, in Calabria, and gained a splendid victory; the enemy sustained a loss of 4000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, the English had not 400 killed and wounded, and the whole of their troops amounted only to 4795 rank and file, including the artillery, the result of this battle was, the surrender of Cotrone, with its stores, magazines, &c. and 600 prisoners.

July 10. An alarming mutiny broke out

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amongst the native troops of India, at Vellore, which was not suppressed without considerable bloodshed.

July 11. A terrible storm of thunder and lightning happened in London, which continued two hours without intermission, a ball of fire fell in the Lottery-office, Somerset-place, it forced open the door, and drove Mr. Pearce, the secretary, to the opposite side of the room; two other balls of fire fell, one in Newcastle-street, and another in the Thames, near Arundel-street; the storm was equally violent at Portsmouth, where much damage was done to the shipping, and in various other parts of the country.

July 12. Gaeta surrendered to the French.

The West India dock company opened a new dock at Blackwall, to be appropriated for outward bound ships.

An act of confederation of the Rhine, was signed at Paris, by which the states of the contracting parties were separated from the Germanic body, under the designation of "the Confederated States of the Empire."

July 14. The commissioners appointed by his Majesty to investigate the evidence relative to the princess of Wales, reported, that they had examined several persons on oath, and that the alleged pregnancy and delivery of the Princess were wholly disproved; but that other facts, unless they received some decisive contradiction, were justly entitled to the most serious consideration.

July 18. A terrible accident happened at Malta, on the side of the water opposite to the city of Valetta, a magazine took fire containing 370 barrels of powder, and 1600 shells, the explosion created the most dreadful havoc and destruction; the houses adjacent were thrown down; and it was calculated that 200 persons were either killed or dreadfully wounded, exclusive of 40 of the military; the principal sufferers were the Maltese, who resided chiefly near the spot.

July 20. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris between France and Russia, but the latter refused to ratify, as being contrary to M. D'Oubril's instruction.

July 24. The metropolis was visited by another dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy and incessant rain, which did great damage to the gardens in the vicinity.

July 26. A Dutch squadron, consisting of a frigate, of 36 guns, and two other vessels, were captured by capt. Elphinstone.

July 27. Buenos Ayres, in South America, captured by his Majesty's troops under the command of Sir Home Popham.

Aug. 6. The emperor of Austria, Francis I., resigned the office of emperor of Germany by an official document.

Aug. 7. James Branscomb and Jonathan Miles, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of London for the year ensuing.

A great fire broke out at the warehouse and stores of Mr. Bennet, a sugar baker, in Conduit-street, Shadwell, which entirely consumed the same, and an immense quantity of sugar, molasses, &c.

Aug. 12. The Spaniards under the conduct of a French officer of the name of Liniers, attacked the British troops at Buenos Ayres, and, after a desperate action, compelled them to lay down their arms, and evacuate the place.

Aug. 20. Lord Holland and lord Auckland appointed joint commissioners and plenipotentiaries for arranging, and finally settling several matters in discussion between his Majesty's government and the United States of America.

Aug. 23. Captain Charles Brisbane, captured the Spanish frigate Pomona, of 38 guns, and 347 men, and destroyed twelve gun boats, with a compliment of 100 men in each, at the isle of Cuba.

Aug. 26. Mr. Palm, a bookseller, at Nuremberg, was seized by the emissaries of Bonaparte, and imprisoned in the fortress of Brannau, and there tried by a French military commission, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution; the alledged crime was the vending, in the course of his trade, a book respecting the government of France under Napoleon; this act of tyranny and injustice excited great abhorrence all over Germany.

Sept. 1. A fire broke out at the distillery of Smith, Cooke, and Tate, in Millbank-street, Westminster, which burnt for two hours, destroying a valuable steam-engine, and property of the value of 60,000*l.*

Sept. 9. The King George, packet, of Parkgate, bound from that place to Dublin, was wrecked, at night, near Hoyle bank, and all on board, except five men and a boy perished, 125 persons were drowned, crew and passengers.

Sept. 11. Died, the rev. John Brand, author of "Observations on Popular Antiquities, &c.

Sept. 12. Died, in the 71st year of his age, Edward lord Thurlow, late lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Sept. 13. Major general Sir John Stuart created a knight of the Bath.

Died, at Chiswick, the seat of the

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duke of Devonshire, the right hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in his 59th year, a statesman, and an orator of the very first class; he was buried in Westminster-abbey, Oct. 10, close to the remains of his illustrious rival, William Pitt.

Sept. 18. The court of proprietors of the Bank of England resolved to make a half yearly dividend of three and a-half per cent., and a bonus of five per cent.; and also to pay the property-tax on the dividends.

Sept. 19. Two old houses in Harp-alley, Tower-street, fell down, burying 26 persons in the ruins, several of whom were killed, and others greatly bruised.

Sept. 20. The treasure, amounting to 1,086,203 dollars, and a box of jewels and precious stones, taken at the Spanish settlement of Buenos Ayres, was escorted by a military guard and deposited at the bank.

Sept. 24. Charles Gray, lord viscount Howick, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the hon. C. J. Fox, deceased.

Sept. 25. Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, captured five frigates, part of the Rochfort squadron, after a running fight of several hours; the Commodore lost his right arm from a wound he received in the action.

Sept. 27. The right hon. Thomas Grenville appointed first lord of the admiralty, and the right hon. George Tierney, first commissioner for the management of the affairs of India.

Oct. 1. At Chatham, a large arch, 80 feet long and 16 feet wide, containing 100,000 bricks, fell down, in consequence of taking away the centres, when eight men were killed, and several severely wounded; a similar accident happened the next day at Brompton, in Kent, ten workmen were buried in the ruins, six of whom were killed.

Her royal highness the princess of Wales, accompanied by lady Sheffield, and Miss Cholmondeley, were thrown out of a barouche near Leatherhead, when Miss Cholmondeley was killed on the spot, her Royal Highness escaped with a slight bruise, and lady Sheffield was unhurt.

Oct. 4. Died, at Brighton, aged 73, Dr. Horsley, lord bishop of St. Asaph, a learned and eminent divine, and author of several works in support of the Christian religion.

Oct. 6. The negotiations for peace between France and Great Britain, were unsuccessful, the latter requiring Russia to be made a party to the treaty, which France refused.

Sept. 7. In consequence of the death of Mr. Fox, a vacancy occurred in the representation for the city of Westminster, when the right hon. earl Percy, son of the duke of Northumberland, was elected without opposition.

Oct. 8. Lord viscount Sidmouth appointed lord president of the council, in the room of earl Camden, resigned.

Lord Lauderdale, the British plenipotentiary, returned from Paris, on the failure of the negotiations for peace.

Oct. 14. The Prussian army of 150,000 men, attacked and defeated by the French at Auerstadt; the loss of the Prussians was said to be 20,000 killed and wounded, and between 30 and 40,000 prisoners; the duke of Brunswick received his mortal wound in this battle, which the French call the battle of Jena.

Oct. 15. The right rev. Dr. Cleaver, bishop of Bangor, translated to the see of St. Asaph, in the room of Dr. Horsley, deceased.

Lord Holland appointed keeper of the privy seal.

Oct. 16. Erfurth surrendered to marshal Murat.

Oct. 19. The King dissolved the Parliament by proclamation.

Oct. 20. In a dreadful gale, the Athenienne, of 64 guns, was totally lost, by striking on the Equerries rocks, near Tunis; 347 officers and seamen were drowned, 123 officers and seamen were saved.

Oct. 24. Spandau surrendered to the French, and Slattin on the 29th.

Oct. 25. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 29th of Oct., and which was to meet on the 29th of Nov. was dissolved, and writs were issued for calling a new one to assemble on the 15th of Dec.

Oct. 27. Bonaparte made his public entry into Berlin.

Oct. 28. Died, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of some elegant sonnets and novels of a superior class.

Oct. 29. Sir Philip Francis and Sir G. H. Barlow, elected knights of the Bath.

Oct. 30. The Jamaica fleet, of 109 sail, met with a serious disaster, thirteen foundered at sea, and 70 of the crews drowned.

Oct. 31. The candidates for the city of Westminster, in consequence of the dissolution, were Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sir Samuel Hood, and Mr. Paul, when, after a long contest, the two former were returned.

At the election for the county of Middlesex, the candidates were, George Byng, esq., Sir Francis Burdett, and William Mellish, esq. the two former were elected.

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The election for the city of London was decided in favour of Sir William Curtis, Sir Charles Price, H. C. Combe, and J. Shaw, esqrs.

Nov. 1. Custrin, on the Oder, surrendered to the French under marshal Davoust.

Nov. 7. General Blucher, with the troops under his command, of nearly 10,000 men, surrendered to the French at Swartau.

Nov. 8. Magdeburgh, the western bulwark of Prussia, capitulated to marshal Ney, with a garrison of 22,000 men.

Nov. 10. Died, at Altona, in consequence of a wound he received in the battle of Auerstadt, his serene highness William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, a general in the service of the king of Prussia; Bonaparte, with a brutality which disgraced him, refused to let his remains be buried in the family vault of his ancestors.

Nov. 18. Mr. Garrow moved in the court of King's Bench, to file a criminal information aginst Ambrose Charles, one of the clerks of the bank, for a libel contained in a letter addressed to lord Grenville, charging the earl of Moira with availing himself of his official situation, and gambling, by his agents, in the funds, and imprudently lending his name to the most important discoveries of secrets affecting the state. A rule to shew cause was granted.

Nov. 19. Marshal Mortier took possession of Hamburgh without opposition, and immediately issued an order for sequestrating all English property found in that city.

Nov. 20. Bonaparte, by a decree, promulgated at Berlin, interdicted all commerce and correspondence, direct or indirect, between the British dominions, and the countries under his controul.

Hameln the chief fortress in Hanover, surrendered to the French, with its garrison of 9000 men.

Nov. 23. A Russian army entered Moldavia, and took possession of Choczim, Bender, and Jassy, this occasioned a declaration of war by the Porte against Russia, who, before the close of the year, made themselves masters of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

Dec. 13. The right rev. John Randolph, bishop of Oxford, translated to the see of Bangor.

Dec. 14. A fire broke out in the elaboratory of Mr. Maud, in St. Paul's alley, which burnt it down, and nearly the whole of the houses in the alley.

Dec. 19. His Majesty opened the first session of the new Parliament by commission.

Dec. 25. The boat carrying the Irish mail across the river Conway, was by a heavy swell upset, when twelve persons were drowned.

Dec. 26. The river Thames rose this day higher than ever remembered, boats were rowed in Scotland and Palace-yards; the wharfs, cellars, &c. in Thames-street, and in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were completely inundated; and the next day the tide rose still higher. Considerable damage was done

The battle of Pultusk was fought between the Rsusians and French, in which both parties claimed the victory, the advantage was however little on either side.

Dec. 28. One of the arches of Haydon-bridge, Northumberland, 95 feet in span, fell down, with a great crash, at the time when several persons were going over it, many of whom were seriously hurt.

Principal Acts passed this year.

To continue and amend an act for executing a treaty of commerce and amity with America.

For amending the several laws relating to the payment of first fruits by the clergy.

For encouraging the manufacture of thread lace in England.

For improving the port of London by making East India docks at Blackwall.

For amending certain acts relating to letters and parcels conveyed by post.

For augmenting the salaries of masters in Chancery.

To permit French wines to be imported from Ireland into England.

For permitting the importation of timber for naval purposes from America.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

For revision of schools in Ireland.

To prohibit, for two years, certain ships from engaging in the slave trade.

For enabling his Majesty to settle annuities on the Royal Family.

For purchasing an estate for earl Nelson.

For the security and expedition of the post in Ireland.

For providing a more speedy and regular audit of the public accounts.

To amend the laws concerning bankrupts.

For limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches.

For the preservation of the public harbours of the kingdom.

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A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 17, 1805, TO DEC. 16, 1806.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	10,452	Males	9,215
Females	9,928	Females	8,723
	20,380		17,938

Increase in the burials this year 363.

Died,

Under two years of age	5405
Between two and five	2029
Five and ten	822
Ten and twenty	635
Twenty and thirty	1329
Thirty and forty	1782
Forty and fifty	1793
Fifty and sixty	1503
Sixty and seventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	859
Eighty and ninety	414
Ninety and a hundred	99
A hundred	2
A hundred and four	1

RETURN OF SPANISH WOOL IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

	lbs.		lbs.
1796	3,439,242	1801	6,538,674
1797	4,609,759	1802	6,510,869
1798	2,609,268	1803	4,773,522
1799	5,027,836	1804	7,310,886
1800	8,395,528	1805	7,160,537

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of the year 1806 —	£	s.	d.
Navy	18,804,341	15	3
Army	18,507,518	18	5
Ordnance	4,328,144	12	4
Exchequer bills	19,500,000	0	0
Votes of Credit	57,431	7	1¾
Miscellaneous	6,567,556	17	7½
Total	67,824,993	10	9¼
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament	68,500,000	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means	675,006	2	2¾

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1806.

INCOME.

Excise	£ 19,188,542
Customs	9,671,730
Stamps	4,618,691
Land and Assessed Taxes	6,721,544
Post Office	1,674,311
Pensions, &c.	121,860
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	43,724
Hereditary Revenues	99,782
War Customs	3,097,451
—— Excise	6,330,169
Property Tax	6,145,200
Income Tax	17,300
Lottery	498,249
Miscellaneous	263,782
Total Gross Receipt	58,492,308
Drawbacks	2,865,305
Balances	1,555,185
Total Deduction	4,420,490
Actual Taxation	54,071,918
On Account of Loans	19,619,264
Excess of Exchequer bills issued	27,100
Received from Ireland	1,751,663
Total Income	75,469,935

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	20,410,716
Management of ditto	292,127
Sinking Fund	8,323,829
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,310,087
Total on Acc. of Debt	30,336,859
Proportion on Account of Old	8,351,789
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	21,985,070
Civil List	1,582,572
Ditto Scotland	83,751
Bounties, &c.	534,261
Navy	16,084,028
Ordnance	4,511,004
Army Ordinary	9,282,491
—— Extraordinary	5,820,000
Ireland	1,768,000
Miscellaneous	2,766,098
Charges of Collection	2,375,829
Grand Total of Expenditure	£75,154,548

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con	Bank.	India.
Jan.	59..61	191..198	184..191
July	62..65	212	179

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PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. 52*s.* Barley per qr. 32*s.* Oats per qr. 20*s.*

Quartern loaf in Jan. 11¾*d.* December, 1*s.* 1*d.*

Number of bankrupts from December 1805, to November, 1806, 865.

1807, Jan. 1. The island of Curaçoa surrendered to a squadron of British frigates, commanded by captain Brisbane, under the orders of vice admiral Dacres.

Jan. 2. Lord Grenville brought into the House of Lords a bill for abolishing the slave trade, which was passed, and sent to the Commons; the trade to be finally abolished on the 1st of Jan. 1808.

Died, his grace the duke of Richmond, aged 73, during a considerable part of Mr. Pitt's administration, master general of the ordnance.

Jan. 5. Died, Isaac Reed, esq. one of the annotators of Shakespeare, and author of the "Biographia Dramatica."

Breslaw surrendered to the French.

Jan. 7. At a court of directors held at the East India house, the right hon. lord Minto was sworn in as governor general of Bengal, and lieut. general Hewitt second in council, and commander in chief of all the company's forces in the East Indies.

Jan. 13. The rev. Charles Moss, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of Oxford.

Jan. 14. Alexander Stratton, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Stockholm.

Jan. 22. The schooner Felix, was totally wrecked off Santander, when all on board, 79 in number, except one man, perished.

Jan. 25. The French, under Bernadotte, were defeated by the Russians, at Mohringen, the former retreated to Strasburg.

Jan. 28. A treaty of peace and amity was signed at Memel, between Great Britain and Prussia.

Jan. 29. A hurricane was experienced at Exeter, and its vicinity, which did great damage, houses were unroofed, and a stack of chimnies was blown down in Guinea-street, which killed a man sitting in a room below.

Feb. 2. Monte Video taken by assault, by the British troops under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty; 57 West Indiamen and merchantmen, and several gun boats, were captured.

Feb. 5. The bill for the abolition of the slave trade was carried in the House of Lords, by a majority of 100 to 36.

Died, aged 82, at his house near the Edgware-road, the celebrated general Paoli.

Feb. 6. A great battle was fought near the village of Eylau, between the Russian army under general Beningsen, and the French under Bonaparte; the conflict lasted twelve hours, with great slaughter on both sides. In the opinion of military men this was a drawn battle; but both the Russians and French claimed the victory in their official despatches.

Feb. 9. John Holloway and Owen Haggerty were publicly examined at the police office, Worship-street, charged by an accomplice, Benjamin Haufield, with the murder of Mr. Steele, on 6th November, 1802, they were fully committed to Newgate for trial.

Feb. 15. Pampeluna surrendered to the French by treachery.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, Sir P. Monnoux, bart.
Berkshire, William Blane, esq.
Buckinghamshire, J. B. Praed, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. William Squire, esq.
Cheshire, F. D. Astley, esq.
Cornwall, Sir W. P. Call, bart.
Cumberland, J. Tomlinson, esq.
Derbyshire, S. Sitwell, esq.
Devonshire, John Bulteel, esq.
Dorsetshire, A. Cozens, esq.
Essex, W. M. Raikes, esq.
Gloucestershire, T. B. Delabere, esq.
Hants, D. Lance, esq.
Herefordshire, Richard Salwey, esq.
Hertfordshire, George Caswell, esq.
Kent, John Simpson, esq.
Leicestershire, William Burlton, esq.
Lancashire, Richard Legh, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Partridge, esq.
Norfolk, John Morse, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Tryon, esq.
Northumberland, Sir William Blacket
Nottinghamshire, John Langden, esq.
Oxfordshire, William Hodges, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Shield, esq.
Shropshire, William Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir John Hawkins, bart.
Staffordshire, George Briscoe, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Mills, esq.
Sussex, John Micklethwaite, esq.
Surrey, James Newsome, esq.
Warwickshire, M. B. Wise, esq.
Wiltshire, Thomas Calley, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Bland, esq.
Yorkshire, R. F. Wilson, esq.

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WALES.

Anglesea, Paul Panton, esq.
Brecnockshire, S. Gwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Smith, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Morgan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Hugh Rowlands, esq.
Denbighshire, Simon York, esq.
Flintshire, Samuel Mostyn, esq.
Glamorganshire, George Wynch, esq.
Merionethshire, R. H. Kenrick, esq.
Montgomeryshire, D. E. L. Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Colby, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.

Feb. 16. The Russians were defeated by the French at Ostrolenka.

Feb. 17. A new constitution was proclaimed at Hayti, Christophe elected president.

Feb. 20. John Holloway and Owen Haggerty were tried at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of Mr. Steele, on Hounslow Heath, and both found guilty; they retired from the bar protesting their innocence.

Feb. 23. Holloway and Haggerty were executed at the Old Bailey, declaring themselves innocent to the last moment; a dreadful catastrophe followed this execution, the crowd which had assembled to view the exit of these murderers was so great, their movements were compared to the flux and reflux of the sea; in the centre a cart broke down, with several persons on it, which occasioned a dreadful agitation; the persons who fell could not rise again, and were trampled to death, without chance of relief; 28 persons were thus killed, and a great many others dreadfully bruised.

Feb. 27. A squadron was sent to the Dardanelles, under the command of Sir John Duckworth, to support the British interests at the Ottoman court, then under the influence of France, but the expedition was unsuccessful.

March 4. His Majesty's frigate Blanche, captain Sir T. Lavie, was wrecked off the coast of France, near Brest, and about 45 of the crew perished.

March 6. A dreadful fire broke out at the Globe, chop house, Green Dragon court, Southwark, which entirely destroyed the premises, and seven persons perished in the flames.

Sir Home Popham was tried by a court martial, at Portsmouth, for withdrawing the whole of his Majesty's naval force from the Cape of Good Hope, and attacking the Spanish settlements in Rio de la Plata, for which he had no direction or authority; the court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, which was done accordingly.

March 7. General Whitelock, with the reinforcements destined for South America, consisting of 2000 men, sailed on Monday from Spithead.

March 13. The grand Surrey canal basin, at Rotherhithe, was opened for the reception of shipping and craft; the Argo, a brig, of 200 tons burthen, first entered, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony.

March 20. The city of Alexandria, in Egypt, surrendered to the British troops under the command of major general Fraser.

The extensive premises of Messrs. Clementi and Co., in Tottenham-court-road, with the valuable stock of mahogany, &c. were burnt down, nothing being left but the front of the building. A similar accident happened to the same building about ten years ago.

William Duncan was tried for the wilful murder of William Chivers, esq. of Battersea, of which he was found guilty; he was the gardener of the deceased, and upon some provocation struck his master a blow with a spade, of which he died.

March 25. Lord Erskine took leave of the Chancery bar, on retiring from his office, as lord high chancellor.

The King gave the royal assent to the bill for abolishing the slave trade.

March 25. A total change of the ministry took place, in consequence of the late ministers requiring a bill to be passed, admitting the Roman Catholics to serve in the army, without requiring certain oaths to be taken by them. The following are the names and offices of the old and new administration.

	January, 1807.	April, 1807.
President of the Council	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Camden
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Holland	Earl of Westmoreland
Lord Chancellor	Lord Erskine	Lord Eldon
First Lord of the Treasury	Lord Grenville	Duke of Portland
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right hon. T. Grenville	Lord Mulgrave
Master Gen. of the Ordnance	Earl of Moira	Earl of Chatham

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	January, 1807.	April, 1807.
Secretary of State (Home)	Earl Spencer	Lord Hawkesbury
Ditto (Foreign)	Viscount Howicke	Right hon. G. Canning
Ditto (War and Colonies)	Right hon. W. Wyndham	Lord Castlereagh
Lord Chief Justice King's Bench	Lord Ellenborough	The same.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord Henry Petty	Right hon. S. Perceval
President of the Board of Controul for India affairs	Right hon. G. Tierney	Right hon. R. S. Dundas
President of the board of Trade	Lord Auckland	Earl Bathurst
Secretary at War	Right hon. H. Fitzpatrick	Sir James Pulteney, bart.
Treasurer of the Navy	Right hon. R. B. Sheridan	Right hon. G. Rose
Joint Paymaster General	Earl Temple John Lord Townsend	Lord Charles Somerset Earl of Chichester
Secretaries of the Treasury	Right hon. N. Vansittart W. H. Freemantle	William Huskisson Hon. H. Wellesley
Master of the Rolls	Sir W. Grant	The same
Attorney General	Sir A. Pigott	Sir V. Gibbs
Solicitor General	Sir S. Romilly	Sir T. Plomer

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Duke of Bedford	Duke of Richmond
Lord Chancellor	Right hon. G. Ponsonby	Lord Manners
Chief Secretary	Right hon. W. Elliott	Sir Arthur Wellesley
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right hon. Sir J. Newport	Right hon. J. Foster

April 3. James, duke of Montrose, appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

April 4. Died, J. J. le François de Lalande, the celebrated French astronomer.

April 9. Died, John Opie, esq. R. A., aged 45, a painter of considerable eminence, more particularly in portraits.

April 11. Lord Granville Leveson Gower appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburgh.

April 15. The earl of Pembroke and Montgomery appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

April 22. The lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. of the city of London, waited on his Majesty with a loyal address, thanking him for his decided support and protection recently given to the reformed religion, and for his firm and constitutional exercise of the royal prerogative, to preserve the independence of the crown. To which his Majesty returned a suitable reply; the honour of knighthood was conferred on the two sheriffs, Miles and Branscomb.

April 23. The right hon. Sir Arthur Paget appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte.

April 27. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to Wednesday the 13th of May next.

April 29. His Majesty dissolved the Parliament by proclamation.

Died, in Switzerland, John L. Delolme, L.L.D., author of "A treatise on the constitution of England."

May 5. Mr. Paul having advertised Sir Francis Burdett's name as chairman at a public dinner, the latter publicly denied having given any authority to Mr. Paul so to do, and refused to attend; Mr. Paul denying the statement, and conceiving himself injured, challenged Sir Francis, and they met at Wimbledon-common; Sir Francis was wounded in the thigh, and Mr. Paul in the leg, but neither seriously.

May 6. The election for the city of London closed, when the numbers were—

For Sir C. Price	3117
Sir W. Curtis	3059
Mr. Shaw	2863
Mr. Combe	2583
Mr. Hankey	226

The four first were declared duly elected.

At the close of the poll for Middlesex, the numbers were—

For Mr. Mellish	2706
Mr. Byng	2368
Sir C. Baynes	1252

During the election for members of Parliament for the city of London, alderman Hankey, one of the candidates, and who had every chance of success, died suddenly, of an inflamation in the bowels.

May 18. The foundation stone of Downing college, at Cambridge, was laid with great ceremony.

Died, the right rev. Dr. Douglas, lord bishop of Salisbury, aged 84.

May 19, Dantzic surrendered to the

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French besieging army on honourable terms.

May 23. At the close of the poll for the city of Westminster, the numbers were—

Sir F. Burdett	-	5134
Lord Cochrane	-	3708
R. B. Sheridan	-	2645
Mr. Elliott	-	2137

May 29. A revolution broke out at Constantinople, the grand Signior Selim III. was deposed and his nephew, Mahomet II. placed on the throne.

May 30. The right rev. John Fisher, D. D., bishop of Exeter, translated to the see of Salisbury.

May 31. A dreadful fire broke out at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, which communicating to a house containing two barrels of gunpowder, blew up with a terrible explosion, and set fire to other houses, and the whole town was a scene of general conflagration, every house was totally consumed, except seven at the extremity of the town; the inhabitants took shelter in the church which escaped the calamity.

June 1. The right hon. J. H. Frere, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia.

June 4. The first exhibition of gas lights in London, took place in Pall Mall, the invention of Mr. Winsor.

June 7. His Majesty's brig, Belette, sent a boat from the shore on the coast of Suffolk, in order to land M. Bedezee, a Prussian officer, charged with despatches for government, when the boat was swamped not 200 yards from shore, by which accident M. Bedezee, Mr. Parks, midshipman, and two seamen were drowned.

June 8. A great fire happened at the village of Haish, near Longport, in Somersetshire, which destroyed almost every house, except the parsonage-house, and it was with great difficulty that the town of Longport escaped the disaster.

June 14. Mr. Ambrose Charles, the clerk in the Bank, against whom an information was filed by lord Moira, was discharged upon his own recognizance, his Lordship having consented thereto.

The French army under Bonaparte attacked the Russians at Friedland, and defeated them with the loss of from 15 to 18,000 killed and wounded; on the 19th Bonaparte entered Tilsit, where an armistice was proposed by the general in chief of the Russian army, and accepted, by which it was settled, that hostilities should not be renewed on either side without a month's previous notice.

June 16. A sailing match took place at Swansea, a pleasure boat belonging to capt. Roberts, was, by mismanagement, upset, when out of eleven persons on board, capt. Logan, and six other persons were drowned.

June 23. The Leopard, English man of war, meeting off Cape Virginia the Chesapeake, American frigate, insisted upon the right of search, which the captain of the Chesapeake refused; a broadside was fired from the Leopard which killed and wounded several men, after which the American struck her colours; the United States issued a proclamation ordering the departure of English vessels from their harbours, and the matter was laid before Congress.

June 25. The first interview between Bonaparte and the emperor of Russia took place on a raft constructed for that purpose on the Niemen.

June 26. His Majesty opened the new Parliament, by commission, with a speech from the throne.

June 29. Sir Francis Burdett was chaired on his election for Westminster, in a splendid triumphal car, made for the occasion, resembling the ancient Roman chariots; after the ceremony nearly 2000 of his friends and supporters dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern.

July 5. General Whitlocke made an unsuccessful attack on Buenos Ayres, in which he lost 2300 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners; for his misconduct in this affair he was afterwards tried by a court-martial.

July 7. A treaty of peace between France and Russia signed at Tilsit.

July 10. A terrible fire broke out at Stevenage, which totally consumed 34 dwelling houses besides barns and outhouses.

July 11. The right rev. George Pelham, D.D. bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Exeter.

July 13. The duchess of Brunswick, widow of the duke of Brunswick killed at the battle of Jena, arrived at Gravesend from Germany.

July 19. A treaty of peace was signed between France and Prussia, by which the latter lost nearly one fourth of his dominions, greater part of which was added to Saxony; he also agreed to shut the ports of Prussia against Great Britain.

July 25. A fire broke out at Coombank, in Kent, the seat of lord Frederick Campbell, occasioned by lady Frederick Campbell reading in bed, and setting fire to the curtains; her Ladyship, unfortunately, perished in the flames, her body when found was nearly reduced to ashes.

July 28. A pugilistic contest took place

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at Moulsey Hurst, between Samuels, called Dutch Sam, and Thomas Belcher, when after 34 rounds, the former was declared victor.

Aug. 1. Died, John Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, and several other works on grammar and elocution.

Aug. 2. A protest was entered by five peers against the rejection of the bill prohibiting the granting offices in reversion.

Aug. 4. The rev. John Luxmoore, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol.

Aug. 8. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Commons of London, presented a congratulatory address to the duchess of Brunswick on her arrival in this country.

Aug. 14. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to Thursday the 24th Sept. next.

Aug. 16. The king of Denmark issued a proclamation for laying an embargo on English vessels, and seizing English property.

Aug. 20. A great fire broke out at the house of Mr. Swan, printer, in Crown-court, the corner of Salisbury-square, which entirely consumed the printing warehouses, and four other houses, and greatly damaged several others.

Aug. 23. Died, at Brompton, her royal highness the duchess of Gloucester; she was the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, and was, at the time of her marriage with the late duke, countess dowager of Waldegrave; she left issue, the present duke of Gloucester, and the princess Sophia.

Aug. 24. An armistice concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

Aug. 30. The island of Heligoland captured by the British under vice admiral Russell.

Aug. 31. The remains of her royal highness the duchess of Gloucester, were interred, with suitable pomp, at Windsor, in the same vault with the late duke her husband.

Died, at Rome, Henry Benedict Maria Clement Cardinal York, the last male branch of the royal house of Stuart.

Sept. 2. The court of Denmark seconding the views of Bonaparte, either from weakness or inclination, by shutting the ports of Holstein, &c. against British vessels; a large armament, with 20,000 troops on board, was sent under the command of admiral Gambier, to induce the court of Copenhagen to abandon its system of policy; a negotiation was carried on with the Prince Royal to that effect, but he evaded all offers of amicable adjustment; in consequence of which Copenhagen was bombarded, and in two days capitulated; on the 8th the British took possession of the citadel, arsenal, &c. and captured the whole of the Danish fleet, of 18 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun boats, which, with all the naval stores, &c. were safely brought into the ports of Great Britain, except one ship, which grounded, and was destroyed.

Sept. 3. Died, at Ipswich, Clara Reeve, author of "The Old English Baron," and several other works of repute.

Sept. 18. Mr. Abraham Newland resigned his situation as chief cashier of the Bank of England, he had been sixty years in the service of the bank, and was offered an annuity on his retirement, which he refused, but accepted a service of plate of 1000*l.* guineas value; he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Hase, the second cashier.

The corning house of the powder mill at Faversham, blew up with a tremendous explosion, and killed six men and three horses, who were at work in the house at the time.

Sept. 23. This evening, a comet made its appearance, visible to the naked eye, in the neighbourhood of London, its place formed nearly a right angle with the bright star Arcturus, and the constellation Corona, and set almost due west about eight o'clock.

Alexandria evacuated by the British.

Sept. 29. John Ansley, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Oct. 14. A desperate boxing match took place near Newmarket, between Gulley and Gregson, both parties were dreadfully beaten, but the victory, on the 36th round, was decreed to Gulley.

Oct. 19. A dreadful accident happened at Sadlers' Wells theatre, an alarm of fire was understood to be given by the persons in the pit, which caused a tremendous rush to get out, but many persons being satisfied that the alarm was false, attempted to regain their places, and in that attempt were met by persons going out, the consequence was, that eighteen persons were trampled to death, and a great many more dreadfully wounded.

Oct. 26. A ruffian of the name of Thomas Simmons, who had paid his addresses to Elizabeth Harris, a servant to Mr. Boreham, a respectable quaker at Hoddesdon, but who had been rejected on account of the violence of his temper, took the resolution of being revenged; and, armed with a large knife, went to Mr. Boreham's, and insisted upon seeing Elizabeth Harris, who, seeing his approach, hid herself in the scullery, and closed the door; he demanded admittance but was refused, upon which he struck his hand, with the naked knife,

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through the window at Harris, but missed his aim; the noise alarming Mr. Boreham's family, and some friends, a Mr. Hummerston came out of the parlour to ascertain the cause, Simmon's instantly stabbed him in the throat, upon which he fell down dead; he then went into the parlour and stabbed Mrs. Warren, the married daughter of Mr. Boreham, who soon died of the wound; and afterwards dreadfully wounded Mrs. Boreham; the old gentleman, Mr. Boreham, endeavoured to make his way into the kitchen, to which the murderer followed, but was encountered by a female servant, whom he also wounded, but who escaped and raised the neighbours, they after some time, secured the villain, and he was committed to Hertford gaol.

Oct. 30. His Majesty, Louis XVIII. landed with his suite at Yarmouth, he assumed the title of count de Lille, and was accompanied by the dukes of Angouleme and Berri, the duke de Grammont, &c. he set off for Gosford, the seat of the marquis of Buckingham.

The king of Spain issued a decree or manifesto, acquainting his subjects, that his life and crown had been brought into danger by a conspiracy, in which his son Ferdinand was implicated, and whom, in consequence, he had caused to be arrested.

Oct. 31. The emperor of Russia issued a declaration against Great Britain, annulling the conventions subsisting between the two countries, recalling his ambassador, and proclaiming anew the principles of the armed neutrality.

Nov. 3. Died, Dr. William Markham, archbishop of York, in the 90th year of his age.

Nov. 4. War declared by Great Britain against Denmark.

Nov. 5. A fire broke out in the printing-house of Mr. Bensley, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, which did considerable damage to the premises, and destroyed or spoiled many valuable works; particularly 700 subscribers copies, at six guineas each, of "Smith's Antiquities of Westminster."

Nov. 7. Died, at Rome, in her 67th year, the celebrated artist Angelica Kauffman.

Nov. 8. The court of Portugal being compelled by Bonaparte to confiscate British property, and shut her ports against Great Britain, lord Strangford demanded his passports and left Lisbon.

Nov. 9. The roads leading to Chichester having been infested by a robber, who had been very successful in his depredations; capt. Sargent, a young and enterprising soldier, volunteered to deliver the country from the robber, and went in pursuit of him with two other gentleman; on arriving at a wood near Graffham, one of the gentlemen discovered the depredator, by asking a question of him, upon which capt. Sargent pursued and overtook him, and said, "Now I have you in my power, I will not take away your life," the robber answered, "D—n you, but I will your's," and immediately discharged a blunderbuss and shot the Captain dead; a party of dragoons, on the following day, proceeded from Chichester in search of the murderer, and after a strict search, discovered him, when he attempted to escape, but was fired at and killed by one of the dragoons.

Nov. 11. Bonaparte, by a decree dated at Hamburgh, and another from Milan, on 27th Dec. declared the island of Great Britain in a state of blockade, and compelled all the continental powers under his influence to prohibit the commerce of their subjects with any of the dominions of Great Britain; he also appointed commercial residents to see these decrees carried into effect.

Nov. 21. An order of council was made to counteract the decree of Bonaparte, allowing neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain, on condition of their touching at the ports of this country, and paying the custom duties to the British government.

Died, Abraham Newland, esq. late chief cashier of the bank, aged 77.

Nov. 29. A French army having invaded Portugal, and in direct march to Lisbon, the whole of the royal family of Portugal, consisting of fifteen persons, embarked for the Brazils, under convoy of a British squadron; Sir Sidney Smith blockaded the port of Lisbon with five sail of the line; general Junot, with the troops of France and Spain, shortly after the retreat of the Royal Family, took possession of Lisbon, without opposition.

Dec. 1. The right rev. Edward Venables Vernon, bishop of Carlisle, promoted to the archbishoprick of York.

Dec. 5. Died, Dr. Francis Willis, celebrated for his skill in curing insanity.

The Boreas, frigate, of 32 guns, capt. Scott, was wrecked on the Hanaway rocks, near Jersey; of 140 persons on board, 90 perished, among whom were capt. Scott and his lady, and lieut. Hawkes.

Dec. 15. Jerome Bonaparte nominated by the emperor Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

Dec. 16. Edward Thornton, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and mini-

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ster plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

Dec. 22. The Danish West India islands, Santa Cruz, St. John's, and St. Thomas, surrendered, without resistance, to a British squadron, under the command of Sir A. Cochrane.

Dec. 26. Lord viscount Strangford appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

Principal Acts passed this year.

An act to revive, and make perpetual, and to amend 42 Geo. III., for the regulation of controverted elections.

To continue, for seven years, certain acts for the better prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce persons serving in the army or navy from their duty and allegiance; or to incite them to mutiny or disobedience.

For the abolition of the slave trade.

To enable his Majesty to grant the palace called "The King's-house," in Greenwich park, to the commissioners for the government of the Royal Naval Asylum; and for enabling the said commissioners to appoint a chaplain to officiate therein.

For further regulating the office of treasurer of the navy.

To indemnify persons who have advised or acted under an order of council for making regulations with respect to the navigation and commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America.

To suppress insurrection, and prevent the disturbance of the public peace in Ireland.

To enable the lords of the treasury to issue exchequer bills on the credit of the supplies granted, or to be granted, for 1807.

To continue, till the 1st of June 1808, an act of 45 Geo. III. for appointing commissioners to inquire into the public expenditure and conduct of the public business in the military department therein mentioned.

To enable the trustees of the British Museum to exchange, sell, or dispose, of such parts of the collections, and under such restrictions as are therein specified.

For more effectually charging public accountants with interest upon balances, and for other purposes relating to the passing of public accounts.

To enable the East India company to raise money upon bond, without encreasing their capital stock.

To prevent improper persons from having arms in Ireland.

For allowing a certain portion of the militia forces to enlist into the regular army.

For more effectually securing the payment of debts of traders.

For suspending the operation of an act 36 Geo. III. for the further support and maintenance of the curates of the Church of England, and for other purposes of the said act, so far as relates to the avoidance of benefices by the incumbents thereof, having accepted augmented curacies.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials within the bills of mortality, from December 16, 1806, to December 15, 1807.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males	9,812	Males	9,296
Females	9,604	Females	9,088
In all	19,416	In all	18,384

Increase in the burials this year, 396.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5113
Between two and five	2010
Five and ten	737
Ten and twenty	381
Twenty and thirty	1100
Thirty and forty	1333
Forty and fifty	1077
Fifty and sixty	1065
Sixty and seventy	1507
Seventy and eighty	1158
Eighty and ninety	402
Ninety and one hundred	49
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1

Public debt unredeemed in the following years.

	Debt.	Charges of Management.
1786	£224,102,424	£ 100,846
1787	272,892,444	115,543
1800	376,185,101	170,053
1807	550,441,314	263,818

Bank Notes in circulation, Feb. 1807, 12,333,430.

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Printing.

	Printing offices.	Presses.
In London	200	500
Edinburgh	40	120
Dublin	40	90

Return of the effective strength of the regular forces of Great Britain.

	British.	Foreign.	Total. rank & file
Cavalry	23,295	3,020	26,315
Infantry	129,263	27,298	156,561
	152,558	30,318	182,876

	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
At home	20,041	61,447	81,488
Abroad	6,274	95,114	101,388
	26,315	156,561	182,876

Effective strength of the militia forces of Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain	53,810	Rank and file.
Ireland	24,180	
	77,990	

Return of the effective volunteer force of Great Britain.

Infantry.

Field Officers	1,217
Captains	3,710
Subalterns	7,543
Staff officers	1,781
Serjeants	13,473
Trumpeters and Drummers	6,623
Rank and file	254,544

Cavalry.

Field officers	162
Captains	496
Subalterns	1,040
Staff officers	760
Serjeants	1,546
Trumpeters, &c.	523
Rank and file	25,342

Artillery.

Field officers	25
Captains	129
Subalterns	253
Staff officers	45
Serjeants	505
Trumpeters	209
Rank and file	9,420

Total.

Field Officers	1,404
Captains	4,335
Subalterns	8,836
Staff officers	2,586
Serjeants	15,524
Trumpeters, &c.	7,355
Rank and file	289,306
	329,346

An account of the number and duration of Parliaments during the reign of his present Majesty.

Met.		Dissolved.		Existed. y.	m.	d.
19 May	1761	11 March	1768	6	9	22
10 May	1768	30 Sept.	1774	6	4	21
29 Nov.	1774	1 Sept.	1780	5	9	4
31 Oct.	1780	25 March	1784	3	4	26
18 Mar.	1784	11 June	1790	6	0	25
10 Aug.	1790	20 May	1796	5	11	3
12 July	1796	31 Dec.	1800	5	11	18
United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland						
22 Jan.	1801	29 June	1802			
31 Aug.	1802	24 Oct.	1806	4	2	25
15 Dec.	1806	29 April	1807	0	4	15
22 June	1807					

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1807;	£	s.	d.
Navy	16,997,837	9	3
Army	18,223,786	18	2
Ordnance	3,743,716	4	3
Miscellaneous services	1,866,000	0	0
Vote of Credit	3,000,000	0	0
Total joint charge	43,811,340	11	8
Separate charge of Great Britain, viz. Deficiencies, &c.	203,000	0	0
Total supplies	45,841,340	11	8
Deduct Irish proportion of Supply and Civil List	5,314,275	0	0
	40,527,065	11	8
Ways and Means for raising the supplies			
Duty on Malt, Pensions, &c.	2,750,000	0	0
Surplus of consolidated fund, &c.	3,500,000	0	0
War Taxes	19,800,000	0	0
Lottery	450,000	0	0
Exchequer bills on Vote of Credit	240,000	0	0
Loan	12,200,000	0	0
	41,100,000	0	0

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STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1807.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise	19,867,914
Customs	9,973,241
Stamps	4,731,279
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,357,756
Post-Office	1,070,423
Pensions, &c.	135,461
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	42,505
Hereditary Revenues	93,004
War Customs	3,065,905
—— Excise	6,375,851
Property Tax	10,131,344
Income Tax	26,665
Lottery	797,500
Miscellaneous	121,052
Total Gross Receipt	64,392,800
Drawbacks	3,451,395
Balances	1,444,674
Total Deduction	4,896,069
Actual Taxation	£ 59,496,731
On account of Loans	15,257,212
Excess of Exchequer bills	4,735,400
Received from Ireland	1,967,678
Total Income	£ 81,457,021

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	20,701,252
Management of ditto	297,758
Sinking Fund	9,479,165
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,574,362
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 32,052,537
Proportion on Acct. of Old	8,316,458
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	23,736,079
Civil List	1,594,162
Do. Scotland	85,889
Bounties, &c.	674,359
Navy	16,775,761
Ordnance	4,190,746
Army Ordinary	9,956,684
——Extraordinary	5,431,867
Ireland	3,681,231
Miscellaneous	1,297,383
Charges of Collection	2,699,048
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 78,369,689

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	59..61	206..217	179..185
July	61..63	228..233	172..182

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	72s...84s.	30s.	27s.
July	64s...82s.	36s.	29s.

Quartern loaf Jan. 1s. 1½d. July 1 1½d.

Number of bankrupts from December 1806 to November 1807 inclusive, 1022.

1808, Jan. 7. The Anson, frigate, of 44 guns, was totally wrecked in Mount's bay, Cornwall, captain Lydiard, and his first lieutenant, and several of the crew, perished.

The Pert, brig, of sixteen guns, was lost on the island of Margaretta; Mr. Stroughton, the master, and ten men were drowned.

Jan. 8. Sir Home Popham, for his gallant conduct at Buenos Ayres, and Sir John Stewart, for the victory of Maida, received the thanks of the common council of the city of London, accompanied with the present of a valuable sword to each.

Jan. 15. The town and harbour of Margate, in Kent, were considerably injured by a tremendous gale of wind from the north west, accompanied by a heavy swell of the sea, and a spring tide; part of the High-street, including Garner's library, and dwelling house, gave way, and was washed out to sea. The new road to Dandelion was nearly destroyed, and several houses in High-street were in a perilous state from the sea having undermined the foundations; four vessels were carried over the wall of the Parade, close under the windows of the York hotel; and the Good Intent, packet, and several fishing boats, were stove to pieces.

The same storm did great damage to the town of Deal, and it was also severely felt at Whitstable, Dover, Harwich, Sheerness, and Yarmouth.

The Sparkler, gun-brig, was lost off the coast of Holland, and fourteen of the crew were drowned.

Jan. 16. Died, in his 20th year, Horatio lord viscount Trafalgar, only son of earl Nelson, and nephew of the late admiral lord Nelson; the family honours of Nelson will therefore pass, after the decease of

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the present Earl, into the female branch of the name of Boulton.

Jan. 21. The Parliament was opened by commission.

The proprietors of the Bank of England agreed to a proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that 500,000*l.* of the fund appropriated for the payment of unclaimed dividends, should be applied to the use of the public; that an alteration should be made in the management, by which the public would save 70,000*l.* per annum; and that the Bank should advance three millions without interest to the government, to be repaid within six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace.

Jan. 22. The House of Commons was moved to take into consideration certain papers relative to the connexions between the East India company and the Nabob of Oude, in order to decide upon the conduct of the marquis of Wellesley; when, after long debates, and several adjournments, the House divided, for the motion, 31, against it, 182; upon which Sir John Anstruther moved, "That it appeared to the House, that the marquis of Wellesley, in his arrangements in the province of Oude, was actuated by an arduous zeal for the service of his country, and the safety, interest, and prosperity of the British empire in India." Which motion was carried by 189; against it, 29.

Jan. 23. By a decree of the Conservative Senate of France, the towns of Flushing, Kehl, Wesel, and Cassel, were united to the French empire.

Jan. 26. The rev. Samuel Goodenough, L. L. D., promoted to the bishoprick of Carlisle, vacant by the translation of the right rev. Edward Venables Vernon, to the archbishoprick of York.

Jan. 28. The trial of general Whitlocke for misconduct in the attack at Buenos Ayres, commenced at Chelsea college, before 21 generals of the army; Sir W. Meadows, president.

Jan. 30. A great fire broke out in Princes-street, Westminster, which destroyed six houses, and damaged others; an old man had his legs broken by the fall of a piece of timber.

Feb. 3. The king of Spain issued a decree, similar to that of the Milan decree of Bonaparte, against the commerce of England.

Feb. 4. A fire broke out in Castle-street, Leicester-fields, which burnt down three houses, and injured others; a young woman jumping out of a window to escape the flames, was killed on the spot.

Feb. 8. A dreadful fire broke out at the extensive printing offices of Mr. John Nichols, in Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, which entirely destroyed the same; several valuable literary works, both printed and in progress, were burnt in the conflagration.

Feb. 10. The emperor of Russia published a declaration against Sweden.

Feb. 11. Bonaparte issued a decree in furtherance of his former decrees of Nov. 13, and Dec. 17, confiscating such neutral vessels entering the ports of France, or occupied by French troops, as may have touched at a British port, or been visited by a British cruizer.

A heavy fall of snow, drifting in many places 40 and 50 feet deep, impeded the mails, and other conveyances, in England, particularly on the North road; many persons perished from the severity of the weather. This storm was accompanied by a tremendous gale of wind, which did considerable damage to the shipping at Deal, Margate, the isle of Wight, and other places.

Feb. 12. Died, Mrs. A. M. Bennet, author of several novels of some celebrity.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1808.

Bedfordshire, Richard Orlebar, esq.
Berkshire, W. Congreve, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Dayrell, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Sir R. Peyton, bart.
Cheshire, W. Egerton, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Irwin, esq.
Derbyshire, M. M. Middleton, esq.
Devonshire, Sir H. Carew, bart.
Dorsetshire, Nicholas Charles Daniel, esq.
Essex, John Coggan, esq.
Gloucester, Sir T. C. Bowey, bart.
Hants, G. H. Mitchell, esq.
Herefordshire, Samuel Peploe, esq.
Hertfordshire, James Smith, esq.
Kent, Charles Milner, esq.
Leicestershire, John F. Simpson, esq
Lincolnshire, the Hon. W. Beauclerc
Monmouthshire, William Morgan, esq.
Norfolk, John Thornton Mott, esq.
Northamptonshire, George F. Evans, esq.
Northumberland, Cuthbert Ellison, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Manners Sutton, esq.
Oxfordshire, the Hon. Thomas Parker
Rutlandshire, Thomas Bryan, esq.
Shropshire, R. B. W. Brown, esq.
Somersetshire, C. H. Tynte, esq.
Staffordshire, William Cary, esq.
Suffolk, John Vernon, esq.
Surrey, James Mangles, esq.

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Sussex, William Stanford, esq.
Warwickshire, John Fullerton, esq.
Wiltshire, John Holton, esq.
Worcestershire, Sir John Packington
Yorkshire, William Joseph Dennison, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, John Jones, esq.
Brecknockshire, Rees Williams, esq.
Cardiganshire, Morgan Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert T. Carreg, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Morgan Price Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Richard Henry Kenrick, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, J. N. Miers, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Price Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Francis Lloyd, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. H. Allen, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.

Feb. 16. The French troops, under pretence of defending Spain against the insults of the British navy, took possession of the town and citadel of Barcelona, and the impregnable position of Monjuich: the fortresses of St. Sebastian and Figueras were seized under equally futile pretences.

Feb. 18. The Russian troops entered and took possession of Swedish Finland.

Feb. 29. The Danish government declared war against Sweden.

March 1. Thomas Simmons was tried at the Hertford assizes, for the murder of Mr. Hummerstone, and found guilty; he was sentenced to be hanged and anatomized.

March 11. The Swedes published a spirited remonstrance and declaration upon the conduct of Russia, in forcibly taking possession of Finland.

March 13. Died, suddenly, Christian VII., king of Denmark, brother-in-law to his present majesty George III.

March 16. George, earl of Aberdeen, created a knight of the Thistle; and viscount Strangford a knight of the Bath.

March 19. A fire broke out at Chelmsford, in Essex, by which three houses were destroyed; two young ladies perished in the flames, and several other persons were with difficulty saved.

The king of Spain published a declaration at Aranjuez, abdicating his crown in favour of the prince of Asturias, now Ferdinand VII.

March 20. A court martial was held on lieut. general Whitlocke, for misconduct at Buenos Ayres, during the attack of the British troops; he was adjudged guilty of all the charges, and totally unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever; which sentence his Majesty was pleased to confirm.

March 25. Ferdinand VII. made his public entry into Madrid, as king of Spain, which city was under the controul of the French, whose troops, under Murat, had entered it two days previous.

The Danish ship Prince Christian Frederick, of 74 guns, was captured by his Majesty's ship Stately, captain George Parker, off Zealand.

March 28. The corporation of London presented a loyal address to his Majesty, on the present state of affairs, when the honour of knighthood was conferred on Richard Phillips, esq. one of the sheriffs.

April 2. The Russians took possession of the fortress of Sweaburg, belonging to Sweden.

From the last returns of the state of the British navy, it appeared, that there were in commission 790 ships, of which 151 were of the line, 22 from 50 to 44 guns, 173 frigates, 222 sloops of war, and 222 armed brigs. Building, and in ordinary, 261 of the line, 36 from 50 to 44 guns, 256 frigates, 307 sloops of war, and 252 armed brigs; total 1112.

April 7. The Caledonia, from Aberdeen, struck on the rocks called Redcar, on the coast of Yorkshire, and was wrecked; sixteen persons were drowned, and seven escaped.

April 9. The prince of Asturias ascended the throne of Spain, abdicated by his father, by the style of Ferdinand VII. who, by a proclamation, assured the people that Napoleon entered the kingdom with the most friendly views.

April 15. Died, James Paul, esq. late one of the candidates for the city of Westminster; from disappointment in some mercantile transactions he became deranged in his mind, and committed suicide by severing the jugular vein.

April 23. A great part of the city of Bristol was inundated by the sudden overflow of the river Frome, several houses were four feet deep in water, and the goods, and many houses on the banks of the Wear, were swept away by the flood.

The Perseverance, Bristol packet, was wrecked off the coast of Wales, the crew and passengers, and part of the cargo were saved.

April 25. Their royal highnesses the dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge, and

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Gloucester, were promoted to the rank of generals in the army.

April 30. The King, (Charles IV.) and queen of Spain, the prince of Asturias, and his brothers, went to Bayonne, to meet Bonaparte, at which place they arrived this day.

May 2. A dreadful insurrection happened at Madrid, on the departure of the queen of Etruria, daughter of Charles IV., her son, and the remaining branches of the Royal Family; the populace attacked the French troops, and a dreadful scene of carnage ensued; the French, not content with the slaughter of the day, formed a military tribunal, and brought before it the prisoners taken, all of whom, found with arms of any kind, were ordered to be shot, which sentence was carried into execution.

May 4. The king of Spain appointed the grand duke of Berg lieut. general of his kingdom, and thereby transferred all the civil and military power to the French.

May 7. Lord Royston, eldest son of the earl of Hardwicke, colonel Pollen, and eleven other persons, shipwrecked off the island of Oland, in consequence of the stranding of the ship Agatha, his Lordship, and five others, were sunk in the boat, endeavouring to escape from the wreck, the others were washed overboard.

May 8. Lord Strangford, the ambassador, and Sir James Gambier, consul general, had their final audience of leave, and set out on their mission to Portuguese South America.

The king of Spain, the prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, by the contrivance of Bonaparte, abdicated the throne of Spain in favour of the French emperor, who contemplated the raising one of his brothers to that throne.

May 10. At Dover, a fire broke out in the warehouses of Messrs. Fector and Co. adjoining the ordnance storehouses; the flames having reached several casks of turpentine, raged with encreased fury, in consequence of which, the whole range of warehouses, and a great quantity of prize goods were totally destroyed.

May 11. Benjamin Goldsmid, esq. an opulent Jew, committed suicide, by hanging himself—verdict of the coroner's inquest, lunacy.

John Bailey, esq. was appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and received the honour of knighthood.

May 20. The rev. Francis Stone was sentenced to degradation, and deprived of his living of Cold Norton, in Essex, for preaching and publishing doctrines contradictory to the established religion, as set forth in the 39 articles, to which he had subscribed on his ordination.

Died, Mr. Hull, aged 80 years, father of the English stage; he founded the institution for decayed actors, and was a respectable literary character.

From a return made by order of Bonaparte, of the number of Jews in the world, it appeared, that there were in the

Turkish empire	1,000,000
Persia, China, India, &c.....	300,000
Europe, Africa, and America ..	1,700,000
Total	3,000,000

May 21. A decree was published at Rome by the French government, by which the Pope was deprived of his territories; against this decree his Holiness solemnly protested.

May 25. A riot happened at Manchester amongst the weavers, in consequence of the scarcity of employment and the low price of work, the assistance of the military became necessary, from the outrageous proceedings of the mob, two of whom were shot dead, and a great many wounded; 40 were taken prisoners and committed to gaol.

The king (Charles IV.) and queen of Spain, with the prince of Peace, arrived at Fontainbleau.

May 26. Sir Thomas Hardy was presented by the city of London, with an elegant sword, and the freedom of the city.

June 28. Died, aged 88, the right rev. Richard Hurd, bishop of Worcester.

May 30. The English government new clothed and sent back to Spain all the Spanish prisoners in Great Britain.

June 1. On Monday, being the market day at Rochdale, near Manchester, a tumult arose among the cotton weavers, several of whom were apprehended and committed to the new prison; the mob in the evening attacked the prison, and released the prisoners, and set fire to the building, but further mischief was prevented by the arrival of the military.

June 3. Bonaparte issued a proclamation to the Spanish nation, stating, that the rights of the Spanish crown had been ceded to him, and that he should place the crown on the head of one resembling himself.

June 6. The supreme Junta of Spain, in the name of Ferdinand VII. declared war against France.

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June 11. The new trial of the King v. governor Picton, for applying the torture in the island of Trinidad to Louisa Calderon, came on, and was ably conducted by Mr. Garrow for the crown, and Mr. Dallas for the Governor, when, after a hearing of twelve hours, the jury brought in a special verdict, "That at the time of the cession of Trinidad, the law of Spain authorized torture, and that the Governor had not acted maliciously, except so far as the law inferred from the facts.

June 12. The Spanish patriots defeated by the French at Cabezon.

June 14. The right rev. Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Cornwall, bishop of Hereford, translated to the see of Worcester, vacant by the death of Dr. Hurd.

The French ships lying in the arsenal of Cadiz, viz. five ships of the line, a frigate, and 4000 seamen, surrendered at discretion to the Spaniards.

June 15. The French were repulsed in an attack on Saragossa.

June 20. The Portuguese junta issued an edict and proclamation, in the name of the prince regent of Portugal, by which the royal authority was restored, to be executed by the Junta until his Royal Highness should be reinstated.

June 28. The Spaniards repulsed the French at Valentia, and compelled marshal Moncey to retreat to Madrid.

July 4. Peace was proclaimed between Great Britain and the Spanish nation.

His Majesty gave the royal assent, by commission, to several bills, and prorogued the Parliament to the 20th of August.

General Lefebvre made an assault on Saragossa, and entered that city with 14,000 men, but after a sanguinary conflict he was driven out, with the loss of four or five thousand men.

July 5. The Seahorse, frigate, attacked a Turkish 50 gun ship, a corvette, of 24 guns, and a galley, in the Archipelago, and compelled the 50 gun ship to strike, reduced the corvette to a mere wreck, and the galley escaped.

July 7. The junta at Bayonne, nominated by Bonaparte, accepted the new constitution of Spain, in which Joseph Bonaparte was elected King, and swore to maintain it.

July 9. Joseph Bonaparte, brother to the emperor Napoleon, was crowned king of Spain, at St. Sebastians.

July 13. The marquis of Solano, late governor of Cadiz, and a creature of the Bonaparte faction, was killed by the populace, and his body torn to pieces as a traitor to his King and country.

The heat of the weather this and the preceding day exceeded any thing of the kind previously known in England; on the 12th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the thermometer stood at 87 degrees, at the Royal Exchange, and at 11 o'clock this morning at 90 degrees; the average heat in the West Indies is 82 degrees. In some parts of the country the thermometer reached 94 degrees.

July 14. The court of common council of the city of London unanimously voted an address to his Majesty, expressive of their thanks for the great, decisive, and magnanimous measures adopted to assist the glorious cause of Spain, &c.

The Spaniards under Cuesta were defeated by marshal Bessieres, at Medina del Rio Seco.

An offensive and defensive treaty of alliance was signed between Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, and the prince regent of Portugal.

July 16. The right rev. John Luxmoore, bishop of Bristol, translated to the see of Hereford.

July 20. Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Madrid, but was received by the inhabitants in sullen silence.

A British army of 10,000 men, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, landed at Corunna, to assist the Spaniards.

The French troops under general Dupont, were totally defeated by the Spaniards, under Castanos, at Baylen, when the French, consisting of 14,000 men, being unable to escape, surrendered by capitulation.

July 21. H. Hart and H. White were tried and convicted of a libel on lord Ellenborough, inserted in the "Independent Whig," and this day received the judgment of the court, each to be imprisoned three years, White in Dorchester, and Hart in Gloucester gaol.

July 22. Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, made king of Naples, on the transfer of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain.

July 26. Died, the hon. and right rev. James Yorke, lord bishop of Ely.

July 27. Joseph Bonaparte, with all the French in his suite, retired from Madrid, and took the rout to Burgos.

August 1. The grand duke of Berg (general Murat) was proclaimed king of Naples.

August 4. A grand dinner was given at the City of London tavern, by the merchants and bankers of London, to the deputies from Spain; upwards of 400 noblemen and gentlemen attended, and the toasts drank upon the occasion bespoke the enthusiasm of the company in the cause of Spain, and the Spanish people.

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Died, in his 86th year, John Home, esq. author of the tragedy of Douglas.

August 9. The marquis of Romana, with 6000 troops, took possession of the town of Nyburg, in the island of Funen, and was joined on the day of his embarkation by 1000 more from Jutland.

August 12. A duel having taken place in Ireland, between major Campbell and captain Boyd, in which the latter was killed, the Major was tried for the murder, condemned, and executed.

August 14. The French raised the siege of Saragossa, before which they sustained immense loss; the Arragonese who defended the town, unprotected by fortifications, so long, and with ultimate success, covered themselves with immortal honour.

August 15. A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, did great damage at Bristol and its vicinity.

August 16. An action was tried in the court of King's Bench, in which Sir John Carr, knt. was plaintiff, and Messrs, Hood and Sharpe, booksellers, defendants, to recover damages for the publication of a satirical work, called, "My Pocket Book, &c." in which he ridiculed and held up to public laughter the works of the plaintiff. The jury, under the direction of the judge, considered the book a fair criticism, and found a verdict for the defendants.

August 17. Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated the French troops under general Laborde, at Roleia.

August 21. The French, under the command of the duke d'Abrantes, attacked the British, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, at Vimiera, but were repulsed and routed with great slaughter, the French lost 3000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and thirteen pieces of cannon.

August 22. Sir Hew Dalrymple appointed to the command of the British forces in Portugal, arrived this day at Cintra.

August 23. The rev. William Lort Mansell, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol, in the room of Dr. Luxmoore, translated.

August 29. The queen of France and the duchess of Angouleme, and a suit of 70 persons, arrived on Monday at Harwich.

August 30. A convention was entered into between Sir H. Dalrymple and the French general Kellerman, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops; this treaty was called the convention of Cintra.

Sept. 1. A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Mermaid, at Hackney, when resolutions were entered into expressive of their approbation of the cause of Spain.

Sept. 3. The Russian fleet in the Tagus, under the command of admiral Sinaivin, surrendered to the squadron under the command of admiral Sir Charles Cotton, on condition of being restored to his Imperial majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and Russia.

Sept. 18. The right rev. Thomas Dampier, bishop of Rochester, translated to the see of Ely.

Sept. 20. The theatre royal, Coventgarden, was, about 4 o'clock this morning, discovered to be on fire, and in less than three hours the whole of the interior was destroyed, and nearly all the scenery, library, &c. The fire raged with great violence in Bow-street, where seven houses were destroyed, and two others greatly damaged; a party of firemen, by the falling of the burning roof of the theatre, were buried in the ruins, by which dreadful accident nineteen persons lost their lives, and three others were severely injured.

Sept. 22. Burgos was evacuated by the French troops.

Sept. 25. Died, Richard Porson, M. A. Greek professor at the university of Cambridge, and one of the most learned men of the age.

The supreme central Junta of Spain was solemnly installed at Aranjuez, count Florida Blanca being elected president; it was acknowledged by all the other constituted authorities of Spain.

Sept. 27. The emperors of France and Russia had a personal interview at Erfurth.

Oct. 8. The right hon. John Hookham Frere appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII., and to reside in that character at the seat of the central or supreme Junta, in Spain.

Oct. 12. The emperors of France and Russia transmitted a letter, from Erfurth, to his Majesty, proposing a peace with Great Britain.

Oct. 20. The inhabitants of Westminster held a public meeting at Westminsterhall, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the late disgraceful convention in Portugal, and praying enquiry; it was carried unanimously; nearly 8000 persons were present.

Oct. 25. The British troops under the command of general Sir David Baird, arrived at Corunna, and were received with

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great demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants.

The emperor Napoleon, in his address to the legislative body, stated, that the emperor of Russia was united with France for peace as well as war.

Oct. 28. His Majesty replied, through the secretary of state, to the proposals of the two Emperors for peace, intimating that he would communicate to Sweden and the existing government in Spain the proposals which had been made.

Nov. 2. Anthony Merry, esq. appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

Nov. 3. Died, the rev. Theophilus Lindsey, minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex-street.

Nov. 5. Madrid, after an ineffectual shew of resistance, surrendered to Bonaparte; it was suspected to be accelerated by the treachery of Don Thomas Morla, and others.

Nov. 11. Died, the rev. J. Whitaker, author of "The History of Manchester," and other esteemed works.

Nov. 17. The court convened by his Majesty's warrant, to enquire into the circumstances which led to the convention of Cintra, assembled at Chelsea college, when the business was opened by the judge advocate, and various official correspondence was read.

Nov. 23. The Spaniards under Castanos were defeated at Tudela by the French.

Nov. 28. The emperor of Russia refused to admit what he chose to denominate the Spanish insurgents, as parties to any treaty of peace, having acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte as king of Spain.

Dec. 3. The rev. Walker King, D. D., promoted to the bishoprick of Rochester, in the room of Dr. Thomas Dampier, translated to the see of Ely.

Dec. 5. Charles IV. of Spain, his Queen, and Godoy, the prince of Peace, were removed to the palace of Chambord, near Blois; Ferdinand and his brothers were confined in the castle of Valency.

The Crescent, frigate, was wrecked off the coast of Jutland, 220 of the crew were drowned, 60 saved.

Dec. 8. Alexander Davidson, esq. was tried on an information filed by the attorney general, for fraud, as agent to the barrack master general, and found guilty.

Dec. 9. A numerous and respectable meeting of the merchants and traders of London, was held at the City of London tavern, for the purpose of instituting a subscription in aid of the patriots of Spain; resolutions were entered into, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect.

Dec. 15. His Majesty issued a declaration respecting the overtures made by France and Russia for peace, with his reasons for refusing it upon the basis proposed.

Dec. 22. The court of enquiry upon the convention concluded at Cintra, between Sir Hew Dalrymple and general Kellerman, made a report of their proceedings, which being laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to express, by a formal declaration, his disapprobation of the armistice and convention of Cintra; which was communicated to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Dec. 27. The beautiful mansion of Sir John Kennaway, bart. called Escott House, near Honiton, was burnt to the ground; a young farmer rendering assistance, fell from a ladder and was killed on the spot.

Dec. 31. The first stone of the new theatre royal, Covent-garden, was laid by his royal highness the prince of Wales, with grand masonic ceremony. Mr. Robert Smirke was the architect.

A LIST OF THE PERSONS COMPOSING THE FAMILY OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, AND NAMES AND TITLES OF THE PERSONS UPON WHOM HE HAD CONFERRED THE RANK OF NOBILITY.

FAMILY OF N. BONAPARTE.

Napoleon Bonaparte	Emperor of France and King of Italy
Joseph Bonaparte	King of Spain
Louis Bonaparte	King of Holland
Jerome Bonaparte	King of Westphalia
Eugene Beauharnois, stepson of Bonaparte	Viceroy of Italy
Joachim Murat, brother-in-law to Bonaparte	King of Naples
Cardinal Fesch, uncle to Napoleon	Archbishop of Lyons.

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KINGS CREATED BY BONAPARTE.

King of Bavaria — King of Saxony — King of Wurtemburg

NOBILITY.

C. M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, in Naples
Marshal Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo
Berthier, prince of Neufchatel, (Switzerland)
Marmont, duke of Ragusa (Dalmatia)
Junot, duke of Abrantes (Portugal)
Savary, duke of Rovigo (Italy)
Davoust, duke of Auerstadt
Augereau, duke of Castiglione (Italy)
Bessieres, duke of Istria (Venice)
Kellerman, duke of Valmy
Caulincourt, duke of Vicenza (Venice)
Marshal Duroc, duke of Friouli (Venice)
Victor, duke of Belluno (Venice)
Soult, duke of Dalmatia (Venice)
Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic
Moncey, duke of Cornegliano (Italy)
Mortier, duke of Treviso (Venice)
Massena, duke of Rivoli (Turin)
Ney, duke of Elchingen (Swabia)
Lasnes, duke of Montebello (Italy)
Monsieur Cambaceres, duke of Parma
Le Brun, duke of Placenza
La Cul, count Sessac
Clark, count Huenberg

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For empowering the governor and company of the Bank of England to advance the sum of 3,000,000*l.* towards the service of 1808.

To authorize the advancing for the public service a proportion of the balance of unclaimed dividends, &c. in the Bank, and for regulating the allowances to be paid for the management of the public debt.

To extend the provisions of 45 Geo. III. for preventing the counterfeiting silver tokens of the Bank of Ireland.

To prohibit till the end of next session of Parliament, the exportation of Jesuit's bark from Great Britain.

For accelerating the making up, examination, and audit, of the accounts of the paymaster general of his Majesty's forces.

To suspend the granting of offices in reversion, or for joint lives with benefit of survivorship for one year, and from thence until six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

For repealing the duties of assessed taxes and stamp duties on game certificates, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

For amending the law as to the course of proceedings on indictments and informations in the King's Bench, in certain cases; for authorizing the execution in Scotland of certain warrants for offences committed in England; and for requiring officers taking bail at the King's suit to assign the bail bonds to the King.

For enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices in Ireland.

For providing suitable interment in church yards of human bodies cast on shore by shipwreck, &c.

To restrain the negotiation of promissory notes and inland bills of exchange under a limited sum in England.

For better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals, in England.

To enable his Majesty to establish a permanent local militia for defence of the realm.

To prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn or grain for a limited time.

For the discharge of debtors in execution for small debts from imprisonment in certain cases.

To render valid certain marriages solemnized in certain churches and chapels, in which the banns had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the act 26 Geo. II. intituled, "An act for better preventing clandestine marriages."

To repeal so much of the act of 8 Eliz. intituled, "An act to take away benefit of clergy from certain offenders for felony," as takes away the benefit of clergy from persons stealing privately from the person of another, and for more effectually preventing the crime of larceny from the person.

To enable the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life annuities.

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A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 15, 1807, TO DEC. 13, 1808.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,189	Males -	10,228
Females -	9,717	Females -	9,726
	19,906		19,954

Increase in the burials this year, 1620.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6075
Between two and five	2466
Five and ten	847
Ten and twenty	643
Twenty and thirty	1200
Thirty and forty	1792
Forty and fifty	1971
Fifty and sixty	1690
Sixty and seventy	1499
Seventy and eighty	1200
Eighty and ninety	504
Ninety and a hundred	65
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1

AMOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1808.

	£.
Navy - - -	17,496,047
Army - - -	19,439,189
Ordnance - - -	4,534,571
Miscellaneous services -	1,750,000
East India Company -	1,500,000
Swedish subsidy - -	1,100,000
Vote of Credit - -	2,500,000
Total joint charge	48,319,807

Separate charges of Great Britain.

Deficiency of malt 1806 -	275,845
Interest on Exchequer bills, 1808 - - -	1,400,000
Exchequer bills, part of Vote of Credit 1807, not funded	4,024,200
Five per cent. 1797 to be paid off - - -	153,096
Total supplies	54,173,548
Deduct Irish proportion of supply and civil list -	5,868,515
Total to be defrayed by Great Britain - - -	48,305,033
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	48,305,033
Surplus of Ways and Means	136,054

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (IRELAND).

	£	s.	d.
The value of imports into the kingdom of Ireland, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1808	6,687,907	16	7
Ditto exports, Irish produce and manufactures	5,307,906	16	4
Ditto foreign and colonial produce	150,370	8	8

THE QUANTITY OF STRONG BEER BREWED BY THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL BREWERS OF LONDON, BETWEEN 5th JULY, 1807, TO 5th JULY, 1808.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Meux	190,160	Goodwin	70,232
Barclay	184,196	F. Calvert	68,924
Brown & Co.	131,647	Elliott	48,669
Hanbury	117,574	Biley	38,030
Whitbread	111,485	P. Calvert	38,002
Shum	70,561	Taylor	32,800

THE QUANTITY OF TABLE BEER BREWED BY THE FIRST TWELVE HOUSES IN LONDON, FROM 5th JULY, 1807 TO 5th JULY, 1808.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Kirkman	20,350	Hale	10,860
Charrington	20,252	Cape	10,578
Edmonds	18,450	Stretton	10,348
Sandford	16,094	Sandall	10,066
Poulaine	14,441	Cowell	9,728
Satchell	11,503	Eves	8,103

THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF WASTE LAND IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

	Acres.
Waste land in England	6,259,470
Ditto Scotland	14,218,223
Ditto Wales	1,629,307
Total	22,107,000

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS PAID IN REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, TO AUGUST, 1808.

	£.
Redeemed by annual million	71,031,967
Ditto on account of loans	69,048,345
Ditto by land tax	23,108,966
Ditto by one per cent. per annum on Imperial loan	876,839
Total	164,066,117

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,457,568*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND, IN THE QUARTERS ENDING 5th APRIL, 1807, AND 5th APRIL, 1808.

	Ending 5th April, 1807. £. s. d.	Ending 5th April 1808. £. s. d.
Customs	711,861 11 3½	773,351 5 0½
Excise	3,696,641 0 0	3,915,361 0 0
Stamps	883,012 0 0	946,692 0 0
Incidents	1,142,652 15 1½	1,409,651 2 2
Surplus duties on Sugar, &c.	766,991 18 9½	655,381 5 5½
Arrears of Land Tax	128,758 15 11½	142,582 4 4½
Ditto of duties on offices, pensions, &c.	24,417 11 10	25,141 3 4
Ditto on Income duties	1,741 15 4½	3,264 16 10
Imprest monies repaid	49,348 16 9½	28,359 8 7½
Revenue of the Isle of Man	2,210 11 0	
On account of Irish Loans	391,079 2 4	438,884 17 3
War Taxes, to pay charges on loan		273,382 8 8½
	7,798,715 18 5½	8,612,051 11 9½

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND WALES, TRIED, CONVICTED, ACQUITTED, AND EXECUTED, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	Total.
Tried	4,552	4,815	4,346	13,213
Convicted	2,730	2,484	2,468	7,682
Acquitted	1,822	1,831	1,878	5,531
Executed	68	57	63	188
Of these in London	10	13	14	37

IRELAND.

Tried	2,013	1,996	1,056	5,065
Convicted	613	651	564	1,828
Acquitted	1,400	1,345	1,392	4,137
Executed	42	42	55	139
Of these in Dublin	9	12	21	42

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1808.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise	20,023,103
Customs	9,552,771
Stamps	5,000,508
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,079,499
Post Office	1,678,279
Pensions, &c.	127,621
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	43,506
Hereditary Revenues	114,903
Carried forward	44,620,250

	£.
Brought forward	44,620,250
War Customs	2,784,544
—— Excise	6 917,897
Property Tax	11,398,135
Income Tax	15,427
Lottery	461,250
Miscellaneous	265,225
Total Gross Receipt	66,462,658
Drawbacks	2,652,057
Balances	1,662,101
Total Deduction	4,314,158
Actual Taxation	62,147,601
On Account of Loans	10,102,621
Exchequer bills, &c. funded	4,000,000
Excess of Exchequer bills issued	6,150,300
Received from Ireland	2,055,123
Total Income	86,455,645

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	20,771,872
Management of ditto	210,549
Sinking Fund	10,188,007
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,610,503
Total on Acc. of Debt	32,781,391
Proportion on Account of Old	7,830,303
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	24,951,286
Civil List	1,038,677
Ditto Scotland	85,470
Bounties, &c.	787,202
Carried forward	35,293,900

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	£.
Brought forward	35,293,900
Navy - -	17,407,892
Ordnance - -	5,108,900
Army Ordinary -	11,353,300
—— Extraordinary	5,847,762
Subsidies - -	1,400,000
Ireland -	2,589,167
Miscellaneous -	2,990,491
Charges of Collection	2,816,569
Grand Total of Expenditure	£84,797,981

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	62..64	224..226	172..
July	68..70	241..243	185..186

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	69*s.*	39*s.*	29*s.*
July	81*s.*	44*s.*	37*s.*

Quartern loaf in Jan. 11*d.* In July, 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Number of bankrupts during the year, 1058.

1809, Jan. 1. Died, at Bath, admiral lord Gardner, aged 66.

Jan. 5. A treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the Ottoman court.

Jan. 11. General Moore, in consequence of receiving information of the advance of a large army, under the command of Bonaparte, and an additional force under Soult, began a retreat from his advanced position in Spain, under the most untoward circumstances; he traversed 250 miles in a mountainous country, continually harassed by attacks of the pursuing enemy, and suffering much from cold and hunger; great part of the military stores were abandoned on the road; and the army, after enduring incredible hardships, reached Corunna this day.

Jan. 12. Cayenne surrendered by capitulation to the united British and Portuguese forces.

Jan. 16. The French army attacked the British troops, under the command of Sir John Moore, in the position they occupied in front of Corunna; and after a long and obstinately contested action, the French were repulsed at every point of attack with great loss; Sir John Moore, the commander in chief, received a mortal wound in the battle, and the British loss was severe; this victory enabled the British troops to embark at Corunna with little molestation from the enemy.

Jan. 19. Corunna occupied by the French.

The session of Parliament was opened by commission.

Jan. 22. Bonaparte set off from Spain on his return to Paris, followed by the imperial guards; this step was taken in consequence of the impending rupture with Austria.

Jan. 23. A fire broke out in St. James's palace, which burnt a considerable time, and destroyed the whole of the east wing of the inner court yard.

The thanks of the House of Commons were presented to Sir A. Wellesley for the battle of Vimeira.

Jan. 25. The Britannia and Admiral Gardner, outward bound East Indiamen, were lost on the Goodwin Sands; three men perished belonging to the Britannia, and seven belonging to the Admiral Gardner, the rest of the crews were saved.

Jan. 27. Ferrol surrendered to the French under the command of the duke of Dalmatia.

Feb. 1. Colonel Gwyllim Lloyd Wardle exhibited certain charges against his royal highness the duke of York, for disposing of military promotions, through the influence of Mary Anne Clarke, with whom he had cohabited, and who had received various sums of money from several persons for using her credit with the Duke; in consequence of which, the House of Commons instituted an enquiry into the case and examined witnesses.

Feb. 6. Sir John Nichol appointed a judge of the Arches court.

Feb. 8. This being a day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with due solemnity.

James Madison was elected president of the United States of America, by a large majority.

Feb. 10. Differences having arisen between the British government in India and the governor of Travancore; Major Welsh was sent with a detachment to examine the defences of Travancore, when he gallantly stormed and took the lines by a coup de main, and destroyed the guns, &c.

Feb. 13. Don Pedro Cevallos, the Spanish ambassador arrived at Portsmouth,

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and was received with distinguished honour.

Feb. 14. Saragossa, after sustaining a siege unparalleled in modern warfare, was taken by the French under the duke of Montebello.

Feb. 23. W. Horseman was tried and convicted of a libel against the duke of Sussex, published in a hand bill, signed "Thomas Hague."

Feb. 24. The magnificent theatre of Drury-lane was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid were the flames, that in a short space of time, the whole was in one entire blaze; the sublimity of its appearance, and the awful glare it threw over the metropolis was indescribable; happily no lives were lost at the fire, but the next day a man was killed by the falling of part of the wall, and another wounded.

The island of Martinique surrendered to the British forces under general Prevost and admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1809.

Bedfordshire, Robert Garstin, esq.
Berkshire, Sir T. Metcalfe, bart.
Buckinghamshire, T. S. Badcock, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. J. Heathcote, esq.
Cheshire, T. W. Tatton, esq.
Cornwall, The Hon. C. B. Agar
Cumberland, Miles Ponsonby, esq.
Derbyshire, Charles Upton, esq.
Devonshire, Sir T. D. Ackland, bart.
Dorsetshire, J. J. Farquharson, esq.
Essex, J. R. Abdy, esq.
Gloucestershire, J. H. Moggridge, esq.
Hants, J. Blackburne, esq.
Hereford, W. Wall, esq.
Hertfordshire, Edmund Darby, esq.
Kent, Sir B. W. Bridges
Lancashire, Samuel Clowes, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir W. Manners
Lincolnshire, Sir R. Heron
Monmouthshire, J. K. G. Kemys, esq.
Norfolk, James Coldham, esq.
Northamptonshire, R. Andrew, esq.
Northumberland, W. S. Brewere, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Walker, esq.
Oxfordshire, J. Harrison, esq.
Rutlandshire, A. W. Bellairs, esq.
Shropshire, W. Spurling, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Nurton, esq.
Staffordshire, T. Levett, esq.
Suffolk, J. Dresser, esq.
Surrey, Edward Bilke, esq.
Sussex, T. Turle, esq.
Warwickshire, A. Bracebridge, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir C. W. Mallett, bart.
Worcestershire, H. Bromley, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir G. Wombwell, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, Sir J. T. Stanley, bart.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Wood, esq.
Cardiganshire, W. Skyrme, esq.
Caermarthenshire, R. J. Starke, esq.
Caernarvonshire, T. P. J. Parry, esq.
Denbighshire, J. Ablet, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Peate, esq.
Glamorganshire, Sir J. Homfray
Merionethshire, W. Davies, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Edwards, esq.
Pembrokeshire, C. A. Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, J. Whitaker, esq.

Feb. 27. Died, French Lawrence, esq. D.C.L.

Feb. 28. A duel was fought at Chalk farm between lord Falkland and Mr. Powell, when his Lordship was mortally wounded in the groin, and died in two days.

His excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, ambassador from the supreme Junta of Spain, had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

March 1. A monument to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie was placed in St. Paul's cathedral and opened for the inspection of the public.

March 3. A fire broke out in an apartment in the great quadrangle of Christchurch college, Oxford, which consumed, in a few hours, the greater part of the south east angle; Dr. White lost his furniture, library, and some valuable M.SS. the damage done was estimated at 12,000*l*.

March 11. Died, Mrs. Elizabeth Cowley, the celebrated dramatic author.

March 13. A revolution took place in Sweden, the king, Gustavus IV., was deposed for alledged incapacity, and his uncle Charles, duke of Sudermania, assumed the reins of government.

The prince regent of Portugal appointed general William Carr Beresford, field marshal and commander in chief in the Portuguese army.

March 17. The House of Commons was occupied during the whole of the present month in investigating the charges brought by colonel Wardle against the duke of York, on the close of the examination a motion was made by the Colonel, for an address to the King to dismiss the Duke from the office of commander-in-chief; and after a debate of six days, col. Wardle's motion was negatived; and the House resolved, by a majority of 278 to 196, that

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the charge of personal corruption and connivance, which had been imputed to the duke of York, was wholly without foundation; but before the discussion closed, his Royal Highness tendered his resignation to his Majesty, accompanied by a letter, asserting his entire innocence of the charges alledged against him; his Majesty accepted the resignation, and general Sir David Dundas was appointed to succeed his Royal Highness.

March 20. The resignation of the duke of York was formally communicated to the House of Commons, when the House resolved, that it was not expedient to proceed further in the evidence relative to his Royal Highness.

March 23. Died, Thomas Holcroft, author of the "Road to Ruin," and other successful dramatic pieces, novels, &c.

March 25. Died, Anna Seward, author of the "Life of D. Darwin," and other works of repute.

March 27. A secret expedition sailed from Cork, having 5000 troops on board 50 transports, convoyed by the Africane and Tribune, the whole under the command of major general Hill, and brigadier general Campbell.

March 29. Oporto taken by the French.

March 31. Died, Richard Gough, a learned antiquarian, and editor of Camden's Britannia.

April 1. A common hall was held for the city of London, when the thanks of the meeting were voted to G. L. Wardle, esq. for instituting the enquiry into the conduct of the duke of York; a similar vote was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster.

April 2. Lieut. Sharp, of the Bedford militia, having paid his addresses to Miss Shuckburgh, daughter of Sir S. Shuckburgh, bart. which were disapproved of by the family, formed the horrid resolution of putting an end to the existence of the object of his affection, and destroying himself, which he carried into effect in Shuckburgh park, by shooting Miss S. and afterwards himself; when the awful event was discovered they were both dead.

April 8. The emperor of Austria left Vienna to put himself at the head of his armies destined to act against France.

April 10. His Majesty's ship Pompee, captured the Hautpoult, of 80 guns, after a severe action.

April 11. Lord Cochrane, with the fleet under his command, made a gallant and successful attack on a French squadron lying in Basque roads, and destroyed five sail of the line, and three frigates.

April 14. The Austrians, under the command of the archduke John, defeated the French, under the command of Beauharnois, near Fontana.

April 15. An expedition under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, sailed from Portsmouth.

April 17. Died, David Pitcairn, M.D. and F.R.S.

April 22. The archduke Charles was defeated, at Eckmuhl, by the French, commanded by Bonaparte in person.

Sir A. Wellesley landed at Lisbon, and proceeded to Coimbra, to take the command of the British army; he marched to Oporto; and marshal Beresford, with the Portuguese, to the Upper Douro.

April 23. The town of Pesaro, surrendered to the British, with thirteen vessels of different descriptions.

April 26. Lieut. general George Beckwith elected a knight of the Bath.

April 27. Alexander Davison, esq. was brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for a misdemeanor, in improperly charging commission as agent to general Delaney, for supplying government with stores for the barrack department; in consideration of his having refunded 18,138*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* and his previous imprisonment, the Court ordered him to be further imprisoned in Newgate for twenty-one months.

May 5. The emperor of Russia recalled his ambassador from the court of Vienna, on the breaking out of hostilities between Austria and France.

May 8. Robert Adair, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte.

May 10. Prince Stahremberg, ambassador from the court of Vienna, arrived in London.

May 13. Vienna capitulated to the troops under the command of the emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, after having been first evacuated by the Austrian troops.

May 14. A fire broke out on board a vessel lying alongside of the quay adjoining Billingsgate, which raged with great fury for several hours, and burnt the range of warehouses which extend from the dock along Dyce quay, and several vessels and craft in the river, a Margate hoy, and a brig from Hull, &c.

May 17. The prince Stahremberg had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

Died, the right rev. Beilby Porteus, lord bishop of London.

May 21. A bloody battle was fought between the French, under the command

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of Bonaparte, and the Austrians, under the command of the archduke Charles, at Aspern, it lasted this and the following day, when the French were defeated with immense loss.

May 22. This day came on the trial, by court-martial, of rear admiral Eliab Harvey, at Portsmouth, for disrespectful conduct to admiral lord Gambier, commander in chief of the channel fleet, upon which charge he was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and he was dismissed accordingly.

May 24. The orders in council of 7th Jan. and 11th Nov. 1807 were withdrawn, as far as respects the United States of America.

May 26. The Austrians were defeated by the French, under Eugene Beauharnois, near Leobin.

A fire broke out at Mr. Smeeton's, a printer, in St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, which totally destroyed the premises; Mr. S. and his wife perished in the flames.

May 31. Died, aged 76, the celebrated German musical composer, Haydn.

June 1. Capt. Barclay made a bet of 1000 guineas, that he walked 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, walking not more or less than one mile per hour; he started at twelve o'clock this night to accomplish this singular undertaking on Newmarket Heath.

June 6. The states of Sweden conferred the crown upon the duke Regent, who accepted the dignity by the title of Charles XIII.

June 7. The Austrians defeated at Raab.

June 8. Died, in America, Thomas Paine, author of the "Rights of Man," and other political pamphlets.

June 10. The Pope, Pius VII. excommunicated Bonaparte for his invasion and appropriation of his territories.

June 21. The French troops evacuated Ferrol, and on the next day Corunna.

His Majesty opened the Parliament by commission.

June 23. Died, at Stamford, the celebrated Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester; he was in his 40th year, and was of larger dimensions than any man which the history of this country records, he weighed 52 stone 11lbs. (14lbs. to the stone) being 10 stone 11lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Essex, ever weighed; he was found dead in his bed, without having had any previous illness.

June 24. A dreadful accident happened at Portsmouth; an old woman emptied a pipe which she had smoked upon the baggage and ammunition of the 8th regiment, which was placed on Point Beach, the sparks communicated to the gunpowder, and a dreadful explosion was the consequence; 30 men, women, and children, were blown to atoms; there were sixteen other barrels of powder under the one which exploded, which happily, by the exertions of some sailors, were prevented from taking fire.

June 25. The island of Ischia was captured by the British troops, under the command of Sir John Stuart.

July 1. The right hon. Granville Leveson Gower appointed secretary at war.

July 3. An action was brought by Mr. Wright against G. L. Wardle, esq. for 1400*l.* for household furniture, sold to the defendant for the use of Mary Anne Clarke, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff; the result of this verdict seemed to place Mr. Wardle's conduct in rather an unfavourable light, he thought it necessary to publish an address in vindication of himself in the public papers.

The city of St. Domingo, the Spanish part of the island in the possession of the French, surrendered to the British and Spanish forces without resistance.

July 5. The French and Austrian armies passed some weeks in inaction, after the battle of Aspern; but, by a sudden movement, general Bertrand crossed the Danube on the fourth, and appeared in order of battle on the left flank of the Austrian army; the emperor Napoleon commanded the French, and the archduke Charles the Austrians; the battle commenced near Wagram (by which name it is called) and terminated wholly in favour of the French; it was so decisive, as to lead to proposals of an armistice made by prince John, of Lichtenstein, which were accepted by the French emperor.

July 7. Lady Charlotte Wellesley was divorced from her husband, the hon. H. Wellesley, for crim. con. with lord Paget, a verdict had recently been obtained in a court of law against lord Paget, with 20,000*l.* damages.

July 8. The French settlement at Senegal, on the coast of Africa, surrendered to the British under major Maxwell.

July 12. Capt. Barclay accomplished his arduous undertaking of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours.

An armistice was signed between the emperors of France and Austria, to continue for one month and fifteen days.

July 13. A fire broke out in Conduit-street, at a milliner's, which destroyed that and the adjoining house; it then caught

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the house of the hon. Frederick North, whose elegant mansion it partly destroyed, and a great portion of his inestimable library, the whole of which would have been lost, but for the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Wyndham, who knowing their value, succeded in saving a great part.

July 15. A grand expedition destined for Holland, commenced its embarkation from Portsmouth, the military, under the chief command of the earl of Chatham, and the naval forces under the command of Sir R. Strachan, admiral Otway, and lord Gardner; the armament, consisting of 40,000 men, with 39 sail of the line, and 36 frigates, besides gun boats, &c. sailed on the 28th.

July 17. A general embargo was laid on all the shipping in Dublin harbour, and generally throughout the kingdom, in consequence of the sailing of the grand expedition; Flushing was reported to be the destination of the fleet.

July 20. An action was tried at the Winchester assizes against the celebrated William Cobbett, for an assault on Jesse Burgess, a boy fifteen years old, when the jury gave a verdict against the defendant, with ten pounds damages.

July 27. Sir A. Wellesley, with the troops under his command, took up a position at Talavera de la Reyna, and was in that position attacked by the French, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte in person, aided by marshals Jordan, and Victor, and general Sebastiani; after a hard fought battle, the French were defeated with great slaughter.

July 28. The marquis Wellesley appointed by the court of Great Britain ambassador to the supreme central Junta of Spain, arrived at Cadiz, and was received by all ranks with the most enthusiastic joy.

Aug. 2. The statue of the duke of Bedford erected in Russell-square, was this day opened for public inspection.

The town of Middleburgh surrendered to the British forces, under the command of the earl of Chatham.

Aug. 3. The sloop, Lark, was upset in a gale in the West Indies, when capt. Nicholson, and all the crew perished, except J. Dobson, and two black men, who were picked up by the Moselle, sloop.

Aug. 4. Admiral lord Gambier was tried by a court-martial, at his own request, upon his conduct as commander in chief of the Channel fleet, employed in Basque roads, in consequence of certain assertions made by admiral Eliab Harvey, reflecting upon his Lordship's conduct; when, at the close of the court this day, his Lordship was most honourably acquitted.

Aug. 12. The right rev. Henry William Majendie, bishop of Chester, translated to the see of Bangor.

Aug. 13. In the Frith of Dornoch, a boat, containing upwards of 100 passengers, upset, when 40 of them were drowned.

Aug. 15. The town of Flushing surrendered to the earl of Chatham, after sustaining a siege, 5603 prisoners were taken; the islands of Walcheren and South Beveland also surrendered.

The duke of Brunswick Oels, brother to the princess of Wales, arrived in England.

Aug. 17. Died, Matthew Bolton, esq. proprietor of the extensive iron works at Soho, near Birmingham.

Aug. 26. The right hon. Sir A. Wellesley, created baron Douro, and viscount Wellington of Talavera.

Sept. 1. One hundred and seventy transports arrived in the Downs with the cavalry and artillery from Flushing.

Sept. 5. A treaty of peace was concluded between Russia and Sweden, by which, the latter ceded Finland to Russia, and the island of Aland and its dependencies; and English ships were to be excluded from the ports of Sweden.

Sept. 7. General Monnet, late governor of Flushing, general Osten, and 40 other prisoners, arrived in the Monarch at Deal.

Sept. 14. The earl of Chatham being apprized that a large army was collecting at Antwerp, determined to confine his operations to the taking of Flushing, &c. and to keep possession of Walcheren, in which he left great part of his army, and returned with the remainder to England, the climate was very destructive to the British troops, a great number of whom died, of what was called the "Walcheren fever," which was more destructive in its ravages than the sword; the island was subsequently evacuated.

Sept. 16. Major general J. C. Sherbrooke, elected a knight of the Bath.

Sept. 17. The new theatre royal, Covent Garden, was opened for the first time; a riot commenced in consequence of the alteration in the prices of admission.

Sept. 21. A misunderstanding took place between lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, which led to a duel, his Lordship conceiving himself treated with duplicity, in not having it communicated to him the desire of Mr. Canning to resign his office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs, unless lord Castlereagh would relinquish the War department; the parties met on Putney-heath, when Mr. Canning was wounded in

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the thigh, but not dangerously; both lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning resigned their situations in the administration.

Sept. 22. Colonel Wardle preferred a bill of indictment against Mary Anne Clarke and Messrs. Wrights, for a conspiracy, upon which a true bill was found.

Sept. 23. Mr. Perceval, by his Majesty's command, wrote letters to lords Grenville and Grey, stating, that in consequence of the intended retirement of the duke of Portland, and the resignations of lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, he, Mr. Perceval, and lord Liverpool, were authorized to concert measures with lords Grey and Grenville for forming an extended and combined administration; both their Lordships however declined entering into any terms with the present administration, and thus the affair terminated.

Sept. 27. The right rev. John Randolph, D. D., bishop of Bangor, translated to the see of London, on the death of Dr. Bielby Porteus.

Oct. 2. The island of Zante surrendered to the British troops, and afterwards Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo.

Oct. 7. The rev. Bowyer E. Sparke, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Chester.

Oct. 9. As a boat was coming on duty to the harbour of Weymouth, from the Royal Sovereign, yacht, a squall of wind upset it, and Mr. J. Burrard, midshipman, son of Sir H. Burrard, was drowned.

Oct. 11. The right hon. Henry earl Bathurst appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Oct. 15. A treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed at Vienna, and was ratified by Bonaparte at Schoenbrun.

Oct. 20. One of the gun boats attached to the San Juan, left Gibraltar, with despatches for admiral Purvis, at Cadiz, when a sudden squall upset the vessel, and lieutenant Spence, and ten men, were drowned.

Oct. 25. On this day his Majesty entered into the 50th year of his reign, when a solemn jubilee and thanksgiving was held in the united kingdom; as a mark of grace his Majesty pardoned all deserters, both from the land and sea service, and discharged all debtors confined for debts due to the crown, and granted an amnesty to all military delinquents. Divine service was performed in the churches, and the rejoicings and illuminations exceeded, particularly in the Metropolis, any thing of a former kind. A considerable promotion of naval officers took place, in celebration of the event.

Oct. 26. Part of the Toulon squadron, consisting of the Robust, of 84 guns, the Leon, 74 guns, the Borée, 74 guns, and a frigate, having several vessels under convoy, were driven on shore and destroyed; the convoy took shelter in the bay of Rosas, but on the 30th they were attacked by the boats of the Tiger, and other vessels, under the command of captain Hallowell, and surrendered, consisting of eleven vessels and their cargoes.

Oct. 28. The right hon. Henry John viscount Palmerston appointed secretary at war.

Oct. 29. The rev. George Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, strangled himself, at the Bull and Mouth inn, where he had taken a place to go by the coach the next morning to Scotland; the coroner's inquest pronounced a verdict of lunacy.

Oct. 30. Died, his grace the duke of Portland, at Burlington-house, Piccadilly.

Nov. 1. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, presented an address to his Majesty, on occasion of the Jubilee, when his Majesty created the lord Mayor, Sir Charles Flower, a baronet, and conferred the honour of knighthood on alderman W. Plomer.

The right hon. Richard Ryder appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Nov. 2. Louis Bonaparte issued a proclamation, forbidding his subjects from holding any communication with the British, now in the island of Walcheren.

Nov. 7. Two deputies from Tyrol, in Switzerland, arrived in London, to solicit pecuniary aid, in consequence of the devastations of the French in their country.

Nov. 18. The ship Fanny, Smithson, of Scarborough, and another vessel, in attempting to enter the river Tees, struck on the North Gare, and immediately went to pieces; the crews of both perished.

Nov. 19. The Spaniards were defeated by the French at Ocana, which occasioned the surrender of Cordova and Seville to the enemy, leaving a free access to Cadiz.

Nov. 23. The attorney general shewed cause against a rule obtained by Mr. serjeant Best for a new trial, in the case of Wrights v. Wardle, when, on hearing the arguments of both parties, lord Ellenborough refused the application.

An elegant statue of lord Nelson, in bronze, with appropriate embellishments, executed by Westmacott, was erected on a marble pedestal in the market place of Birmingham.

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Dec. 1. The Spanish supreme Junta issued a proclamation for assembling the general Cortes of the kingdom, which had not been called together for three centuries; the meeting was fixed for the 1st of January, but to enter on their functions on the 1st of March.

Dec. 2. His Majesty made the following regulations in the military department: No officer to be promoted to the rank of captain until he has been three years a subaltern. No officer to be a major until he has been seven years in the service, of which he shall have been at least two years a captain; and no major to be appointed lieut. colonel until he has been nine years in the service. No officer to fill any staff appointment (except aid de camp) until he has been four years in the service. No subaltern officer to be an aid de camp unless he shall have been present in the regiment at least one year.

A great fire at Bristol burnt down the corn and flour warehouses of Messrs. Young, in Lewin's Mead, with many thousand quarters of corn and flour; the damage was estimated at 20,000*l.*

Dec. 9. Richard, marquis of Wellesley, appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Dec. 10. Gerona, after a long and heroical resistance, capitulated to the French.

Dec. 11. The indictment preferred by colonel Wardle against Messrs. Wright and Mary Anne Clarke, was tried before lord Ellenborough, when the jury, after five minutes deliberation, found a verdict of Not Guilty.

Dec. 12. Sir Gore Ousley, bart. appointed mehmander to the Persian ambassador.

Dec. 13. The troops employed in the expedition against Flushing, re-embarked, after destroying the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing.

Dec. 14. An election took place for the office of chancellor of the university of Oxford, vacant by the death of the duke of Portland; the candidates were lord Grenville, lord Eldon, and the duke of Beaufort, at the close of the election, the numbers were, for lord Grenville, 406; lord Eldon, 393; the duke of Beaufort, 233; lord Grenville was thereupon declared the successful candidate.

Dec. 15. The hon. H. Wellesley appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the supreme Junta of Spain.

Dec. 16. The proprietors of Covent-garden theatre raised the prices of admittance 1*s.* in the boxes, and 6*d.* in the pit, which caused a disgraceful riot in the Theatre, from the time of its opening to the present day; the opposition being regularly organized, and not likely to subside, a compromise was entered into between the manager and his opponents, at a public dinner, by which the boxes were to continue at the encreased price, but the pit to be reduced to the old price, 3*s.* 6*d.*; the riot was technically called the O. P. row.

Dec. 17. The empress Josephine, wife of the emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, divorced by her own consent, and with the approbation of the Imperial family; the alledged reason was her having no children.

Dec. 20. His excellency Mirza Abdul Hassan, envoy extraordinary from the king of Persia to the court of Great Britain, arrived at Plymouth on the 30th ult., and this day he had an audience of his Majesty, and delivered his credentials.

An address to his Majesty was presented by the common council of the city of London, praying an enquiry into the failure of the late expedition to the isle of Walcheren.

Dec. 22. Died, Tiberius Cavallo, author of several works on electricity.

Dec. 25. Admiral Otway's squadron, with all the transports, arrived in the Downs, from Walcheren, which place was now completely evacuated by the British.

Principal Acts passed this year.

For the further prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices.

To relieve prisoners in custody for non payment of money pursuant to orders of courts of equity.

To enable the clerks of the King's coroner and attorney in the court of King's Bench to be admitted as attornies.

For augmenting the salaries of the judges.

To amend the local militia act.

To authorize the principal officers of the customs in the British colonies in America and the West Indies to examine witnesses on oath.

For altering, amending, and explaining certain acts, relative to the removal of the poor, &c.

For relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.

To permit the trade between Great Britain and the United States of America, to be carried on in ships and vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the said States.

For giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace to hear and determine prosecutions for penalties incurred by any offence

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against the laws relating to the revenue of customs.

For the abolition of certain holidays.

For allowing dealers to roast their own coffee, on certain conditions.

To empower the judges to try civil causes in their own counties in England.

For repealing the several duties of customs in Great Britain, and granting other duties in lieu thereof.

For better securing the independence and purity of Parliament, by preventing the procuring or obtaining of seats in Parliament by corrupt practices.

To alter and amend the laws relating to bankrupts.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 13, 1808, TO DEC. 12, 1809.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males.....	9,981	Males.....	8,636
Females.....	9,631	Females....	8,044
	19,612		16,680

Decrease in the burials this year 2932.

Died,	
Under two years of age - -	4937
Between two and five - -	1916
Five and ten - - -	754
Ten and twenty - - -	563
Twenty and thirty - - -	1145
Thirty and forty - - -	1472
Forty and fifty - - -	1748
Fifty and sixty - - -	1419
Sixty and seventy - - -	1235
Seventy and eighty - - -	1063
Eighty and ninety - - -	369
Ninety and a hundred - -	54
A hundred - -	2

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1809.

	£.
Navy - -	18,986,867
Army - -	21,144,770
Ordnance - -	5,903,174
Miscellaneous services -	1,900,000
Vote of Credit - -	3,300,000
Swedish Subsidy -	300,000
Sicilian Subsidy -	400,000
Total joint charge	51,934,811

	£.
Total joint charge	51,934,811
Separate charge for England.	
Deficiency of Malt duty 1807	866,211
Interest on Exchequer bills	1,500,000
Five per cents. 1797 -	60,867
Total supplies	53,861,889
Deduct Ireland proportion of supply and civil list -	6,273,966
On account of England	47,587,923
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament - -	47,718,052
Surplus of Ways and Means	130,028

PUBLIC DEBT.

	£.
Total amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain, on 1st Feb. 1809.....	701,229,514
Total amount of the public funded debt created in Great Britain on account of Ireland, on 1st Feb. 1809	30,094,000

SUPPLIES SENT TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, SINCE 1st MAY, 1808.

Pieces of cannon - -	96
Howitzers - -	38
Carronades - -	90
Rounds of ammunition -	43,800
Muskets - -	200,177
Swords - -	61,301
Rifles - - -	200
Pikes - - -	79,000
Sets of Infantry accoutrements	89,000
Ball cartridges -	28,477,955
Lead balls - -	6,060,000
Barrels of powder -	15,400
Specie -	£ 1,931,903
Bills of Exchange negotiated	£ 200,434
Camp equipage - -	10,000
Tents - -	40,000
Yards of linen - -	118,000
Ditto cloth - -	125,000
Ditto calico - -	82,000
Pieces of serge - -	6,485
Ditto cloth - -	4,016
Great coats - -	50,000
Suits of clothing -	92,000
Shirts - -	35,000
Shoes - -	96,000
Shoe soles - -	15,000

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Pieces of calico	22,212
Canteens	15,000
Haversacks	54,000
Hats and caps	16,000
Pouches and belts	240,000
Pieces of sheeting	702

ON THEIR PASSAGE.

Pieces of cloth	238
Shirts	4,100
Pouches	47,000
Shoes	78,000
Shoe soles	35,000
Boots	8,100

TO BE SHIPPED WHEN RECEIVED FROM THE CONTRACTORS.

Boots	28,400
Shoes	233,400
Suits	100
Pouches	150,150
Yards of cloth	125,000

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1809.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise	19,571,880
Customs	11,024,884
Stamps	5,622,955
Land and Assessed Taxes	9,063,716
Post-Office	1,791,391
Pensions, &c.	86,463
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	44,747
Hereditary Revenues	123,891
War Customs	3,397,202
—— Excise	5,802,492
Property Tax	12,386,013
Income Tax	26,891
Lottery	458,338
Miscellaneous	242,104
Total Gross Receipt	69,643,861
Drawbacks	3,768,646
Balances	1,995,334
Total Deduction	5,763,980
Actual Taxation	£ 63,879,881
On account of Loans	14,675,669
Exchequer bills, &c. funded	7,932,100
Received from Ireland	2,260,436
Total Income	88,748,086

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Interest on Debt	20,906,053
Management of ditto	222,775
Sinking Fund	10,904,451
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,862,944
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 33,986,223
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,811,426
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	26,174,797
Civil List	1,006,039
Do. Scotland	90,955
Bounties, &c.	789,755
Navy	19,236,037
Ordnance	4,374,184
Army Ordinary	12,591,041
——Extraordinary	5,872,054
Subsidies	2,050,000
Ireland	2,921,528
Miscellaneous	1,459,434
Charges of Collection	2,886,201
Exchequer bills paid off	929,100
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 88,792,551

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	65..67	235..243	181..185
July	67..69	260..261	190..192

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	82s...91s.	47s.	32s...33s.

Quartern loaf Jan. 1s. 2d. July 1s. 1d

Number of bankrupts this year 1670.

1810, Jan. 3. A great fire broke out, on Monday, on the premises of Mr. Pocock, coal and timber merchant, at Whitefriars wharf, when the whole of his extensive premises, together with large piles of timber and coals, were totally consumed.

Jan. 5. The Persian ambassador and suite paid a visit to the Bank of England, and, after inspecting all the departments, were liberally entertained by the directors.

Jan. 6. The treaty of peace between France and Sweden was ratified.

Jan. 9. The common hall of the city of London resolved, that instructions be given to the representatives of the City to move, or support an address to his Majesty, praying an inquiry into the cause of the

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failures of the late expeditions to Spain, Portugal, and Holland; they also voted a similar address themselves; they also asserted a right to deliver their addresses or petitions to the King on the throne.

Charles Stuart, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the provisional government of Portugal.

Jan. 11. The directors of the East India company gave a splendid entertainment to the Persian ambassador.

Jan. 16. One of the corning houses in the King's powder mills, at Faversham, blew up, four men were killed in an instant, and two others were irrecoverably wounded.

Jan. 17. The Persian ambassador had a private audience of his Majesty.

Jan. 18. Mr. Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant, flung himself from the top of the Monument, and was literally dashed to pieces.

Jan. 19. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between Great Britain and Portugal was signed at Rio de Janeiro.

Jan. 21. A common hall for the city of London was held, and strong resolutions were entered into, in consequence of the rejection of the petition for inquiry as to the late expeditions.

Jan. 23. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Jan. 24. The king of Sweden publicly adopted prince Charles Augustus, as crown prince of Sweden, who took the usual oaths on that occasion.

Jan. 28. Grenada opened its gates without resistance to the French.

Jan. 30. G. L. Wardle, attended at Guildhall, to receive the thanks and freedom of the city, for his exertions in bringing forward the charges against the commander in chief.

Feb. 1. The city of Seville surrendered to the French under marshal Victor.

Feb. 4. Died, Caleb Whitefoord, esq. author of several humourous jeux d'esprit, and celebrated in Goldsmith's poem of "Retaliation."

Feb. 5. General Sebastiani having driven the Spaniards from their strong holds in the mountains of Malaga, entered that city after a weak resistance.

Feb. 7. A court martial was held at Portsmouth on the hon. captain Warwick Lake, of his Majesty's ship Ulysses, for having on the 13th of Dec. 1807, caused a seaman of the name of Robert Jeffery to be put on shore on the desert island of Sombrero, in the West Indies; the charge being proved, capt. Lake was sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

Feb. 8. The islands of Guadaloupe, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Saba, surrendered to the British forces under the combined command of general Sir G. Beckwith, and admiral Sir A. Cochrane.

Feb. 9. Died, the rev. R. Chandler, D.D. author of "Travels in Greece and Asia Minor."

Feb. 17. A dreadful accident happened at Liverpool, on Sunday, a few minutes before the commencement of divine service, the spire of the church of St. Nicholas fell down, burst through the roof, and along the centre aisle, demolishing the western gallery, organ loft, &c. very fortunately but few of the congregation had assembled; 27 bodies were taken out of the ruins, dead, principally the female children of the Moorfields charity school, the boys were in the act of going in when the accident occurred, and were saved.

The Dutch settlement of Amboyna captured by the British under the command of captains Tucker, Montague, and Spencer, of the navy.

Died, John Hoppner, R.A. one of the most eminent portrait painters since the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Feb. 20. The Spaniards were defeated at Vich with great loss.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1810.

Bedfordshire, Sir G. O. Turner, bart.
Berkshire, Peter Green, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Ayton, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. G. W. Leeds, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Brook, esq.
Cornwall, R. Oxnam, esq.
Cumberland, Sir H. Fletcher, bart.
Derbyshire, John Crumpton, esq.
Devonshire, Sir M. M. Lopez, bart.
Dorsetshire, H. Seymour, esq.
Essex, John Rigg, esq.
Gloucestershire, Paul Wathen, esq.
Hants, Sir J. W. S. Gardner, bart.
Herefordshire, Robert Higginson, esq.
Hertfordshire, T. Howarth, esq.
Kent, James Burton, esq.
Lancashire, W. Hulton, esq.
Leicestershire, The Hon. T. Bowes, esq.
Lincolnshire, Edmund Turner, esq.
Monmouthshire, T. Pilkington, esq.
Norfolk, N. Micklethwaite, esq.
Northamptonshire, W. Sawbridge, esq.
Northumberland, John Read, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Chaworth, esq.
Oxfordshire, W. H. Ashurst, esq.
Rutlandshire, W. Gilson, esq.
Shropshire, W. Lloyd, esq.
Somersetshire, T. S. Horner, esq.
Staffordshire, Henry Webb, esq.

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Suffolk, J. Grigby, esq.
Surrey, H. E. Austen. esq.
Sussex, Richard Wyatt, esq.
Warwickshire, J. West, esq.
Wiltshire, A. Ludlow, esq.
Worcestershire, Joseph Smith, esq.
Yorkshire, T. N. Bellasyse, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Hugh Evans, esq.
Brecknockshire, James Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, W. E. Powell, esq.
Caermarthenshire, William M'Clary, esq.
Caernarvonshire, H. R. Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, F. R. Price, esq.
Glamorganshire, T. Lockwood, esq.
Merionethshire, J. Davies, esq.
Montgomeryshire, J. O. Herbert, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. Myrehouse, esq.
Radnorshire, H. J. Hague, esq.

Feb. 21. John Gale Jones was ordered to the bar of the House of Commons, charged with a breach of the privileges of that House, in the publication of a placard respecting a discussion held at a debating society, called "The British Forum," the House, after hearing his defence, ordered him to be committed to Newgate.

Feb. 24. Mr. Perry, the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, was tried for a libel on his Majesty, which he copied from the Examiner, newspaper, into his own; he conducted his own defence, and was acquitted.

Feb. 28. This being the day appointed for a general fast, the same was observed with proper decorum all over the kingdom.

March 2. In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread moved specific resolutions respecting a narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt, signed by lord Chatham, and presented to his Majesty, without the intervention of any responsible minister, appealing to the judgment of his Majesty, and reflecting upon Sir Richard Strachan, and the navy; Mr. Whitbread concluded with moving, that the earl of Chatham, by private communication to his Majesty, accompanied by a desire of secresy, did unconstitutionally abuse the privilege of access to his Sovereign, and thereby afford an example most pernicious in its tendency to his Majesty's service: Mr. Canning moved a modification to the second resolution,—"That the House saw with regret, that any such communication as the narrative of lord Chatham should have been made to his Majesty, without any knowledge of the other ministers, that such conduct was reprehensible, and deserved the censure of the House." Mr. Whitbread's first resolution was carried, and Mr. Canning's modification was also carried; in consequence of these resolutions, lord Chatham resigned his office of master general of the ordnance.

March 3. The prince of Wales made a present to the university of Oxford of the Papiri rescued from the ruins of Herculaneum, which was presented to him by the king of Sicilly.

The marquis of Wellesley installed a knight of the Garter.

March 6. A fire broke out at a tallow chandler's in Holles-street, Clare-market, which burnt that and an adjoining house; three persons lost their lives in the flames.

March 7. Died, on board his flag ship, the Ville de Paris, off Minorca, admiral lord Collingwood.

March 10. Sir Gore Ouseley, bart. appointed ambassador extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Persia.

March 11. The ceremony of marriage between Napoleon and Maria Louisa was performed at Vienna.

March 12. Sir Francis Burdett made a motion for the discharge of John Gale Jones; Sir Francis contended, that the House in the committal of this man had infringed the law of the land, and subverted the principles of the constitution; the House divided, for the motion 14, against it 153.

March 13. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the hon. William Frederick Eden, (son of lord Auckland) who was found drowned in the Thames; he had been missing since the 19th of Jan. no evidence was adduced to the jury as to the cause of his death; they brought in a verdict of "found drowned," but by what means there was no evidence.

March 16. A fire broke out in New Boswell-court, Carey-street, which burnt down two houses, and damaged others.

March 18. The Electorate of Hanover was formally annexed, by Bonaparte, to Westphalia.

March 21. Ellab Harvey, esq. restored to his rank as rear admiral, of which he had been deprived by the sentence of a court-martial, for disrespect to admiral lord Gambier.

Lord Porchester, a member of the committee appointed to enquire into the policy and conduct of the expedition to the Scheldt submitted to the House of Commons two sets of resolutions; the first relating to the impolicy and folly of the expedition; and

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the second to the impolitic retention of the island of Walcheren; the debate was continued by adjournments for four days, when lord Porchester's resolutions were negatived, 227 to 275: general Crawford then moved a resolution approving of the conduct of ministers with regard to the policy of the expedition; and another approving of the retention of Walcheren, which were both carried.

March 26. Mr. Lethbridge brought under the notice of House of Commons a publication which had appeared in Cobbet's Register on the 24th, inscribed "Sir Francis Burdett to his Constituents, denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison the people of England;" Sir Francis having acknowledged himself the author, next day Mr. Lethbridge proposed to the House two resolutions, the first declaring the address a libellous and scandalous paper, reflecting upon the rights and privileges of the House; the other, that Sir Francis Burdett, who suffered the article to be printed in his name, had been guilty of a violation of the privileges of the House; a long debate ensued, which was continued by adjournment till the 5th of April, when a motion was made by Sir R. Salisbury, for the commitment of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, which was carried.

April. 1. The emperor of the French was married at Paris to the archduchess Maria Louisa.

April 3. Sir Francis Burdett brought the case of Jeffrey, the seaman, before the House of Commons, when, after some discussion, the House came to the resolution of addressing his Majesty to give directions for appointing two commissioners to go to the island of Sombrero to make search for Jeffrey; and also that a search be made in all the British settlements, in his Majesty's fleets, and in foreign countries, to ascertain if Jeffrey be still alive.

April 9. The serjeant at arms, attended by 20 or 30 police officers, and a detachment of cavalry and infantry, being refused admittance into Sir F. Burdett's house, forced an entrance, and made Sir Francis prisoner, and conveyed him to the Tower; Sir Francis, previous to this, had been waited on by the serjeant at arms, who presented him with the Speaker's warrant, but which he refused to obey, as he disputed its legality; several riots took place among the populace in consequence of this arrest; the military, on their return from escorting Sir Francis to the Tower, being assaulted with stones and fired at by the populace, the military fired among the crowd, and several lives were lost.

April 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending any person who had been concerned in firing upon the military in the discharge of their duty; and another reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of the person who shot at ensign Cowell on the 9th instant.

April 12. Astorga, a strong city in the province of Leon, was taken by marshal Junot.

April 13. A coroner's inquest found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" in the case of Thomas Ebrall, a young man, who was shot by the military in Fenchurch-street.

April 16. A grand review took place in Hyde Park, of all the cavalry in and near the metropolis.

In the Mediterranean, the fortress and isle of St. Maure, not far from Cephalonia, was taken by an armament under the command of brigadier general Oswald.

April 17. The inhabitants of Westminster met to consider of a petition to the House of Commons for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament, which was agreed to, and a resolution was entered into approving of the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett.

Lord Cochrane presented to the House of Commons a petition from the electors of Westminster for the restoration of "their beloved representative." Petitions of the same purport were presented from all parts of the kingdom.

April 19. In Spanish America, the governments of Carraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, were united in what was called the American Confederation of Venezuela; the grand political divisions of Spanish America were four vice royalties, and five general principalities, independent of the viceroys. The four vice royalties were, Mexico, in New Spain, New Grenada, Peru, and Buenos Ayres. The five states, independent of these, are Cuba, Porto Rico, Guatamala, Venezuela, and Chili.

A part of the livery of London had a dinner at the city of London tavern, to commemorate the triumph of col. Wardle, in the case of the duke of York.

April 26. A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Mermaid, Hackney, and a petition agreed upon to be presented to the House of Commons, praying the release of Sir Francis Burdett, and other matters; this petition, and the petition of Westminster were rejected by the House.

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April 28. At Temple, near Marlow, in Bucks, the seat of Owen Williams, esq. M.P. the sister of Mrs. Williams was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure boat, in the mill stream.

Died, in Paris, the celebrated Paul Benfield, in very indigent circumstances; his property on his return from India exceeded half a million of money.

May 1. The act passed by the American Congress for interdicting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, was approved of by the President. It was further enacted, that in case either Great Britain or France should revoke or modify their edicts, so that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the restrictions imposed by this act shall also cease in relation to the country revoking or modifying her decrees in manner aforesaid.

Lord Mulgrave, the right hon. C. Yorke, Sir R. Bickerton, Robert Ward, James Buller, William Domett, Robert Moorsom, esqrs. and viscount Lowther, appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

May 13. A motion was made for a committee on the Catholic petitions by Mr. Grattan, and negatived, 109 to 213. A motion to the same effect was made on the 6th of June in the Lords, by the earl of Donoughmore, and was also negatived.

May 14. Lerida surrendered to general Suchet, after a siege of three days.

May 16. A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Free Masons tavern, when resolutions were voted of a contrary nature to those passed at the meeting at Hackney, on the 26th April.

May 21. Mr. Brand made a motion in the House of Commons for Parliamentary reform, which was lost—ayes 115—noes 234.

The duke of Albuquerque, ambassador from the supreme Junta of Spain to Great Britain, arrived at Portsmouth.

May 22. Seventeen vessels were destroyed under the batteries of the isle of Rhe, by the boats of the Armida and Cadmus, under the direction of lieut. Roberts.

Died, the celebrated chevalier d'Eon, formerly ambassador from the court of France, and who afterwards assumed the dress of a woman, and professed to be a female, and such was believed to be the fact, till his death.

May 29. The newly adopted crown prince of Sweden, prince Charles Augustus, died suddenly.

War declared against France by the Dey of Algiers.

May 30. Mr. W. Pole obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the insurrection act in Ireland; the bill was accordingly brought in, and through the usual course passed into a law.

May 31. An extraordinary attempt was made to assassinate H.R.H. the duke of Cumberland, while he was asleep in bed; Sellis, a Piedmontese valet, who was supposed to have made the attempt, was found in his own room with his throat cut.

June 1. An inquest was held on the body of Sellis, who attempted to assassinate the duke of Cumberland, when the jury found a verdict of felo de se.

June 7. Died, Louis Schiavonetta, an engraver of considerable eminence.

June 8. The fortress of Mequinenza, in Catalonia, called the key of the Ebro, was captured by the French under Suchet.

June 11. The British flotilla engaged in defending Sicily, captured fourteen gun boats, and 26 store boats laden with ammunition between Bagnara and Palmi.

June 12. The French general Sarrazin having escaped from Boulogne, arrived in London.

June 20. The government of Sweden prohibited all intercourse with England.

June 21. The Parliament was prorogued, in consequence of which Sir Francis Burdett was liberated from the Tower, on which occasion his friends had arranged a procession in celebration of his liberation, but the Baronet chose to disappoint them, and went from the Tower by water; the procession, however, ranged in order, and paraded through the cities of London and Westminster; John Gale Jones, who had been liberated at the same time from Newgate, joined the cavalcade, and several times attempted to address the populace, but the principal personage being absent he was little attended to.

An insurrection happened at Stockholm, on the interment of the Crown Prince, count Ferzen was killed; suspicions were entertained that the Prince had been poisoned.

June 23. The right hon. Spencer Perceval, the right hon. John Forster, the hon. W. Broderick, the hon. W. Elliot, S. Barne, and the hon. B. Paget, appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer.

June 26. Died, the right hon. W. Windham, aged 60 years, long celebrated as an able statesman and orator.

July 1. Louis Bonaparte, by a formal

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rescript of this date, abdicated the throne of Holland.

A violent storm of thunder and lightning did considerable damage to many houses in the metropolis, and its effects were also experienced in various other parts of the country.

July 3. The right hon. lord Grenville was installed chancellor of the university of Oxford, with great ceremony.

July 9. William Cobbett, R. Bagshaw, John Budd, and T. Hansard, who were convicted of writing, printing, and publishing a gross libel on the German legion, were brought up to receive the judgment of the court of King's Bench, when Cobbett was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and afterwards to enter into recognizances to keep the peace; Hansard was sentenced to three months, and Budd and Bagshaw to two months imprisonment.

The kingdom of Holland, by a decree of Bonaparte, was united to France.

July 10. Ciudad Rodrigo, after a siege, surrendered to the French troops under Ney and Junot.

The isle of Bourbon, in the Indian ocean, surrendered to the British troops under lieut. colonel Keating.

July 11. The Persian ambassador took leave of their Majesties, previous to his departure for Persia.

July 12. At a colliery near Bo-ness, in Scotland, the inflammable air took fire, and suffocated seventeen persons.

July 21. The island of Boordeaux surrendered to the British.

July 29. A destructive fire broke out in the printing offices of Mr. Gillet, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, which totally destroyed them; they had been rebuilt after a similar calamity in 1805; several houses in the neighbourhood were greatly damaged.

August 12. A dreadful fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Pyer and Co., druggists, in Radcliffe-street, Bristol, which totally consumed the house, and so rapid were the flames, that a nurse and two children were burnt to death, and the other inmates escaped with great difficulty.

August 13. Died, at Venice, general Menou, who succeeded general Kleber in the command of the French army in Egypt.

August 15. A tremendous thunder storm which happened this and the preceding day, accompanied with hail, did great mischief in the metropolis, breaking many windows, and doing other damage; the storm extended to all the towns and villages within 20 miles of London, and was very destructive to gardens, &c.

August 18. The chevalier de Sousa Coutinho, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the prince Regent of Portugal, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

August 21. Marshal Bernadotte was chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, supposed to be effected through the influence of Bonaparte.

Four English frigates made an attempt to attack the harbour of Sud Est, in the Isle of France, into which three French frigates had carried two Indiamen, as prizes; two of the English frigates, the Sirius and Magicienne, got aground, and were burnt by their own crews; the Nereida also stranded, and was obliged to surrender, and the other frigate, the Iphigenia, was closely blockaded in the isle of Passe; she was afterwards taken when the island surrendered.

August 27. Almeida surrendered to the French.

Sept. 1. A meeting took place at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, when a petition was agreed to be presented to the House of Commons, praying a repeal of the union.

Sept. 24. The Cortes of Spain first assembled at Cadiz, they assumed the legislative power of the state, and swore fealty to king Ferdinand VII.

Sept. 27. Lord Wellington having taken up a position near the Sierra de Busaco, was attacked by the French army under Massena, which he repulsed at all points with great slaughter, the enemy leaving 2000 killed on the field of battle; general Simon, three colonels, 33 officers, and 250 men, were made prisoners. The Portuguese behaved with great courage, and made a gallant and successful charge on the French.

Sept. 28. Mr. Abraham Goldsmid was found dead, with a pistol grasped in his hand, in his grounds at Morden House; it was supposed he had speculated too largely in government securities, and been a great loser.

Oct. 7. Coimbra surrendered to the British troops under colonel Trant; the garrison had 3500 troops, and 1500 sick and wounded.

Oct. 9. Lord Wellington after the fall of Almeida, retreated upon his strongly fortified positions of Torres Vedras, for the purpose of drawing Massena from his resources.

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Oct. 20. Lieut general William Carr Beresford elected a knight of the Bath.

Oct. 31. The court of common council resolved to place in the common council chamber of the city, a full length statue of his majesty George III.

Nov. 1. The lord Mayor received a communication from the secretary of state for the home department (Mr. Ryder) that in consequence of the continued indisposition of his Majesty, no new chief magistrate of the city could be submitted for the royal approbation, and that his Lordship must continue in office until his Majesty's pleasure could be taken.

Nov. 2. Died, her royal highness the princess Amelia, youngest child of their Majesties, after a long and severe illness, she was in the 28th year of her age.

The President of the United States of America issued a proclamation, stating, that the French edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States had been revoked, and declaring that the non intercourse act should cease in relation to France and her dependencies.

Nov. 12. His majesty Gustavus IV. late king of Sweden, arrived at Yarmouth.

Nov. 13. Died, her majesty Marie Josephine Louisa de Savoie, queen of France, wife of Louis XVIII., who had resided in England under the title of the comptesse de Lille, at Hartwell, in Bucks.

Nov. 14. The remains of the late princess Amelia were interred in the royal chapel of St. George, at Windsor.

The remains of the queen of France, wife of Louis XVIII., were deposited with great funeral pomp, in Henry VIIth's chapel, Westminster Abbey.

Nov. 17. The right hon. captain Francis Hay Drummond in crossing the Earn, near Perth, by a ford, fell from his horse, and was drowned.

Nov. 19. The Britannia, sloop, struck on a sunken rock near the Sheepwash sand, between Harwich and Orfordness; three boys were drowned, the rest with difficulty were saved.

Dec. 3. A fire broke out in Lisle-street, Leicester-square, at the Mexican coffee house and American hotel, which burnt down the premises. Mr. Simeon, the proprietor, and his wife, perished in the flames.

Marshal Massena, after having spent more than a month before the British lines of Torres Vedras, suddenly broke up, and quitted his position, retreating towards Santarem.

The isle of France, or Mauritius, in the East Indies, surrendered to the British, under major general John Abercrombie.

Dec. 10. An old house in Swan-yard, Drury-lane, fell down, and crushed two of the inmates, a man and his wife, to death.

Dec. 14. A large parcel of the Castle cliff at Dover, overhanging the private path leading to Moate's bulwark, fell down, and totally demolished two houses, a stable, storehouse, &c.; the former, situated in the Ordnance yard, contained the wife, five children, and a niece of Mr. Poole, who were all buried in the ruins, and taken out dead; Mr. Poole was much bruised. On the 16th also another fall of the cliff took place near Snargate-street, which damaged several houses.

Dec. 15. Died, Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, the author of several juvenile works, in which morality and instruction are blended.

Dec. 18. The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, was robbed of the whole of the church service of plate, of considerable value.

Dec. 19. Lucien Bonaparte, with his family and suite, landed at Plymouth.

His Majesty's sloop Satellite, of sixteen guns, commanded by the hon. Willoughby Bertie, was upset, in her passage to join the ships cruizing off La Hogue, and every soul perished.

Dec. 20. His Majesty's former malady having returned, the House of Commons passed a bill, appointing his royal highness the prince of Wales regent of the united kingdom, under certain restrictions and regulations, and on the 28th the House of Lords agreed to the resolutions voted by the Commons.

Dec. 22. The Minotaur, of 74 guns, was wrecked on the Haaks bank, Holland; out of a crew of 590 men, only 110 were saved, who landed in boats at the Texel island, and were made prisoners.

Dec. 30. The Elizabeth, extra East India ship, was wrecked off Dunkirk, and all perished, except 22 persons.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For allowing the exportation of British and Irish made salt from one part of the united kingdom to another.

For consolidating the duties of customs in the isle of Man, and for placing the same under the management of the commissioners of customs in England.

For encouraging the consumption of malt liquor in Ireland.

To repeal three acts for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches, and to enact other regulations.

To amend the laws for relief of the

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poor, so far as relate to the examining and allowing the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers by justices of the peace.

To repeal 7 Jac. I. as relates to the punishment of women delivered of bastard children, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To amend so much of 8 and 9 William III. as requires poor persons receiving alms to wear badges.

For more effectually preventing the embezzlement of money or securities belonging to the public by any collector or receiver thereof.

To alter, explain, and amend the laws now in force respecting bakers residing out of the city of London, or beyond ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

To repeal 47 of Geo. III. for suppressing insurrection in Ireland.

To regulate the taking securities in all offices, in respect of which security ought to be given, and for avoiding the grant of offices in the event of such security not being given within a limited time.

For more effectually preventing the administering and taking of unlawful oaths in Ireland, &c.

For repealing the laws relating to prisons in Ireland, and re-enacting such of the provisions thereof as are useful.

To direct that accounts of encrease and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and controul the granting and paying such salaries, pensions, and allowances.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 12, 1809, TO DECEMBER 11, 1810.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,188	Males -	10,411
Females -	9,742	Females -	9,482
In all	19,930	In all	19,893

Increase in the burials this year, 2932.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5853
Between two and five	2430
Five and ten	850
Ten and twenty	625
Twenty and thirty	1218
Thirty and forty	1788
Forty and fifty	2018
Fifty and sixty	1643
Sixty and seventy	1587
Seventy and eighty	1262
Eighty and ninety	473
Ninety and one hundred	70
A hundred and five	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1810;	£	s.	d.
Navy - -	19,238,300	0	0
Army - -	20,337,000	0	0
Ordnance - -	4,411,000	0	0
Miscellaneous services	2,000,000	0	0
Vote of Credit for England and Ireland -	3,200,000	0	0
Sicily - -	400,000	0	0
Portugal - -	980,000	0	0
Total joint charge	50,566,000	0	0
Separate charges.			
Loyalty loan -	18,776	0	0
Interest on exchequer bills - -	1,600,000	0	0
Total supplies	52,185,000	0	0
Irish proportion -	6,106,000	0	0
Total for England	46,079,000	0	0
Ways and Means for raising the supplies			
Annual duties -	3,000,000	0	0
Surplus of consolidated fund, 1809 -	2,661,602	0	0
Ditto 1810 -	4,400,000	0	0
War Taxes -	19,500,000	0	0
Lottery - -	350,000	0	0
Exchequer bills -	5,311,000	0	0
Vote of Credit -	3,000,000	0	0
Loan - -	8,000,000	0	0
	46,222,602	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means - -	144,202	0	0

AN ACCOUNT OF CLERGYMEN'S LIVINGS IN ENGLAND UNDER 150*l.* A YEAR.

Not exceeding 10*l.* per year	12
From 10 to 20 inclusive	72
20 to 30	191
30 to 40	353
40 to 50	433
50 to 60	407
60 to 70	376
70 to 80	349
80 to 90	349
90 to 100	315
100 to 110	283
Carried forward	3070

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Brought forward	8,070
110 to 120	307
120 to 130	246
130 to 140	205
140 to 150	170
	8998

NETT PRODUCE OF THE PROPERTY TAX FOR FOUR YEARS.

	£.		£.
1807	10,912,008	1809	9,818,473
1808	10,814,082	1810	4,558,595

NETT PRODUCE OF THE STAMP DUTY.

	£.
1807	4,118,884
1808	4,327,590
1809	4,757,354

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF BEASTS, CALVES, SHEEP, &C. KILLED IN LONDON WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS.

Beasts	144,980
Calves	34,778
Sheep and Lambs	1,025,483
Horses	10,118

NATIONAL DEBT.

	£	s.	d.
Total funded debt of Great Britain	699,025,302	3	7¾
Ditto of Ireland payable in Great Britain	53,694,000	0	0
Ditto emperor of Germany ditto	7,502,033	6	8
Ditto prince Regent of Portugal	805,522	7	9
Unfunded debt on 5th Jan. 1810	50,780,625	14	3
Total national debt	811,808,063	12	2¾

THE QUANTITY OF GOLD AND SILVER COINED IN ENGLAND, DURING EVERY REIGN FROM THE RESTORATION TO 25th MARCH, 1810.

	£.
By Charles II	7,524,105
James II	2,737,637
Anne	2,601,626
George I.	8,725,921
George II.	11,966,676
George III.	66,277,489
Total since the restoration	99,923,354

DOLLARS ISSUED BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND, TO THE 8th FEB. 1810, INCLUSIVE.

Dollars stamped in 1797, and issued	2,325,099
Ditto 1804	1,419,484
Ditto 1809 and 1810	1,073,051
Total Dollars	4,817,634

THE QUANTITY OF STRONG BEER BREWED BY THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL BREWERS OF LONDON, BETWEEN 5th JULY, 1809, TO 5th JULY, 1810.

	Barrels.
Barclay, and Co.	235,053
Meux and Co.	211,009
Trueman and Co.	144,990
F. Calvert and Co.	133,491
Whitbread and Co.	110,930
Henry Meux and Co.	93,660
Combe and Co.	85,150
Brown and Co.	84,475
Goodwin and Co.	74,223
Elliott and Co.	57,251
Taylor	44,510
Clowes and Co.	41,504

NETT PAYMENTS OF THE POST OFFICE IN GREAT BRITAIN, FOR THREE YEARS, ENDING APRIL 5, 1810.

	1808. £.	1809. £.	1810. £.
Inland postage	1,046,214	1,074,129	1,132,139
Foreign ditto	50,486	31,571	66,552
	1,096,700	1,105,700	1,198,709

NETT PRODUCE OF PERMANENT TAXES, ANNUAL DUTIES, AND WAR TAXES.

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Permanent Taxes	29,920,232	31,571,163	31,316,499	34,305,933
Annual Duties	4,279,568	4,464,976	4,451,709	5,161,407
War Taxes	16,805,883	19,835,820	20,056,322	22,707,443

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NETT PRODUCE OF ASSESSED TAXES FOR THE FOUR LAST YEARS.

	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Windows	1,929,273	2,000,105	1,194,039	113,438
Inhabited houses	644,526	683,696	535,034	92,386
Male servants	377,856	352,415	269,291	66,470
Carriages	335,954	397,989	287,693	68,754
Riding horses	646,079	721,285	514,915	92,187
Horses and mules	527,520	545,982	387,656	84,927
Dogs	132,379	138,341	112,353	39,563
Horse dealers	9,957	10,025	11,907	7,962
Hair powder	55,824	60,986	64,176	23,763
Armorial bearings	30,491	32,311	41,578	17,265
Ten per cent. on assessed taxes	8,400	391,826	490,022	116,363
Consolidated assessed taxes			1,688,319	5,736,186
	4,698,258	5,334,962	5,597,883	6,459,537

AMOUNT OF THE INCOME AND SURPLUS OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Income.	Charge.	Surplus.
1803	32,013,750	26,077,099	5,936,651
1804	31,388,569	26,827,566	4,561,003
1805	30,454,916	28,002,059	2,452,857
1806	33,903,685	30,344,094	3,559,591
1807	34,957,894	31,211,816	3,746,077
1808	37,298,809	32,821,938	4,476,870
1809	36,466,080	33,304,252	3,141,828
1810	41,441,771	34,421,996	7,019,775

AMOUNT OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION ON THE 7th AND 12th DAYS OF JANUARY 1809 AND 1810.

	Of 5*l.* and upwards.	Under 5*l.*	Bank post bills.
1809, January 7th	11,718,010	4,241,420	796,250
12th	14,077,780	4,305,920	825,580
1810, January 7th	13,013,790	5,663,080	851,160
12th	14,668,640	5,854,170	884,120

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1810.

INCOME.

	£.
Excise	£20,731,163
Customs	11,355,351
Stamps	5,851,557
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,311,640
Post Office	1,910,238
Pensions, &c.	83,553
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	46,773
Hereditary Revenues	143,055
War Customs	3,906,484
—— Excise	6,855 812
Property Tax	13,492,215
Carried forward	72,603,144

	£.
Brought forward	72,603,144
Income Tax	11,789
Lottery	471,250
Miscellaneous	405,817
Total Gross Receipt	73,582,000
Drawbacks	3,884,338
Balances	1,872,065
Total Deduction	5,756,403
Actual Taxation	67,825,597
On Account of Loans	13,242,357
Exchequer bills funded	8,311,000
Received from Ireland	2,448,470
Total Income	91,827,424

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EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	21,555,401
Management of ditto -	217,826
Sinking Fund -	11,660,601
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,815,105
Total on Acc. of Debt	35,248,933
Proportion on Account of Old	7,786,288
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	27,462,645
Civil List - -	1,533,110
Ditto Scotland -	118,187
Bounties, &c. -	775,400
Navy - -	20,058,412
Ordnance -	4,652,332
Army Ordinary -	11,357,623
—— Extraordinary	7,178,677
Subsidies -	2,060,193
Ireland - -	5,294,417
Miscellaneous -	2,270,868
Charges of Collection	2,934,876
Exchequer bills paid off	877,700
Grand total of Expenditure	94,360,728

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 68..70	173..177	175..188
July 68..71	258..260	178..183

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. 95*s.* Barley per qr. 47*s.* Oats per qr. 33*s.*

Quartern loaf 1*s.* 3½*d.*

Number of bankrupts this year, 2000.

1811, Jan. 2. Tortosa, after sustaining a siege, in which the French lost a great many men, surrendered to Suchet.

Died, William T. Lewis, an eminent comedian, for many years the head of his profession on Covent-garden stage, in sprightly comedy.

Jan. 4. A great fall of snow rendered the northern roads nearly impassable, and the cold was so piercing, that several persons perished from the inclemency of the weather.

Jan. 8. The severity of the frost was so great that the Thames at London was nearly frozen over.

Died, Sir Francis Bourgeois, R. A., a celebrated historical and landscape painter.

Jan. 11. A deputation from both Houses of Parliament waited upon the prince of Wales, with the resolutions agreed to by them respecting the Regency; his Royal Highness with great dignity answered the deputation, accepting the trust reposed in him, and requesting his answer to be communicated to both Houses.

Jan. 23. Died, the marquis de la Romana, captain general of the armie of Ferdinand VII. in Spain.

Jan. 26. Died, Stewart Kyd, esq. barrister at law, and author of several useful works on the laws of England.

Jan. 27. Olivença surrendered to marshal Soult.

Feb. 5. His royal highness the prince Regent, at a council held at Carlton house, took, and subscribed the oaths required by the act of Parliament, previous to entering upon the duties of his high office.

Died, Mrs. Parsons, author of several esteemed novels, &c.

Feb. 7. Peter Finnerty, who had been tried and convicted for a libel on lord Castlereagh, was brought up to receive the judgment of the court, when he was sentenced to be imprisoned in Lincoln gaol for eighteen months, and afterwards to find security for his good behaviour.

Feb. 9. Died, Neville Maskelyne, D.D. and F.R.S., astronomer royal, which situation he held 46 years.

Feb. 12. The prince Regent opened the session of Parliament, by commission.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, J. Howell, esq.
Berkshire, W. W. Clarke, esq.
Buckinghamshire, William Bernard, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. W. D. Gardner, esq.
Cheshire, Booth Grey, esq.
Cornwall, W. L. S. Trelawney, esq.
Cumberland, John Losh, esq.
Derbyshire, G. Meynell, esq.
Devonshire, A. Champernowne, esq.
Dorsetshire, Edward Greathed, esq.
Essex, C. Smith, esq.
Gloucester, Robert Gordon, esq.
Hants, Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.
Herefordshire, P. Jones, esq.
Hertfordshire, Robert Taylor, esq.
Kent, Sir J. C. Honeywood, bart.
Lancaster, S. C. Hilton, esq.
Leicestershire, R. Norman, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir J. Trollope, bart.
Monmouthshire, H. Powell, esq.
Norfolk, C. Lucas, esq.
Northamptonshire, W. Strickland, esq.
Nothumberland, William Burrell, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Wright, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir John Reade

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Rutlandshire, the Hon. G. Watson
Shropshire, George Brooke, esq.
Somersetshire, John Leigh, esq.
Staffordshire, James Beach, esq.
Suffolk, R. Pettiward, esq.
Surrey, G. Tritton, esq.
Sussex, William Dearling, esq.
Warwickshire, F. Newdigate, esq.
Wiltshire, Harry Biggs, esq.
Worcestershire, T. Hawkes, esq.
Yorkshire, R. Watt, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, H. Williams, esq.
Brecknockshire, W. Wilkins, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Brookes, esq.
Caermarthenshire, Hamlyn Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, T. P. I. Parry, esq.
Denbighshire, J. Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Sir G. W. Prescott, bart.
Glamorganshire, Sir R. L. Blosse, bart.
Merionethshire, H. Revesey, esq.
Montgomeryshire, E. Heyward, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Lewis Mathias, esq.
Radnorshire, J. C. Severn, esq.

Feb. 13. The Queen held her first council under the Regency act, at Windsor, when a report of the state of his Majesty was laid before them.

The Pandora, sloop, struck on the Scaw reef, off Jutland, when 29 of the crew perished from the severity of the weather, the rest were taken prisoners by the Danes.

Feb. 15. Augustus John Forster, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Feb. 16. The Amethyst, frigate, of 36 guns, was wrecked on a reef of rocks near Mount Batten bay, and the greater part of the crew perished, and also the crews of some boats who had come to her assistance.

Feb. 18. The duke of Abuquerque, ambassador from Spain, died at Paddington, in a state of mental frenzy; the misfortunes of his country, and some causes of chagrin at the conduct of the supreme Junta, were supposed to have occasioned the sad catastrophe.

Feb. 24. The brig John and Jane, William Wishart master, was run down, by accident, by his Majesty's ship Franchise, when 223 persons were drowned; only 31 were saved.

March 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a committee to examine into the causes of the great commercial distress at this time prevalent. The committee reported, that it had arisen from extensive speculations in the South American markets, and recommended Parliamentary aid to relieve it; a bill was accordingly passed, enabling government to issue six millions in exchequer bills, to be repaid by equal payments from three months to three months.

March 5. The English troops under the command of general Graham, engaged and defeated a much superior French force, under the command of marshal Victor, at Barrosa, in Andalusia, after a severe conflict.

Marshal Massena, renouncing his boasted threat of planting the French eagles on the towers of Lisbon, quitted his strong camp at Santarem, leaving behind, or destroying his heavy artillery, &c.; he proceeded for the Mondego, closely pressed by the British troops, who occasionally killed, and made prisoners, a great number of the enemy in their retreat.

March 7. The Theban, frigate, engaged a large French lugger privateer La Fortunée, when after a heavy fire of musketry, which killed the man at the helm, the lugger went down under the bows of the frigate; out of 56 of the crew only three were saved.

March 8. Sir F. Burdett brought an action against the Speaker of the House of Commons, (Abbott) for a trespass and assault, in breaking open his house on the 6th of April, 1810, the defendant pleaded a justification; the cause was adjourned for a further hearing till the 17th May, when the judges pronounced the justification satisfactory; thereby admitting and enforcing the right of the House of Commons to commit for breach of privilege.

March 10. Badajos surrendered to the French.

March 20. The empress of France was delivered of a son, upon whom was conferred the title of king of Rome.

March 26. The election for chancellor of the university of Cambridge commenced, the candidates were his royal highness the duke of Gloucester and his grace the duke of Rutland; at the close of the election on the following day, the numbers were—

For the duke of Gloucester	470
For the duke of Rutland -	356
Majority	114

March 27. The Danes were repulsed in an attack on the island of Anholt, and compelled to surrender prisoners of war.

April 5. Died, at Gloucester, Robert

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Raikes, esq. the philanthropic institutor of Sunday Schools.

April 7. Died, Sir William Addington, knt. one of the police magistrates of Bow-street, and author of an "Abridgment of the Penal Statutes."

April 8. Two old houses in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, fell down, and buried eleven persons in the ruins, four of whom were taken out dead, and the others much bruised.

April 12. A fire broke out at Warkworth, near Banbury, which in the space of two hours nearly destroyed the whole village.

April 13. Captain W. Hoste, with four frigates, attacked the united French and Italian fleets, in the Adriatic, consisting of six frigates and several smaller vessels, and after an action of six hours, captured two frigates and burnt one; the remainder escaped.

April 15. Olivença surrendered to marshal Beresford, who thereupon invested Badajos.

April 22. On Saturday a fire broke out at the corner of Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, which entirely destroyed it, and six persons were burnt to death.

April 27. The statue to the memory of lord Nelson, erected in Guildhall, London, was opened for public inspection; the inscription was by R. B. Sheridan, esq.

May 3. The French troops under the command of Massena were repulsed at Feuntes D'Honor, in an attack made by him upon lord Wellington, whose army was blockading Almeida.

May 5. Massena was again repulsed by the British, under lord Wellington, near Almeida, which the Marshal being unable to succour, left to its fate.

Died, Robert Mylne, architect, and F. R. S., he was the architect of Black-friars bridge.

The freedom of the city of London was voted by the common council to his royal highness the prince Regent, in a box of heart of oak; at the same court the salary of the Recorder was encreased to 2,500*l.* per annum.

May 6. At Newmarket, several horses entered for the races, were poisoned, by some villain infusing a deleterious drug into the watering troughs.

May 7. Died, in his 80th year, Richard Cumberland, esq. an eminent dramatic, poetic, and miscellaneous author.

May 8. The hon. A. W. Hodge, one of the members of his Majesty's council on the island of Tortola, was tried for the murder of Prosper, one of his negro slaves, by causing him to be whipped so severely that he died in consequence; the jury found him guilty, and he was executed behind the gaol of the town of Tortola, in the presence of upwards of 30,000 spectators.

May 9. The foundation stone of a new bridge, to be erected over the Thames, at Millbank, was laid by lord Dundas, as proxy for the prince Regent.

May 10. Almeida was evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the British.

May 16. Marshal Soult advancing to the relief of Badajos, besieged by the British troops, made a vigorous attack on the allied army under marshal Beresford, at Albuera, but after a severe contest, he was repulsed with great slaughter; Soult retreated towards Seville.

May 18. Twelve standards and colours, including the French eagle taken by the 87th regiment, at Barrosa, were carried with great military ceremony from the parade, in St. James's Park, to Whitehall chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar.

May 20. The French general Rufin, taken prisoner at Barrosa, died on board the Gorgan, off St. Helens, in consequence of the wound he received in that battle; he was interred with military honours at Portsmouth.

May 22. The public house at the corner of Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials, fell down, and buried the inmates in the ruins, an old man and an infant were dug out quite dead, and five other persons were taken to the hospital dreadfully wounded.

May 25. J. Drakard was brought up to receive the judgment of the court, for a libel, inserted in the Stamford News, on the subject of military punishment by flogging, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* and be imprisoned in Lincoln gaol for eighteen calendar months, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour.

Badajos invested by the British troops under the command of lord Wellington.

His royal highness the duke of York appointed commander in chief of the land forces.

May 26. The Nereide, French frigate, and the fort of Tamatave, off Madagascar, surrendered, by capitulation, to captain Scomberg.

May 27. On this and the following day a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, did great damage to Shrewsbury and its immediate neighbourhood; by the bursting of a cloud, several brooks swelled

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and overflowed, laying the country under water to a considerable extent; seventeen persons were drowned in the floods. At Worcester, the storm was equally violent and destructive in its effects.

Died, aged 60, at Edinburgh, the right hon. Henry Dundas, viscount Melville, a celebrated political character, who held several high official situations during the administration of Mr. Pitt.

June 6. Lord Milton moved a resolution in the House of Commons, "That it was highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the prince Regent, to recommend the re-appointment of the duke of York as commander in chief;" when, on a division, the numbers were, for the resolution, 47, against it, 296.

June 8. The prince Regent reviewed 24,000 troops, on Wimbledon common; he was received by an innumerable multitude of spectators with acclamations.

June 18. A destructive fire broke out in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, which totally destroyed thirteen houses, including the fine mansion of the high priest of the Jews.

June 19. The prince Regent gave a most splendid fête at Carlton-house, to upwards of 2000 of the nobility and gentry, including all the French princes and nobility, the foreign ambassadors, &c. it was one of the grandest entertainments ever given in this country; the public were permitted for several days afterwards, to view the costly fittings up and arrangements of the palace; several serious accidents happened in consequence of the great pressure to gain admittance.

Sir Francis Burdett brought an action against the serjeant at arms of the House of Commons (Colman) for a trespass, assault, and false imprisonment, to which the defendant pleaded "Not Guilty, and a Justification," the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

June 27. Earl Stanhope introduced a bill to the House of Lords, to make it illegal to give more money for gold coin than its lawful value; and also illegal to take Bank of England notes at a less value than they nominally bore; this bill, after much opposition, passed into a law.

June 28. The House of Lords met in a committee of privileges on the Berkeley peerage, when the Lord Chancellor moved a resolution, that the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had not made good his claim to the title of earl of Berkeley, &c. which resolution was agreed to, nem. con.; by this decision, the four eldest sons of the late earl were declared illegitimate, and the title devolved upon the fifth son, born in wedlock, viz. Thomas Morton Fitzharding, now earl of Berkeley.

Tarragona taken by the French by assault, after a long and bloody siege.

June 29. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, with great pomp.

July 4. An election took place for sheriffs of London and Middlesex, when, at the close of the poll, the numbers were,—

For Alderman Birch	1369
Alderman Heygate	653
Alderman Sanderson	310
Alderman Magnay	302

The two first were accordingly declared duly elected.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrew.

July 19. Richard Armitage and Charles Thomas, formerly clerks of the Bank of England, who had been tried and convicted of forgery, were executed before Newgate, pursuant to their sentence.

July 24. The prince Regent prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to Thursday, the 22d of August next.

Aug. 6. Lieut. general Arthur viscount Wellington, K.B. appointed by brevet general of the army in Spain and Portugal only.

Aug. 9. Messrs. Taafe and Kirwan were arrested under a warrant for acting as delegates, and Mr. Scurlog and others, for acting as electors of delegates to the Catholic committee; they were held to bail, to take their trial for the alledged offence.

Aug. 13. As six sailors were returning from Chelsea college, the boat was driven against the centre arch of London bridge, and was upset, when four out of the six were drowned.

Aug. 26. At Cornelis, near Batavia, a decisive action was fought between the British troops, commanded by lieutenant general Auchmuty, and the army under general Janssen, when the latter was almost entirely destroyed or captured, and the island of Java completely reduced.

Sept. 1. A comet became visible to the naked eye in all parts of England at the beginning of this month, and continued its splendid appearance during the whole of the autumn.

Sept. 14. Died, the rev. Perceval Stockdale, author of several works both in poetry and prose.

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Sept. 28. A pugilistic contest took place at Thisleton gap, between Thomas Cribb, styled the "Champion of England," and Molineux, a black, considerable bets were depending upon the result, after a contest of 55 minutes, Cribb was declared the victor.

Sept. 30. Died, Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, compiler of "The Reliques of Ancient English Poetry."

Oct. 1. The right hon. Henry Wellesley appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister penipotentiary to the court of Spain.

Oct. 11. The foundation stone of the Strand bridge (since called Waterloo bridge) was laid by the directors; J. Rennie was the architect.

Oct. 22. A party of marines and sailors belonging to his Majesty's ship, Egmont, returning from the shore to that vessel in a boat, it was by accident upset, and thirteen of the crew were drowned.

Oct. 25. Marshal Suchet attacked the forces of general Blake, near Murviedro and defeated them; the fortress of Murviedro capitulated to the French.

Oct. 28. Lieut. general Hill, attacked the French troops under general Girard, at Arrogo del Molino, and defeated them, taking general Brune, the Duc d'Aremberg, and 1300 prisoners.

Nov. 11. A society has been lately established under the auspices of the prince Regent, called "The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church."

Nov. 15. The election of lord rector of the university of Glasgow took place this day, the candidates were lord Melville and lord Archibald Hamilton, when the latter was declared duly elected.

Nov. 18. For some time past a riotous disposition prevailed among the stocking weavers at Nottingham, occasioned by the masters being obliged to curtail their establishments, and having brought into use a wide frame, which considerably reduced manual labour; the object of the rioters was to demolish the frames, in which they succeeded in several instances, though, in the opposition to them, several lives were lost; the military were frequently called upon to act in suppressing these tumults.

Nov. 21. Dr. Sheridan was tried in the court of King's Bench, in Dublin, for violating the Convention Act, by acting as as one of the Catholic delegates, when the Jury brought of "Not Guilty," the applause was so loud that the chief justice attempted in vain to address the Court.

Nov. 27. A powder mill, near Waltham abbey, blew up with a terrific explosion, when seven men lost their lives, and another was dreadfully burnt; the shock was sensibly felt in London and its vicinity, and considered to be an earthquake.

Nov. 30. Died at Glasgow, the rev. James Graham, author of "The Sabbath," and other esteemed works.

Dec. 4. His Majesty's frigate, Saldanha, capt. the hon. William Pakenham, was wrecked in Ballyna Stoker bay, and every soul on board perished, to the number of nearly 300 persons; the bodies of captain Pakenham and 200 of the crew were washed ashore.

Dec. 7. Four horrid murders, unequalled in atrocity, were committed this night; Mr. Marr, of Ratcliffe highway, sent out his servant to buy oysters; on her return, she rang the bell, but nobody came to the door, she went to a neighbour, and they got into the house by a back way, when they found Mr. Marr lying dead near the window, and Mrs. Marr also dead at the top of the stairs, both shockingly mangled; on searching further, they found the shop boy lying on the counter with his brains dashed out, and an infant, only four months old, in the cradle with its throat cut; Mr. and Mrs. Marr had only been married eighteen months, and were highly respected by their neighbours; several persons were taken up on suspicion.

Dec. 13. The mausoleum, at Windsor, which was begun by cardinal Wolsey, has been lately finished, agreeable to the directions of his Majesty; and the remains of the late princess Amelia were removed into it.

Dec. 16. Died, the right rev. Dr. Charles Moss, bishop of Oxford.

Dec. 19. Three other murders, equalling in barbarity the murders of the family of the Marr's, were committed in New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway; some villains got into the residence of Mr. Williamson, who kept the King's Arms, public house, and savagely murdered Mr. Williamson, his wife, and his maid servant, Bridget Harrington, and probably they would have committed other murders, had they not been disturbed by the alarm given by a lodger, who escaped from a window. A ruffian, of the name of Williams, was apprehended on suspicion, who hung himself in prison, from which circumstance, there was no doubt entertained of his being one of the murderers, the others have never been discovered.

Dec. 24. The St. George, of 98 guns, and the Defence, of 74 guns, were driven

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on shore on the coast of Denmark, the crew of the former consisted of 350 men, and the latter of 550 men, exclusive of officers; of both vessels, not more than 20 of the crews were saved.

Dec. 31. The French troops defeated by col. Skerret, in an attempt to take Tariffa by assault.

Principal acts passed this year.

To provide for the administration of the royal authority during the King's illness.

For taking an account of the population of Great Britain.

To allow a certain proportion of the militia of Great Britain to enlist annually into the regular forces.

For rendering more effectual the act of 47 Geo. III. for the abolition of the slave trade.

To facilitate the execution of justice within the Cinque Ports.

To prevent the marriage of lunatics.

To protect masters against embezzlement by their clerks and servants in Ireland.

To authorize the punishment by confinement and hard labour of persons in Ireland, liable to transportation.

To enable the East India company to raise a further sum of money by bond, without encreasing their capital stock.

To explain and amend 39 Geo. III. for suppressing seditious societies, as far as respects certain penalties on printers and publishers.

For the abolition and regulation of certain offices in the Customs.

To render valid certain indentures for binding parish apprentices.

For allowing the manufacture and use of a liquor prepared from sugar for colouring porter.

To authorize the allowing officers to retire on half pay, or other allowances, under certain restrictions.

For amending 43 Geo. III. to promote the building, repairing, and otherwise providing churches, chapels, &c.

To permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias.

For making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; and for preventing any note of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum thereon specified.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 11, 1810, to Dec. 10, 1811.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,443	Males -	8,868
Females -	10,202	Females -	8,175
	20,645		17,043

Decrease in the burials this year, 2850.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5106
Between two and five	1638
Five and ten	654
Ten and twenty	509
Twenty and thirty	1231
Thirty and forty	1641
Forty and fifty	1741
Fifty and sixty	1591
Sixty and seventy	1385
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	449
Ninety and a hundred	56
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	2

Amount of the supplies granted for the service of the year 1811.

	£.
Navy - - -	20,276,144
Army - - -	21,269,940
Ordnance - - -	5,012,378
Miscellaneous services -	2,050,000
Vote of Credit - -	3,000,000
Ditto for Ireland - -	200,000
Sicilian subsidy - -	400,000
Portugal - -	2,100,000
Total joint charge	54,308,462
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	54,374,495
Surplus of Ways and Means	66,033

Permanent Taxes.

Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1810	£38,327,506 18 6¾
Ditto ending 5th Jan. 1811	39,724,069 3 2¾

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An abstract of the returns of the population of Great Britain in conformity to the act 51 Geo. III.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses.	By How many families occupied.	Uninhabtd. Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Bedfordshire	13,286	14,927	219	33,171	37,042	70,213
Berkshire	22,104	25,051	563	57,360	60,917	118,277
Buckinghamshire	21,929	25,201	457	56,208	61,442	117,650
Cambridge	17,232	21,022	257	50,756	50,353	101,109
Chester	41,187	44,502	1,239	110,841	116,190	227,031
Cornwall	37,971	44,189	1,490	103,310	113,357	216,667
Cumberland	24,002	28,300	550	63,433	70,311	133,744
Derbyshire	35,658	37,440	1,196	91,494	93,993	185,487
Devonshire	62,318	79,415	2,475	179,553	203,755	383,308
Dorsetshire	23,210	26,821	841	57,717	66,976	124,693
Durham	29,033	39,288	890	83,671	93,954	177,625
Essex	42,529	51,643	1,012	124,839	127,634	252,473
Gloucestershire	52,042	62,092	1,998	133,192	152,322	285,514
Herefordshire	18,572	20,081	724	46,404	47,669	94,073
Hertfordshire.	20,345	22,744	436	55,023	56,631	111,654
Huntingdonshire	7,586	8,808	153	20,402	21,806	42,208
Kent	62,063	76,265	1,671	183,500	189,595	373,095
Lancashire	144,283	161,890	4,269	394,104	434,205	828,309
Leicestershire	30,019	31,480	630	73,366	77,053	150,419
Lincolnshire	46,368	50,904	1,099	117,022	120,869	237,891
Middlesex	130,613	222,010	4,326	434,633	518,643	953,276
Monmouthshire	11,766	12,543	361	30,987	31,140	62,127
Norfolk	51,776	62,815	1,031	138,089	153,910	291,999
Northamptonshire	28,318	30,860	539	68,279	73,074	141,353
Northumberland	28,258	37,743	1,126	80,385	91,776	172,161
Nottinghamshire	31,344	33,514	954	79,057	83,843	162,900
Oxfordshire	22,702	25,006	499	59,132	60,059	119,191
Rutlandshire	3,325	3,558	77	7,931	8,449	16,380
Shropshire	35,506	39,459	1,129	95,842	98,456	194,298
Somersetshire	52,462	62,943	1,672	141,449	166,731	303,180
Southampton	43,210	50,916	1,030	118,855	126,225	245,080
Staffordshire	53,080	62,537	1,537	148,073	147,080	295,153
Suffolk	37,227	47,634	624	111,988	122,223	234,211
Surrey	55,434	72,559	1,090	151,811	172,040	323,851
Sussex	29,561	36,014	1,119	94,188	95,895	190,083
Warwickshire	44,940	49,066	909	109,539	119,196	228,735
Westmoreland	8,736	9,406	283	22,888	23,084	45,972
Wiltshire	37,244	41,844	1,037	91,560	102,268	193,828
Worcestershire	30,206	34,124	804	78,033	82,513	160,546
York E. Riding	30,341	36,221	947	81,205	86,148	167,353
N. Riding	32,776	35,856	668	74,686	77,759	152,445
W. Riding	125,264	133,601	3,484	321,837	331,478	653,315
	1,678,106	2,012,391	47,925	4,575,763	4,963,064	9,538,827

WALES.

Anglesea	7,183	7,706	108	17,444	19,601	37,045
Brecnockshire	7,555	7,919	354	18,507	19,228	37,735
Cardiganshire	9,639	11,296	155	23,759	26,501	50,260
Caermarthenshire	14,856	16,083	333	36,080	41,137	77,217
Caernarvonshire	9,369	10,187	154	23,379	25,957	49,336

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COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabitd. Houses.	Males	Females	Total. of Persons.
Denbighshire	13,078	13,703	281	31,129	33,111	64,240
Flintshire	8,816	9,740	155	22,712	23,806	46,518
Glamorganshire	17,017	18,695	741	41,365	43,702	85,067
Merionethshire	6,022	6,817	115	14,308	16,616	30,924
Montgomeryshire	9,349	10,305	174	25,373	26,558	51,931
Pembrokeshire	12,408	12,937	406	27,453	33,162	60,615
Radnorshire	4,046	4,368	119	10,124	10,776	20,900
	119,398	129,756	3,095	291,633	320,155	611,788

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	26,000	33,718	745	60,159	74,916	135,075
Argyle	15,240	17,368	1,602	40,675	44,910	85,585
Ayr	15,407	21,494	321	48,506	55,448	103,954
Banff	8,043	8,612	223	16,465	20,203	36,668
Berwick	5,730	6,867	308	14,466	16,313	30,779
Bute	2,047	2,618	38	5,545	6,488	12,033
Caithness	4,301	4,714	139	10,608	12,811	23,419
Clackmanan	1,995	2,781	19	5,715	6,295	12,010
Dumbarton	3,218	4,934	90	11,369	12,820	24,189
Dumfries	11,660	12,964	299	29,347	33,613	62,960
Edinburgh	15,780	33,043	1,167	65,004	83,603	148,607
Elgin	6,268	6,854	197	12,401	15,707	28,108
Fife	17,518	26,352	563	45,908	55,304	101,272
Forfar	16,135	24,750	505	48,151	59,113	107,264
Haddington	5,882	7,407	500	14,232	16,932	31,164
Inverness	14,046	16,014	215	35,722	42,614	78,336
Kincardine	5,718	6,349	283	12,580	14,859	27,439
Kinross	1,364	1,680	53	3,466	3,779	7,245
Kircudbright	6,923	7,380	196	15,788	17,896	33,684
Lanark	32,040	42,510	1,184	88,088	103,064	191,752
Linlithgow	3,098	4,404	186	8,874	10,577	19,451
Nairn	1,946	2,021	68	3,530	4,721	8,251
Orkney & Shetland	8,230	9,038	101	20,151	26,002	46,153
Peebles	1,740	1,961	72	4,846	5,089	9,935
Perth	26,404	29,998	886	64,034	71,059	135,093
Renfrew	8,229	19,798	142	41,960	50,636	92,596
Ross and Cromarty	12,829	13,574	292	27,640	33,213	60,853
Roxburgh	6,423	8,374	243	17,113	20,117	37,230
Selkirk	1,080	1,258	35	2,750	3,139	5,889
Stirling	8,910	12,526	414	27,745	30,429	58,174
Sutherland	4,814	4,844	42	10,488	13,141	23,629
Wigtown	5,166	5,863	181	12,205	14,686	26,891
	304,093	402,068	11,329	826,191	979,497	1,805,688

GENERAL SUMMARY.

England	1,678,106	2,012,391	47,925	4,575,763	4,963,064	9,538,827
Wales	119,398	129,756	3,095	291,633	320,155	611,788
Scotland	304,093	402,068	11,329	826,191	979,497	1,805,688
Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in registered vessels.				640,500		640,500
	2,101,597	2,544,215	62,349	6,334,087	6,262,716	12,596,803

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POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

	1700	1750	1801	1811
City of London within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700
——————without the walls	69,000	57,300	56,300	68,000
City and Liberties of Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,600
Out Parishes, in the Bills of Mortality	326,900	357,600	477,700	593,700
Parishes not in the Bills	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000
Total of the Metropolis	674,350	676,250	900,000	1,050,000

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND OF THE NUMBER OF PLACES OF WORSHIP NOT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, IN EVERY PARISH OF 1000 PERSONS OR UPWARDS.

Dioceses	Of the Estab.	Not of the Estab.
Bath and Wells	78	103
Bangor	52	99
Bristol	59	71
Canterbury	84	113
Carlisle	49	39
Chester	352	439
Chichester	47	58
Durham	116	175
Ely	22	32
Exeter	180	245
Gloucester	46	76
Hereford	51	42
Llandaff	21	45
Lincoln	165	269
Litchfield & Coventry	190	288
London	187	265
Norwich	78	114
Oxford	50	39
Peterborough	20	36
Rochester	36	44
Salisbury	135	142
St. Asaph	49	95
Winchester	193	164
Worcester	66	60
York	221	404

QUANTITY OF STRONG BEER BREWED BY THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL LONDON BREWERS, FROM 5TH JULY 1810 TO 5TH JULY 1811.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	264,105
Meux and Co	220,094
Truman and Co.	142,179
Whitbread and Co.	122,316
F. Calvert and Co.	105,887
H. Meux and Co.	103,432
Goodwin and Co.	85,185
Combe and Co.	81,761

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1811.

INCOME.

Excise	£.20,809,406
Customs	10,123,895
Stamps	5,604,203
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,572,721
Post-Office	1,916,554
Pensions, &c.	48,659
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	54,931
Hereditary Revenues	131,459
War Customs	3,013,723
—— Excise	6,593,133
Property Tax	13,707,218
Income Tax	14,541
Lottery	304,000
Miscellaneous	253,868
Total Gross Receipt	70,238,310
Drawbacks	2,897,383
Balances	2,031,827
Total Deduction	4,929,210
Actual Taxation	£ 65,309,100
On account of Loans	10,636,375
Exchequer bills, &c. funded	7,018,700
Excess of ditto Issued	3,205,500
Received from Ireland	2,752,797
Total Income	94,922,472

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	22,100,845
Management of ditto	228,350
Carried forward	22,329,195

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Brought forward	22,329,195
Sinking Fund - -	12,502,860
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,556,735
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 36,388,790
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,763,998
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	28,624,792
Civil List -	1,472,404
Do. Scotland - -	109,693
Bounties, &c. - -	596,549
Navy - - -	19,540,679
Ordnance - - -	4,557,509
Army Ordinary - -	13,753,163
——Extraordinary - -	10,116,196
Subsidies - -	2,977,747
Ireland - - -	4,432,293
Miscellaneous - -	1,962,636
Charges of Collection -	3,096,582
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 99,001,241

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	65..67	240..242	176..178
July	62..63	232..241	174..175

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	96*s.*	41*s.*	26*s.*
July	87*s.*	38*s.*	26*s.*

Quartern loaf Jan. 1*s.* 3*d.* July 1*s.* 1½*d.*

Number of bankrupts this year 1616.

1812. Jan. 7. The prince Regent opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Jan. 10. The city of Valentia surrendered, after a siege, to marshal Suchet, with a garrison of 18,000 men.

Jan. 14. Died, Edward Hasted, esq. F.R.S., the historian of the county of Kent, aged 80.

Jan. 18. Benjamin Walsh, esq. M. P., was indicted for feloniously stealing from Sir T. Plumer, knt. 22 Bank of England notes, for 1000*l.* each; the jury found the prisoner guilty, but a case was reserved for the opinion of the judges, whether the crime charged was a larceny, or only a civil contract.

Jan. 19. On Saturday week about 40 men, disguised, and armed, proceeded to the house of Mr. Benson, at Nottingham, and destroyed eight frames; they then went to Mr. Noble's, at New Radford, and demolished four warp lace frames. These insurrections were common in the county of Nottingham, and from one of the gang being called "Ned Ludd," the insurgents obtained the appellation of Luddites.

Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm by the troops under the command of viscount Wellington; for which important service the Cortes of Spain conferred on his Lordship the title of duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Jan. 20. The Manilla, frigate, captain Joyce, was wrecked on the Haak sand, off the Texel; the Dutch fishing boats saved the greater part of the crew. She had been sent to ascertain the fate of the Hero and Grasshopper, both of which vessels had been wrecked in December last, near the same place.

Feb. 12. Died, Andrew Cherry, esq. author of the "Soldier's Daughter," and other dramatic pieces.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Bedfordshire, J. Cooper, esq.
Berkshire, George Elwes, esq.
Buckinghamshire, C. Salter, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. J. Carstairs, esq.
Cheshire, Edward Yates, esq.
Cornwall, J. Vivian, esq.
Cumberland, T. Hartley, esq.
Derbyshire, R. Bateman, esq.
Devonshire, James Hay, esq.
Dorsetshire, T. H. Bastard, esq.
Essex, Sir R. Wigram, bart.
Gloucestershire, Sir W. Hicks, bart.
Hants, T. Thistlewaithe, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Jay, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Currie, esq.
Kent, J. Wells, esq.
Lancashire, Edward Greaves, esq.
Leicestershire, R. Cheslyn, esq.
Lincolnshire, George Lister, esq.
Monmouthshire, C. Lewis, esq.
Norfolk, J. T. Hales, esq.
Northamptonshire, Peter Denys, esq.
Northumberland, R. Bates, esq.
Nottinghamshire, H. Blades, esq.
Oxfordshire, F. S. L. Wheate, esq.
Rutlandshire, G. N. Noel, esq.
Shropshire, Richard Lister, esq.
Somersetshire, William Vaughan, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Mottershaw, esq.
Suffolk, Richard Moore, esq.
Surrey, T. S. Benson, esq.
Sussex, G. F. Tyson, esq.
Warwickshire, S. Peach, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir W. P. A. A'Court
Worcestershire, J. Baker, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir T. Slingsby

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WALES.

Anglesea, H. B. Owen, esq.
Brecnockshire, C. F. Crespigny, esq.
Cardiganshire, G. Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. G. Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, G. T. Smith, esq.
Denbighshire, W. Edwards, esq.
Flintshire, H. Humphreys, esq.
Glamorganshire, M. P. Traherne, esq.
Merionethshire, William, Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, G. Meares, esq
Pembrokeshire, H. Scourfield, esq.
Radnorshire, Thomas Grove, jun. esq.

Feb. 15. The judges, in the case of Plumer, knt. v. Walsh, having decided that the crime against the delinquent did not in the estimation of the law amount to a felony, recommended him to his Majesty for a pardon, and he was pardoned accordingly, and on the 22d discharged from Newgate.

Feb. 22. The right hon. Arthur viscount Wellington created earl of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

Lieut. general Thomas Graham, lieut. general Sir Rowland Hill, and major general Sir James Auchmuty, created knights of the Bath.

Feb. 25. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning happened at Plymouth, accompanied with hail; the electric fluid struck the fore and main top-mast of his Majesty's ship Tonnant, and shattered them to pieces, wounding 24 men. Two men were struck dead on board a brig at anchor, and one man fell dead from the top-mast of the Salvator del Mundo.

The right hon. lord viscount Castlereagh appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Feb. 28. Died, John Till Allinghan, a dramatic author of some celebrity.

Died, Francis Jukes, an artist, who first brought to perfection the art of engraving in Aquatinta.

Feb. 29. During this month a correspondence took place between the prince Regent and the duke of York, and lords Grey and Grenville, for the purpose of forming a broad and extended administration, combining the principal leaders of the administration and the opposition; the negotiation however ended without accomplishing the desired object. The cause assigned was the difference in opinion of the respective leaders respecting the Catholic claims.

March 2. On the Bath coach stopping at Chippenham, it was found that two of the outside passengers were dead from the effects of cold, and another, though alive, died shortly afterwards.

March 5. A treaty of alliance was signed between France and Prussia, and on the 14th between France and Austria.

March 6. Benjamin Walsh, esq. was expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ ordered to be issued for Wotton Basset.

March 7. The earl of Cholmondeley, the marquis of Hertford, the marquis of Winchester, J. Simeon, esq., count Munster, and colonel Herbert Taylor, appointed commissioners for the protection of his Majesty's property during his illness.

March 9. Riots broke out at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, several frames for dressing cloth were destroyed by gangs of villains going armed and disguised.

March 10. The right hon. H. Wellesley created a knight of the Bath.

Died, J. P. de Loutherbourgh, an eminent landscape painter.

March 16. A powder mill blew up at Hounslow, by which accident four men were killed.

March 17. On St. Patrick's day, a quarrel took place between the North Cork militia, stationed at Portsmouth, and the watermen of the latter place; one boy was killed, and above twenty men wounded; the military were called in to quell the disturbance.

March 18. Died, aged 76, John Horne Tooke, a distinguished literary and political character, author of "The Diversions of Purley," &c.

March 24. The right hon. lord Melville appointed first lord of the admiralty.

March 31. The marquis of Stafford, the marquis of Hertford, the earl of Lonsdale, the marquis of Wellesley, and the dukes of Richmond and Montrose, created knights of the Garter.

April 4. The earl of Buckinghamshire, the earl of Liverpool, viscount Castlereagh, the right hon. Richard Ryder, the right hon. Spencer Perceval, lord Louvaine, lord Teignmouth, the right hon. Thomas Wallace, viscount Lowther, and the right hon. John Sullivan, appointed his Majesty's commissioners for the affairs of India.

April 6. Badajos, after a close siege, was attacked by the earl of Wellington, and taken by storm.

April 7. Died, at Madeira, Robert Willan, M.D. an eminent medical practitioner, and author of several works on cutaneous disorders.

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April 8. Viscount Sidmouth appointed lord president of the council.

Great riots happened at Leeds, the frame breakers went about with their faces concealed, and destroyed the frames and shears of several persons; they dispersed as soon as they had committed the mischief.

April 9. At a common hall of the city of London, a petition was agreed to be presented to the prince Regent, complaining of the administration of the country, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers.

April 13. Died, Abraham Pether, a painter of eminence, particularly excelling in moonlight pieces.

This morning the Highgate tunnel fell in, with a noise that resembled thunder; it was the crown arch near Hornsey lane, which, in consequence, fell several feet deep, rendering it impassable; the labour of several months was thus converted into a heap of ruins.

April 14. A riot happened at Sheffield, in consequence of the high price of provisions; the mob broke into the store room of the local militia, and destroyed 800 stand of arms; the volunteer cavalry assembled, and took several of the rioters into custody.

April 16. From this day to the 20th, great depredations were committed in the towns of Manchester, Stockport, and Carlisle, by mobs now generally known by the name of "Luddites," their efforts were chiefly directed to the destruction of machinery; several of them were killed by the military.

April 17. The emperor of France made proposals for peace with Great Britain, stating that the present dynasty should reign in Spain; upon being required to know if the legitimate sovereign, Ferdinand VII. was intended, no answer was made by Bonaparte, and there the correspondence ended.

April 21. The emperor of Russia left Petersburgh, to put himself at the head of his armies, destined to oppose the French. Generals Barclay de Tolly, and Armfeldt, were to have the chief command under him.

April 24. Sir F. Burdett having brought writs of error in his action against the Speaker of the House of Commons on the judgment pronounced in the court of King's Bench, the same was argued with great solemnity in the Exchequer Chamber, when that court unanimously affirmed the judgment of the court of King's Bench.

April 30. Nearly the whole of this month the principal manufacturing towns suffered severely by the licentiousness of mobs, who began with breaking frames, and committed other acts of still greater attrocity, ending, in several instances, in robbery and murder; government deemed it necessary to send off large reinforcements to the disturbed districts, and offered large rewards for apprehending the rioters.

The Queen held a grand drawing room at St. James's, being the first which her Majesty held since the King's birth day in 1810; it was splendidly attended, and in the evening the prince Regent gave a grand entertainment at Carlton House.

The rioter known by the appellation of general Ludd, but whose real name was Walker, was apprehended and committed to Chester gaol.

May 8. Daniel Isaac Eaton was brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive judgment for the publication of a blasphemous and profane libel on the holy scriptures, the work of Thomas Paine, when he was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in Newgate, and to stand in the pillory once.

May 11. As Mr. Perceval, the chancellor of the exchequer, was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, at a quarter past five o'clock, a man who had placed himself in a recess of the door way, drew out a pistol, and shot Mr. P. in the lower part of the left breast, the ball entered his heart, he never spoke, but expired in ten minutes afterwards; the assassin surrendered himself immediately; he proved to be John Bellingham, who had formerly been a Russian merchant, or engaged in some transactions with that country; he appeared to have no other motive for the crime except that Mr. P. had not obtained him redress from the court of Russia for some pretended claims which he had made.

May 13. Died, the right rev. Thomas Dampier, bishop of Ely.

May 15. John Bellingham was tried at the Old Bailey, for the wilful murder of Mr. Perceval; some slight attempt was made to prove him insane, which did not succeed, and the jury without hesitation found him guilty.

May 18. John Bellingham was executed before the debtor's door, at Newgate, he conducted himself with great composure, and died without expressing any compunction for his crime.

The lord Mayor, aldermen, and other officers of the corporation of London, presented an address of condolence on the

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assassination of the right hon. Spencer Perceval; similar addresses were presented from all parts of the kingdom.

May 19. Fort Napoleon, and the other works erected by the French near Almarez, were taken by a detachment under the command of general Sir Rowland Hill.

May 23. A storm of thunder and lightning came on at Lincoln, of uncommon severity, and fatal in its consequences; at Southray, four boys, who were attending geese on a common, sought shelter in a hovel, when a flash of lightning killed three of them, the other boy had previously left the hovel intending to go home.

The right rev. Dr. Bowyer Edward Sparke, bishop of Chester, promoted to the bishoprick of Ely.

May 24. A special commission appointed for the trial of the rioters, was opened at Chester, by Mr. justice Dallas; the trials began on the 26th, and ended on the 30th, when sixteen were sentenced to death, (five of whom were left for execution) several were sentenced to transportation, and others to imprisonment.

May 25. A terrible explosion happened at a coal mine at Orrel, near Liverpool, by which nine men and one woman were killed.

Died, Edmund Malone, esq. the editor and commentator of Shakespeare.

May 26. A dreadful accident happened in a mine at Felling, near Gateshead, Durham; a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, which set the mine on fire, and instantly killed 93 men and boys, whose remains continued for some time in the mine, which was unapproachable for a considerable time afterwards.

May 29. Died, Sonini, the celebrated French traveller.

June 1. A grand installation of knights of the Bath took place at Westminster-abbey, 23 knights were installed with great pomp and ceremony.

June 8. A fire broke out in Plymouth dock yard, which burnt with great violence for several hours, and destroyed the greater part of a building 1400 feet in length.

June 9. The right hon. Nicholas Vansittart appointed chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.

June 11. The earl of Bathurst and viscount Sidmouth appointed two of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The right hon. the earl of Harrowby appointed lord president of the council.

June 13. The earl of Moira created a knight of the Garter.

June 15. Two rioters were executed at Chester, and eight at Manchester.

June 17. At the sale of the library of the duke of Roxburgh, the Decameron of Boccacio, a single volume, printed in 1471, was knocked down to the marquis of Blandford for 2260*l.*! Earl Spencer was also a bidder for this scarce book.

The rev. G. H. Law, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of Chester.

June 18. An aggregate meeting of the Catholics was held at Dublin, the earl of Fingal in the chair, when thirteen resolutions were passed, recommending applications by petition to the legislature for the total and unqualified repeal of all the penal laws affecting the Catholics.

Government having determined to suspend for a time the orders in council, great rejoicing took place at Sheffield, Leeds, and other manufacturing towns; the beneficial effects of the suspension became immediately apparent, there being more purchases made in the cloth hall at Leeds in one day than had been known for many years.

War declared by the United States of America against Great Britain.

June 20. Sir Vicary Gibbs appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. justice Lawrence, retired.

June 22. Died, Richard Kirwan, esq. F.R.S., president of the Royal Irish Academy, and author of many valuable works in chemistry, mineralogy, &c.

June 23. The orders in council of 7th Jan. 1807, and 26th April, 1809, were revoked, in consequence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

June 30. Mrs. Siddons took her final leave of the stage, after performing her celebrated character of lady Macbeth, at Covent-garden theatre.

July 9. A marble statue of Mr. Pitt, executed by Nollekens, was placed at the entrance of the Senate house, at the university of Cambridge.

A fire broke out at the village of Gamblingay, in Cambridgshire, which totally destroyed 28 houses.

July 18. A treaty of peace and amity was signed between Great Britain and Russia.

July 20. The emperor of Russia acknowledged the authority of the general and extraordinary Cortes of Spain, and entered into a treaty of friendship and alliance with Ferdinand VII.

July 22. The count and countess D'Antraigues were barbarously murdered at their house on Barnes Terrace, by an

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Italian domestic, named Lawrence, who immediately after committing the atrocious deed blew out his own brains with a pistol. The Count was a French emigrant, and distantly related to the Bourbon family of France.

Dawson, the man who poisoned the horses at Newmarket, was tried for that offence, which was fully proved by the evidence of Cecil Bishop, an accomplice, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was put in execution.

Lord Wellington attacked the French army under the command of marshal Marmont, near Salamanca, and gained a complete victory; the French lost eleven pieces of cannon, two eagles, and six colours, one general, 136 officers of inferior rank, and 7000 prisoners; the Allied army pursued the French after the victory. Marshal Marmont was wounded, and four general officers killed.

July 28. The right hon. general lord viscount Cathcart appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipopentiary to the court of Russia.

July 31. An embargo was laid upon all American vessels in the ports of Great Britain.

August 8. Edward Thornton, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

The earl of Wellington created a marquis.

August 12. This being the birth day of the prince Regent, the first stone of the breakwater, in Plymouth Sound, was lowered down with great ceremony, in the presence of the mayor and corporation, and a great concourse of spectators.

August 14. After the battle of Salamanca, the earl of Wellington pressed forward to Madrid, for the purpose of forcing king Joseph Bonaparte either to fight or quit that city, he chose the latter, and evacuated it, after leaving a garrison in the Retiro, which the British preparing to attack, it surrendered by capitulation, and the Allied army entered Madrid, where they were received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

August 16. The Americans having sent a force under brigadier general Hull, for the invasion of Upper Canada, he was surprised by major general Brock, at fort Detroit, and his whole army, amounting to 2500 men, surrendered prisoners of war to the British.

August 17. A battle was fought between the French and Russians near Smolensko, in which the Russians were defeated, but retired without molestation by the enemy.

August 19. The illuminations in London on account of the victory at Salamanca commenced on the 17th, and lasted three days.

The Guerriere, frigate, after a severe fought action, was captured by the American frigate Constitution.

August 21. Lieut. general Sir S. Cotton created an extra knight of the Bath.

August 25. A fire broke out at a tallow chandler's, in South Audley-street, which entirely destroyed it, and 400 tons of tallow; a great many other houses were damaged, and some stables and slaughter houses were wholly consumed.

The French raised the siege of Cadiz, having besieged it two years, six months, and nineteen days, without effect.

August 27. The city of Seville, defended by eight French batallions, and two regiments of dragoons, was taken by assault, by the troops under the command of colonel Skerrett.

Sept. 7. The French, under Bonaparte, attacked the Russian army near Borodino, both parties claimed the victory; the forces engaged on each side were estimated at 130,000 men, and the slaughter was immense. The Russians maintained their position after the battle, which was called by the French the battle of Moskwa.

Sept. 8. His serene highness the prince of Orange appointed aid de camp to the prince Regent.

Sir Thomas Plumer, knt. appointed attorney general, and William Garrow, esq. solicitor general, who was afterwards knighted.

Sept. 14. The French army under Bonaparte entered the city of Moscow.

Sept. 16. The Russians set fire to Moscow, and the houses being chiefly built of wood, nearly the whole city, in three days, was reduced to ashes.

Sept. 20. A party of ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by a man servant, after riding to Tintern-abbey, were returning to Chepstow in a boat, when a rope fastened to the bridge, which was unseen, upset the boat, and six of the party were drowned.

Sept. 21. Died, in consequence of a fall from a balloon, at Bologna, the celebrated aeronaut Zambeccari.

Sept. 22. The baron de Rehausen, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipetentiary from the king of Sweden, had his audience of the prince Regent, to deliver his credentials.

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Sept. 26. Died, at New York, George Frederick Cooke, the celebrated actor, formerly of Covent-garden theatre.

C. Stuart, esq. created an extra knight of the Bath.

Sept. 29. The prince Regent dissolved the Parliament by proclamation.

Sept. 30. The eagles taken from the French in Spain, were this day deposited in Whitehall chapel, with appropriate military ceremony; there were five eagles, two taken at Salamanca, two at Madrid, and one near Ciudad Rodrigo.

Oct. 10. The new theatre royal, Drury-lane, was opened, with the tragedy of Hamlet; Mr. Elliston delivered an address written for the occasion by lord Byron. The architect of this splendid edifice was Mr. Wyatt.

Oct. 11. A fire broke out in Leadenhall-street, which burnt down three houses, and all the furniture.

Oct. 13. The Americans under brigadier general Wadsworth were totally defeated by the British near Queen's Town; the general, and 900 of his troops, surrendered prisoners; the British general Brock was killed.

War was declared by Great Britain against the United States of America.

Oct. 14. The workmen commenced digging the Regent's canal; the company purchased 120 acres of Finchley-common, for the purpose of forming a head water to supply the canal.

Oct. 18. The American ship Wasp, of 20 guns, captured the brig Frolic, but both were recaptured the same day by the Poictiers, capt. J. P. Beresford.

General Kutusoff attacked the advanced guard of Murat, 45,000 strong, and completely defeated it.

Oct. 19. On the retreat of Bonaparte from Moscow, his army was not only harrassed by the Russian Cossacks, but was overtaken by the horrors of a Russian winter; their loss, in men and horses, by the inclemency of the weather, were prodigious; they were obliged to abandon their artillery for want of cattle, and whole corps enervated by fatigue and oppressed by hunger, surrendered without resistance to their pursuers.

Oct. 20. Several heavy gales did great damage at Plymouth, and in the county of Kent; at Folkstone, the quay at the eastern part of the town, burst, six houses and a storehouse fell into the sea with a tremendous crash, and the next day another dwelling house was swept away.

Count Witgenstein attacked Polotsk and took it by storm, after two days hard fighting; 45 officers and 2000 men were made prisoners.

Oct. 21. The tide rose so high in the river Thames, that the water overflowed the houses in Palace-yard, and rushed into Westminster-hall; boats were employed to ferry the inhabitants to and from their houses; the warehouses below London bridge were also completely inundated.

Oct. 22. The corps of general Winzingerode entered Moscow, after compelling the French to evacuate it.

Oct. 25. The United States frigate, Captain Decatur, captured the Macedonian, captain Carden, after a severe contest of upwards of two hours, in which the British had 104 killed and wounded; the American was of much superior force.

Nov. 17. Died, Edward Jerningham, esq. a poet of some celebrity.

Nov. 19. Died, Nicholas Wanastrocht, L. L. D., author of several elementary works in French and Latin.

Nov. 22. The Americans commenced their retreat from Lower Canada, and fell back upon Plattsburg, Burlington, and Albany, at which places they took up their winter quarters.

Nov. 23. Lieut. Gamage, of the Griffon, sloop of war, having been tried and found guilty of murdering a serjeant of marines on board that ship, was this day executed at Deal, pursuant to his sentence.

Nov. 29. The congregation assembled at the church at Falmouth being alarmed by the falling of some mortar, and imagining the edifice was about to fall, made a sudden effort to rush out, and in the confusion several persons were trodden down, four were killed, and 20 more were dangerously wounded.

Nov. 30. His royal highness the prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers to open the session of Parliament.

Dec. 5. The French emperor, after the repeated defeats of his armies in Russia, nominated the king of Naples his lieut. general, and left the army, arriving in Paris on the 18th.

Dec. 9. John and Leigh Hunt were tried by a special jury for a libel on the prince Regent, inserted in a newspaper, called, "The Examiner," the jury found both the defendants guilty, and in the following term they were sentenced to two years imprisonment each, and at the end of that imprisonment to pay a fine of 500*l.* each, and find security for their good behaviour.

Dec. 16. Died, the rev. Isaac Gosset, D.D. and F.R.S., one of the most celebrated bibliographers of the age.

A meeting was held at the Crown and

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Anchor, in the Strand, to consider the best plan of affording relief to the suffering Russians, occasioned by the invasion of their country and the destruction of their property by the French armies; a subscription was immediately commenced, to which the prince Regent sent 2000*l.*

Dec. 18. The Alban, cutter, lieut. Key, was driven on shore at Aldborough, in Suffolk, and out of a crew of 56 men, only one seaman was saved.

The right hon. the earl of Moira was appointed governor general of India.

Dec. 26 Died, Mr. John Moody, in his 85th year, formerly of Drury-lane theatre, and an excellent low comedy actor.

The total loss sustained by the French, by capture, from their first invasion of Russia to this day, was stated by the Russians to be 41 generals, 1298 inferior officers, 167,510 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 1,131 pieces of cannon.

Dec. 27. The Russian troops took Memel.

Dec. 29. The American frigate Constitution, of 55 guns, and 480 men, captured the British frigate Java, 46 guns, and 377 men; the Java was so much damaged that she was destroyed.

Dec. 30. The Prussian troops under the command of general D'Yorck, consisting of 30 battalions of infantry, and six squadrons of cavalry, were detached from their alliance with France, and entered into an engagement to remain neuter.

Principal Acts passed this year.

For making provision for better support of his Majesty's household during his indisposition.

For the regulating of his Majesty's household, and enabling the Queen to meet the encreased expense to which she may be exposed during his Majesty's indisposition; and for the care of his Majesty's real and personal property.

For granting annuities to discharge certain exchequer bills.

For more exemplary punishing persons destroying or injuring any stocking or lace frames, or other machines used in frame work knitting.

For relief of infant suitors in courts of equity, entitled to stock or annuities in any of the public funds.

For the erection of a penitentiary house for confinement of offenders convicted in London and Middlesex.

For more effectually preventing the embezzlement of securities for money, &c. left for safe custody in the hands of bankers, merchants, attornies, or their agents.

To allow the use of sugar in brewing beer in England.

For granting additional duties on assessed taxes.

To provide a summary remedy for abuses of trusts created for charitable purposes.

For registering and securing of charitable donations.

For amending 12 Geo. III. for more easy assessing and collecting county rates, and for remedying defects in the laws relating to the repair of county bridges.

For the more effectual punishment of persons destroying the properties of his Majesty's subjects, and enabling the owners to recover damages.

To suspend, and finally vacate, the seats of members of the House of Commons who shall become bankrupts, and who shall not pay their debts within a limited time.

For the better regulating and preserving parish and other registers, of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, in England.

To repeal certain acts, and amend other acts, relating to religious worship and assemblies, and persons teaching and preaching therein.

For the more effectual punishment of persons aiding prisoners of war to escape.

To prevent the issuing and circulating of pieces of gold, silver, or other metal, called tokens, except such as are issued by the banks of England or Ireland.

To enable justices of the peace to order parochial relief to prisoners confined for debt under mesne process in such gaols as are not county gaols.

For the preservation of the public peace in certain disturbed counties in England, and to give until 25th March, 1813, additional powers to justices for that purpose.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials within the bills of mortality, from December 10, 1811, to December 15, 1812.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males	10,383	Males	9,396
Females	10,016	Females	8,899
In all	20,399	In all	18,295

Decrease in the burials this year, 1282.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5636
Between two and five	1907

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Five and ten	655
Ten and twenty	620
Twenty and thirty	1226
Thirty and forty	1685
Forty and fifty	1841
Fifty and sixty	1548
Sixty and seventy	1425
Seventy and eighty	1193
Eighty and ninety	492
Ninety and one hundred	71
A hundred and two	1

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1812.

	£.
Navy	19,702,399
Army	17,755,160
Extraordinaries England and Ireland	5,200,000
Unprovided last year	2,300,000
Ordnance	5,279,897
Miscellaneous services	2,350,000
Vote of Credit England and Ireland	3,200,000
Sicily and Portugal	2,400,000
Total joint charge	58,188,456
Separate charge for England.	
Loyalty loan and interest on Exchequer bills	1,800,292
Amount of Exchequer bills charged on aids 1812, not to be replaced	2,387,600
Total supplies	62,376,348
Deduct Ireland proportion civil list and other charges	7,025,700
On account of England	55,350,648
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament	55,390,469
Surplus of Ways and Means	39,821

ABSTRACT OF RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT INCUMBENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Incumbents in England and Wales	10,961
Of which are resident	4,421
Non-resident from exemption	2,671
Ditto by licence	2,114
Ditto, not exempted or licensed	1,017
Miscellaneous cases of non-residents	38

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The number of French prisoners of war in England, by a return lately laid before the House of Commons	52,640
Danish	1,868
Total	54,508

PERMANENT TAXES.

	£	s.	d.
Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1812	38,232,567	17	7¼

NATIONAL DEBT.

	£	s.	d.
Total funded debt on 1st Feb. 1812	615,518,185	5	8½
Ditto unfunded debt	54,038,059	14	8½
Annual interest	20,749,828	14	7½
Annuities for lives, &c.	1,540,257	19	1½
Charges of management	234,254	3	0
Annuities fallen in or dead, grants of Parliament, and one per cent. on annual grants	13,084,274	3	11
Total charges for debt in Great Britain	35,608,615	1	5

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1812.

INCOME.

Excise	£19,848,423
Customs	10,453,958
Stamps	5,628,267
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,077,204
Post Office	2,012,526
Pensions, &c.	40,375
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	51,431
Hereditary Revenues	110,370
War Customs	3,262,360
—— Excise	5,310,398
Property Tax	13,628,454
Income Tax	8,274
Lottery	374,500
Miscellaneous	1,263,403
Total Gross Receipt	69,675,944

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	£.
Total Gross Receipt	69,675,944
Drawbacks	2,727,730
Balances	2,196,089
Total Deduction	4,923,819
Actual Taxation	64,752,125
On Account of Loans	29,268,587
Exchequer bills funded	5,431,700
Excess of ditto issued	3,914,600
Received from Ireland	2,793,313
Total Income	106,160,325

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	22,890,912
Management of ditto	233,706
Sinking Fund	13,483,160
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,835,369
Total on Acc. of Debt	38,443,147
Proportion on Account of Old	7,735,464
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	30,707,683
Civil List	1,635,601
Ditto Scotland	112,748
Bounties, &c.	582,675
Navy	20,500,339
Ordnance	4,252,410
Army Ordinary	15,382,050
—— Extraordinary	9,605,313
Subsidies	5,315,826
Ireland	2,888,500
Miscellaneous	5,652,231
Charges of Collection	3,273,243
Grand total of Expenditure	107,644,085

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 62..63	229..232	181..182
July 55..56	214..218	163..164

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	106s.	51s.	32s.
July	146s.	77s.	52s.

Quartern loaf Jan. 1s. 5d. July 1s. 8d.

Number of bankrupts this year, 1509.

1813, Jan. 6. The city of Koningsberg surrendered to the Russians.

Jan. 10. Fourteen of the deluded men called Luddites, were executed at York.

Jan. 14. The princess of Wales addressed a letter to the prince of Wales, complaining of not having more frequent opportunities of seeing her daughter; and animadverting upon the manner of conducting her education; a copy of this letter appeared in the public newspapers.

Jan. 16. The marquis of Wellington arrived at the city of Lisbon, and was received by all ranks with extraordinary honours.

Jan. 21. Died, at Weimar, C. M. Weiland, a celebrated German writer.

Jan. 22. The American brigadier-general, Winchester, was completely defeated by the British, under colonel Proctor, at Riviere au Raisin, in Upper Canada; the brigadier general, and 495 men were taken prisoners.

Jan. 25. A Concordat was signed between the emperor of France and Pope Pius VII., for settling the rights of the Gallican church.

Jan. 28. Died, Henry Redhead Yorke, a political writer of some eminence.

Feb. 1. In consequence of the favourable state of affairs on the Continent, and the rapid misfortunes of Bonaparte, Louis the XVIIIth. issued an address to the people of France, asserting his rights, and inviting them to throw off the yoke of the usurper.

Feb. 6. The Cortes of Spain invested the marquis of Wellington with extraordinary powers as Generalissimo of all the Spanish land forces.

Feb. 18. Lord Castlereagh moved an address in the House of Commons to the prince Regent, expressing an entire approbation of the resistance opposed by his Royal Highness to the unjustifiable claims of America, and a full conviction of the justice of the war with that country; which address was carried without a division.

Feb. 19. The prince Regent commanded a meeting of the privy council to be convened, and the letter of the princess of Wales was laid before them, with orders to inspect the documents and evidence taken upon the inquiry, instituted by order of his Majesty, in 1806; and to report to his Royal Highness, whether, upon consideration thereof, the intercourse between the princess of Wales and the princess Charlotte should continue to be subject to regulation and restriction; and, on the 23d, their Lordships reported, that they had seriously considered the documents and papers, and were of opinion, that, with a

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view to the welfare of the princess Charlotte, and the important interests of the state, the intercourse between the princess of Wales and the princess Charlotte, should still be subject to regulation and restraint.

Feb. 20. The Lord Mayor of Dublin arrived in London, entrusted with a petition from that city against the claims of the Catholics.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1813.

Bedfordshire, Richard Parks, esq.
Berkshire, W. Y. Mills, esq.
Buckinghamshire, T. S. Cotton, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. C. M. Chere, esq.
Cheshire, Francis Joddrell, esq
Cornwall, J. C. Rashleigh, esq.
Cumberland, Sir W. Briscoe, bart.
Derbyshire, R. Holden, esq.
Devonshire, R. H. Tuckfield, esq.
Dorsetshire, R. Radcliffe, esq.
Essex, R. J. Brassey, esq.
Gloucestershire, C. Pole, esq.
Hants, J. Hornby, esq.
Herefordshire, Sir H. Hoskins
Hertfordshire, J. F. Timmins, esq.
Kent, John Cater, esq.
Lancashire, William Farrington, esq.
Leicestershire, R. Hames, esq.
Lincolnshire, G. R. Heneage, esq.
Monmouthshire, S. Homfray, esq.
Norfolk, T. T. Berney, esq.
Northamptonshire, George Rush, esq.
Northumberland, J. Carr, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Need, esq.
Oxfordshire, W. Wilson, esq.
Rutlandshire, S. O'Brien, esq.
Shropshire, W. C. Norcup, esq.
Somersetshire, P. P. Acland, esq.
Staffordshire, Walter Sneyd, esq.
Suffolk, H. S. Waddington, esq.
Surrey, H. Bridges, esq.
Sussex, Edward Napper, esq.
Warwickshire, E. J. Shirley, esq.
Wiltshire, William Fowle, esq.
Worcestershire, E. L. Charlton, esq.
Yorkshire, R. Crowe, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, J. H. Hampton, esq.
Brecknockshire, E. Thomas, esq.
Cardiganshire, R. Richards, esq.
Caermarthenshire, T. Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, J. Griffith, esq.
Denbighshire, T. Griffith, esq.
Flintshire, C. B. T. Roper, esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Jones, esq.
Merionethshire, T. Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, R. Leake, esq.
Pembrokeshire, G. G. Vaughan, esq.
Radnorshire, D. Read, esq.

Feb. 22. A bill, after much discussion and considerable opposition, passed the House of Commons, for appointing a Vice Chancellor, to assist the lord Chancellor; it passed into a law, and Sir Thomas Plumer was appointed to fill the situation.

March 1. The princess of Wales addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, desiring the Parliament fully to investigate her conduct during her residence in this country; that she might either be proved guilty, or treated as innocent; she required the Speaker to communicate the letter to the House of Commons.

March 3. A treaty of amity and subsidy was signed between Great Britain and Sweden; by this treaty, Great Britain agreed, by naval co-operation, to assist the Swedes in obtaining possession of Norway; and ceded to that power the island of Guadaloupe; Sweden to furnish 30,000 troops on receiving a subsidy of one million sterling.

March 5. Henry White, editor of the "Independent Whig," was tried for a gross and scandalous libel inserted in that paper, on the character of the duke of Cumberland; the jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned fifteen months, and pay a fine of 200*l*.

March 7. A part of the gallery in the church of Roskeen, in the north of Scotland, giving way with a sudden crash, the congregation being greatly alarmed, made a violent rush to escape, by which two females were trampled to death, and a great many other persons dreadfully bruised.

March 10. The Russian troops entered Wilna, having taken, in and before that place, from the French, eight generals, 398 officers, 24,330 privates, 385 pieces of cannon, two colours, one eagle, and the whole of their magazines.

March 17. Mr. Whitbread presented a petition from Sir John and lady Douglas, stating, that they were ready, and desirous, to re-swear to the facts respecting the princess of Wales before a competent tribunal, so as to subject themselves to the penalties of perjury, in case their statement was proved false.

Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Whitbread, made several motions in the House of Commons, relative to the princess of Wales, in consequence of her letter to the Speaker, tending to bring the whole of the affair of 1806 again into discussion; but the House did not support the propositions

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considering no public good could result therefrom; and that the Princess was fully acquitted by the minutes of the privy council, of the only charge which could render it a case for Parliamentary interference.

March 18. Sir Everard Home published a declaration of facts relative to Sellis, the suicide, in complete refutation of the slanderous reports circulated against the duke of Cumberland.

March 20. The hulk of the Captain, man of war, of 74 guns, took fire at Plymouth, when, to prevent her getting among the other ships, by burning her cables, she was sunk by discharging great guns at her.

March 21. A shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt at Exmouth, Sidmouth, and other places along the coast; no damage was sustained.

March 23. Her royal highness Augusta, duchess of Brunswick, died, aged 76; she was mother of the princess of Wales.

March 27. The monument erected by the corporation of London, to the memory of Mr. Pitt, was opened for public inspection; the inscription is by Mr. Canning.

March 30. A destructive fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Green and Co. at Manchester, which destroyed them, and also the premises of Aspenwall and Co. and several adjoining warehouses; the damage was estimated at 50,000*l*.

March 31. The remains of the late duchess of Brunswick were interred in St. George's chapel, Windsor, with great funeral ceremony.

April 2. The French general Morand was defeated and killed at Luneburgh, on the left bank of the Elbe, by the united Russians and Prussians.

April. 3. The whale fishing ship, Oscar, was wrecked near Short Ness, on the coast of Scotland; and out of a crew of 43 persons only two were saved.

April 4. A fire broke out in the large house, six stories high, in Skinner's-street, called the "Commercial Hall," the capital prize in the city of London lottery, valued at 25,000*l*.; it burnt so rapidly, that in less than two hours the whole building was a heap of ruins; more than 20 different persons inhabited various parts of the house, whose property was nearly all destroyed.

April 5. Sir S. Romilly moved the commitment of a bill to take away the corruption of blood as a consequence of attainder of treason or felony; the bill was lost, as was also another bill, brought in by Sir S. for altering the punishment in cases of conviction for high treason.

April 12. A detachment from the American army under general Harrison, captured the fortress of Mobile, in West Florida.

April 13. Lieut. general Sir John Murray, with the allied British and Spanish troops, defeated marshal Suchet, near Castella, with the loss, on the part of the French, of 3000 killed and wounded.

April 14. The wall of Mr. Barton's flour warehouse on the London-road, Liverpool, fell down in the night; the persons in the house, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Barton and her daughter, were precipitated into the cellar; Mr. Barton was dug out lifeless, and his daughter much bruised, but Mrs. B. escaped with slight hurt.

April 16. Thorn surrendered to the Russians, and Spandau on the 18th.

April 17. The livery of London presented an address to the princess of Wales, congratulating her Royal Highness on her happy escape from the conspiracy aimed against her honour and her life.

Napoleon left Paris, and arrived at Mentz on the 20th; the French army consisted of nearly twelve corps, besides the Imperial guard; the viceroy of Italy was appointed second in command, and Berthier chief of the staff.

April 20. A fire broke out on the quay at Poole, which destroyed the custom-house, a public house, and a whole range of buildings contiguous.

April 21. The villa at Beaconsfield, formerly the residence of Edmund Burke, esq., and lately of Mr. Dupre, was entirely consumed by fire; the damage done was estimated at 30,000*l*.

April 23. Died, Nicholas Schiavonetta, an engraver of considerable eminence.

April 27. The town of York, the capital of Upper Canada, seated on lake Ontario, was captured by the American troops under general Dearborn, assisted by a flotilla commanded by commodore Chauncey.

April 28. The remains of king Charles the First were discovered in the vault of Henry the VIIIth. at Windsor, inclosed in a plain leaden coffin, bearing an inscription, "King Charles, 1648."

Sir Thomas Plumer appointed vice chancellor of England.

Died, prince Kutusoff Smolensko, a very distinguished Russian general.

Marshal Ney, who took the lead of the French army on the left, arrived in front of Erfurt on the Saale, and the intermediate corps were rapidly closing in; the allied armies of Russians and Prussians were concentrating in the neighbourhood of Leipsic; on the death of Kutusoff, the

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command of the Russian army devolved upon Witgenstein, whose head-quarters were at Doelisch, to the north of Leipsic, whilst those of the Prussians, commanded by general Blucher, were at Altenburgh, to the south of that city.

April 30. Mr. Grattan brought in his bill for the removal of the Catholic disabilities, and it was read a first time.

May 2. The allied army of Russians and Prussians attacked the French army, occupying a strong position between Lutzen and Weissenfels, in Upper Saxony; the battle lasted till night put an end to it; the slaughter was dreadful on both sides, but differently stated by each party; the Allies admitted 10,000 killed and wounded, and the French allowed the same loss on their part, but stated the loss of the Allies at double; both claimed the victory, but the day after the battle the Allies retired.

Killed, at the battle of Lutzen, his royal highness the prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, nephew to her Majesty queen Charlotte.

May 4. The fraud practised by Anne Moore, of Tutbury, who pretended to live without bodily sustenance, was detected by a committee appointed to watch her; she signed a declaration, admitting the fraud, and that she had taken food occasionally for the last six years.

May 5. A bill was brought into the House of Commons to remove certain penalties imposed upon persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity; which afterwards passed into a law.

The vice chancellor of England took his seat, for the first time, in the court of Chancery.

Brigadier general Proctor defeated the Americans at the Miamis, who lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, upwards of 1000 men.

May 6. During a severe thunder storm which happened at Greenwich, part of the steeple of the church was struck, and fell into the church-yard; Stepney church also received some injury from the lightning.

May 8. Bonaparte established his head quarters at Dresden, the capital of Saxony; the king of Saxony joined his army to that of the French emperor.

May 13. Mr. Grattan's bill, with several amendments made in the committee, was read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed.

May 21. The hon. Mrs. Gordon, in a fit of insanity, threw herself out of the first floor window in the house of her daughter, in Somerset-street, Portman-square, and was killed on the spot.

The French army, commanded by Napoleon, made an attack on the Allies, who had taken up a position on the heights overhanging the Spree, with the centre of the front line at Bautzen, the capital of Upper Lusatia; the passage of the Spree was forced by the corps of Oudinot, Macdonald and Marmont, and a furious assault was made on the centre of the Allies, commanded by Miloradovitch, which he resisted with great steadiness; at length, after seven hours hard fighting, the numbers and impetuosity of the French so far prevailed, that the Allies were obliged to fall back to their second position at Hochkerchen. On the 21th another sanguinary conflict took place. At day-break Napoleon moved to the attack of the Allies in advance of Wurtchen and Hochkerchen; they were strongly posted on a chain of heights connected with the range of mountains separating Lusatia from Bohemia, which bounded them on their left, whilst their right terminated in a flat and woody country; the line of the Allies resisted in every other part, but the right flank, under Barclay de Tolly, being urged by a superior force, was obliged to change its position; and though supported by Blucher, Kleist, and D'Yorck, and recovering part of its ground, was at length so much outflanked, that at five in the evening the Allied army found it necessary to retreat. The loss of the French during these two days, was stated by themselves, at 11 or 12,000 killed and wounded; the duke of Frioul (Duroc) was among the former. The Allies claimed the capture of 3000 French prisoners, and twelve pieces of cannon; but the French statements gave a different result.

May 24. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee on Mr. Grattan's bill, the Speaker protested against the admittance of Catholics into Parliament, the Privy Council, and the Judiciary bench; and concluded with moving, that the words "to sit and vote in either House of Parliament" in the first clause, be left out in this bill; after a long debate, a division took place, on which the votes were, for the clause 247, against it 281; majority for its rejection, 4; Mr. Ponsonby then said, that as the bill without this clause was neither worthy of the acceptance of the Catholics nor of the further support of the friends of concession, he would move that the Chairman do now leave the chair, which was carried without a division, and thus the bill was abandoned.

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May 26. The British army, commanded by lord Wellington, arrived at Salamanca, from its winter quarters, at Freynada.

May 27. The Americans having collected a powerful force by land and water at the head of lake Ontario, effected a landing, under the command of general Dearborn, near Fort George, on the Niagara, and proceeded to attack the place, which, after a gallant resistance, was evacuated by the British garrison under colonel Vincent; the American army, estimated at nearly 10,000 men, pushed on towards Queen's Town.

The Irish Roman Catholic prelates held a meeting in Dublin, when they unanimously declared, that the ecclesiastical clauses contained in the bill brought before Parliament, were utterly incompatible with the discipline of the Roman Catholic church, and with the free exercise of their religion, and that they could not, without incurring the guilt of schism, accede to such regulations.

May 30. Hamburgh having been evacuated by the Allies under general Tettenborne, it was again occupied by the French under general Bruyere.

May 31. Napoleon having advanced through Silesia towards the Oder, with no effectual opposition, established his headquarters at Newmarkt, not far from Breslau, the capital of Silesia, which was entered by Lauriston on the 1st of June.

On Sunday evening, Thompson Bonar, esq. and his wife, were savagely murdered in their own house, at Chislehurst, in Kent, both were dreadfully mangled, and Mr. B. was found quite dead, and his wife just expiring, and incapable of speaking; suspicion fell upon their Irish footman, named Philip Nicholson, who confirmed it by cutting his throat, but not doing it effectually, he afterwards confessed the fact, but assigned no motive for the act; but said, it was an idea struck him when asleep, that he must kill his master and mistress, and that he accordingly jumped out of bed, and committed the murders with a poker.

Sir William Garrow, knt., appointed attorney general and Robert Dallas, esq. solicitor general.

June 1. Captain Broke, of his Majesty's frigate Shannon, attacked the United States frigate, Chesapeake, and captured her by boarding, in fifteen minutes; the enemy's frigate had heavier metal, and a larger compliment of men than the Shannon; the action was fought close to Boston lighthouse.

June 2. Zamora and Toro surrendered to the allied British and Spanish army.

June 4. An armistice was signed between the French and Allied armies, to last till the 20th of July; and six days notice to be given of the recommencement of hostilities; commissioners were appointed on both sides to endeavour to negotiate a peace.

June 5. Colonels Vincent and Harvey, with the troops under their command, attacked the American camp, near Burlington, in the night, when the enemy were completely surprised and routed, and the camp captured; two brigadier generals were taken prisoners.

June 8. An inquest was held on the body of Roger Brograve, esq. brother of Sir George Brograve, who put an end to his existence with a pistol; the jury returned a verdict of Insanity; losses in gambling was the presumed cause of the rash act.

June 12. Sir John Murray, who had been entrusted with the siege of Tarragona, invested that place on the 3rd; but having information that marshal Suchet was advancing from Valencia, he resolved to raise the siege, and accordingly embarked his forces without effecting the object, leaving behind him several pieces of heavy ordnance.

The right hon. lord viscount Whitworth appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Henry Dampier, esq. appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

June 14. This, and the following days, the allied army under the command of the marquis of Wellington crossed the Ebro and marched towards Vittoria.

A treaty was signed between Great Britain and Prussia for securing the independence of Europe.

June 16. A convention was signed between Great Britain and Russia, to put a limit to the destructive projects of the French.

June 21. The allied British, Spanish, and Portuguese armies, under the command of the marquis of Wellington, attacked the French army commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, with marshal Jourdan as major general, near Vittoria, and completely defeated them; forcing all their positions, and taking 151 pieces of cannon, 415 ammunition waggons, and all their baggage, &c., and a considerable number of prisoners; the enemy were pursued to Pamplona.

June 25. The British, under Sir Thomas Graham, made an attack on St. Sebastian, but were repulsed with loss.

June 30. Died, at Paris, the Abbé de Lille, author of several esteemed poems, both original and translated.

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July 1. Died, in his 60th year, William Huntington, who called himself "S.S." (sinner saved,) a celebrated preacher among the dissenters, who built a chapel for him in Gray's-inn-lane.

July 2. The Dædalus, frigate, captain Maxwell, was wrecked near the island of Ceylon; the crew and part of the cargo were saved.

July 3. Admiral Freemantle, with a squadron under his command, took the town of Fiume, in the gulph of Venice, by storm, and captured 90 vessels of different descriptions in the harbour.

July 4. On this day, and on the 5th and 7th, the three divisions of the centre of the French army, which remained in the valley of Bastan, were successively dislodged from their strong positions by Sir R. Hill, and were obliged to retreat into France.

July 5. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the aldermen and sheriffs, went in state from Guildhall to Whitecross-street, to lay the first stone of the new debtors' prison, for the city of London; and after the ceremony dined with the dukes of Kent and Sussex, at the Albion tavern, Aldersgate-street.

July 6. Died, Granville Sharp, esq. in his 79th year, a gentleman distinguished for his philanthropy, and ardent love of liberty.

July 8. A fire broke out at the royal arsenal at Woolwich, which destroyed the white hemp store-house, and several thousand pounds worth of hemp and oakum; by the assistance of 1000 artillery-men, the fire was prevented from extending farther.

July 13. The court of common council of the city of London, voted their thanks to the marquis of Wellington and the troops under his command, at the battle of Vittoria; and resolved, that a bust of his Lordship should be placed in the council chamber; the freedom of the city was voted to Sir R. Hill and Sir T. Graham, in gold boxes; and the freedom and an elegant sword to captain Broke of the Shannon.

July 17. At Collingwood Main colliery, near North Shields, an explosion of fire damp took place, and killed eight men and wounded two others severely.

July 20. A grand festival was given in Vauxhall gardens, in honour of the marquis of Wellington and his army; and in celebration of the victory at Vittoria; the duke of York acted as president, the dinner was in a range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon; the gardens were graced with the attendance of the Royal Dukes, the foreign ambassadors, and several hundreds of foreigners of rank and nobility of both sexes; the illuminations and embellishments of the place were elegant and appropriate.

July 22. Died, George Shaw, M.D. and F.R.S., keeper of the Natural History in the British Museum, author of "General Zoology."

The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and, after delivering a speech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament.

July 24. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning was experienced at Margate and its vicinity; a party, consisting of two ladies, a gentleman, and two little boys, were returning in a donkey chaise from Ramsgate, and were overtaken by the storm at Chapel-hill, they sought shelter under the porch of a house there, leaving the asses in the road; the donkey drivers fearing the animals might run away, went to see if they were safe, when a flash of lightning struck one of the boys dead and threw the other down; three of the asses were killed by the same flash; the other boy recovered, though the electric fluid made a large hole on the left arm of his jacket, and his shirt was burnt resembling tinder.

July 25. The marquis of Wellington, after a series of actions with the French army, under marshal Soult, in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, in which the French lost 15,000 men, including 4000 prisoners, succeeded in driving the enemy beyond the Spanish frontiers; the Allied army lost upwards of 6000 men.

July 27. His imperial majesty Alexander, emperor of Russia, was elected a knight of the Garter; the number being complete, a statute was passed for the express purpose of the election.

July 28. The prince Regent visited the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, at their splendid edifice in Lincoln's-inn-fields; he was attended by Sir Everard Home, Sir William Blizard, and the governors of the college.

As Mr. Robert Nelson, brother to the secretary to the navy board, with his son, were returning from Somerset-place to his residence at Deptford, by water, the boat swamped going under London bridge, when Mr. N. his son, and a waterman were drowned.

Died, the right rev. John Randolph, lord bishop of London, aged 64.

July 30. The fort of Saragossa surrendered to general Mina.

At the Regent's canal, near Chalk-

farm, twelve men, not aware of the danger, ventured too close in undermining the bank, which suddenly fell in, and completely buried them; four were dug out quite dead, four with their arms and legs broken, and the other four dreadfully bruised.

July 31. A fire broke out at a button maker's in Gutter-lane; the family were out of town at the time, but a young man left in care of the business was so much burnt in endeavouring to save his master's papers, that he expired shortly afterwards. The house was burnt to the ground.

The marquis of Wellington created a field marshal.

August 4. The ship Favourite, captain Evans, took fire in the Downs, near Deal, and was burnt, with all her cargo, consisting of wine and other merchandize, bound to Guadaloupe; the crew were saved.

August 8. The monument erected to the memory of the late hon. William Pitt, in Westminster-abbey, was opened to public view.

August 11. Died, Henry James Pye, esq. poet laureat, in his 69th year.

August 17. An awful event occurred at Bodmin; on the arrival of the judges, Sir V. Gibbs and baron Graham, they attended, as is usual, to hear divine service; Dr. Pomeroy, who was to preach, had scarcely entered the reading desk, when he fell down and suddenly expired.

August 23. Nicholson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar, was executed on Pennenden-heath; he persisted to the last that he had no motive to commit the crime, and that it was, as he had repeatedly declared, the effect of sudden impulse.

Died, at Philadelphia, Alexander Wilson, author of "American Ornithology."

August 26. Lord Whitworth, the newly appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received with the customary honours.

The rev. William Howley, D. D., promoted to the bishoprick of London.

August 28. A treaty of amity and defensive alliance was signed between Austria and Russia, at Toeplitz.

August 31. The strong fortress of St. Sebastian, after a lengthened siege, was taken by the British and Spanish troops by storm; the castle surrendered on the 8th Sept. with 1836 French troops.

Sept. 3. Died, general Moreau, he was in the act of giving some opinion on military matters while passing with the emperor of Russia behind a Prussian battery, when a ball struck his thigh, almost carried one of his legs off, passed through his horse, and shattered his other leg; after suffering amputation of both legs, he died from exhaustion.

Sept. 7. The Prussians and Swedes, under the Crown Prince, defeated the French, under marshal Ney, at Dennevitz, with great loss.

Sept. 13. Sweden issued a declaration of war against Denmark.

Sept. 14. Bremen captured by a Russian force under general Tettenborn.

Sept. 19. Drowned in the river Elster, during the retreat of the French army after the battle of Leipsic, prince Poniatowski, nephew to Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland.

Sept. 24. Died, M. Gretrey, the celebrated musical composer, aged 92.

Sept. 26. A Saxon battalion deserted to the Allies.

Sept. 28. At Fatfield, near Chester le Street, a coal mine exploded, and killed upwards of 30 men and boys.

The right hon. the earl of Aberdeen appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna, and the hon. Frederick Lamb secretary to the embassy.

Lieut. general the earl of Dalhousie, lieut. general the hon. William Stewart, major general G. Murray, and major general the hon. E. M. Pakenham, created extra knights of the Bath.

Sept. 30. Cassel was taken by general Czernicheff.

Oct. 7. The marquis of Wellington, with the army under his command, crossed the Bidassoa, and forced the enemy's entrenchments at Andaye, the Puerto de Vera, and La Rhune.

Oct. 16. General Blucher attacked the French army under the command of Marmont and Ney, and completely defeated them, with the loss of 40 pieces of cannon, and 12,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the battle took place near Lindenthal.

Oct. 17. The king of Bavaria joined the Allies against the French.

Oct. 18. The whole combined force of the Allies attacked the grand French army and its allies, commanded by Bonaparte in person, in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, and obtained a complete victory; the enemy lost 60,000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The whole of the Saxon army joined the allies, and also the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops; after the battle the town of Leipsic was attacked, and carried after a short resistance.

Oct. 31. Pamplona surrendered to the Spaniards, under the command of Don Carlos D'Espana.

Nov. 1. The cannon captured from the

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French in their retreat from Moscow, consisting of 1195 pieces, are destined to construct two colossal pillars, one at Moscow, and the other at Petersburgh, as a lasting memorial of the defeat of the projects of the French ruler.

Nov. 2. Napoleon arrived with the remains of his army at Mentz.

Nov. 4. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Nov. 5. The emperor Alexander entered Frankfort; he was soon after followed by the emperor of Austria, king of Prussia, king of Bavaria, &c. &c.

Nov. 6. The crown prince of Sweden took possession of Hanover, in the name of his Britannic majesty.

Nov. 8. Died, the right rev. Spencer Madan, lord bishop of Peterborough.

Nov. 10. Lord Wellington ordered a movement of the allied army, which had for its object to force the centre of the enemy's position on the village of Sarre, and establish the allied army on the rear of their right, which rested upon the sea, in front of St. Jean de Luz. Sir R. Hill directed the right, and marshal Beresford the centre. Their operations begun at day-break, and their variety, with the resistance experienced, caused it to be night when the army gained the rear of the enemy's right. On the next morning, the French were pursued across the Nivelle, and on the following night they retired to an entrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

Nov. 11. Lieut. colonel Morrison repulsed an attack of the Americans, near Williamsburg.

Lord Castlereagh obtained leave to bring in a bill for augmenting the disposable military force of the country, by volunteering from the militia. The bill, after going through the usual stages, was passed in both Houses.

Nov. 12. The French garrison of Dresden, commanded by marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, quitted that city, in consequence of a capitulation with general Klenau, by which they were to be marched to France and there exchanged, with an engagement not to serve against the Allies for six months; but the commander in chief, prince Schwartzenberg, refused to ratify the treaty, and made the offer to the Marshal of re-entering the place; this he declined, and submitted to the condition of surrendering himself and his men prisoners of war. The garrison amounted to about 40,000 men.

Nov. 15. A revolution took place in Holland, the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, and put up the Orange colours, and with the ancient cry of "Orange boven," proclaimed the sovereignty of that house. The example of the capital was followed by the other principal towns of Holland; which the French troops were compelled to evacuate.

Nov. 20. The nineteen Swiss cantons issued a declaration of neutrality.

Nov. 21. A deputation arrived in London from Holland, inviting the prince of Orange to return.

Stettin surrendered to the Allies.

Nov. 23. A body of Cossacks presented itself before Amsterdam, and was admitted into the city on the following day.

Nov. 28. The prince of Orange embarked at Deal for Holland, on board the Warrior, of 74 guns, accompanied by earl Clancarty. He landed on the 30th at Scheveling.

Nov. 29. The Dutch prisoners, 10,000 in number, were ordered to be sent to assist in liberating their country from the domination of France.

Robert Southey, esq. appointed poet laureat, in the room of H. J. Pye, deceased.

Sir V. Gibbs appointed chief baron of the exchequer.

Sir R. Dallas appointed chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.

Their royal highnesses the dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge promoted to the rank of field marshals.

Nov. 30. The Prussian general Bulow took Arnhein by storm, and put the garrison to the sword.

Dec. 1. The Allied Sovereigns issued a declaration at Frankfort, in which they affirmed that they did not make war upon France, but against the preponderance exercised by the emperor Napoleon beyond the limits of his empire; that the first use they made of victory was to offer him peace upon conditions founded on the independence of the French empire as well as on that of the other states of Europe; that they desire that France may be great, powerful, and happy, and that they confirm to the French empire an extent of territory which France under her Kings never knew; that wishing also to be free, tranquil, and happy themselves, they desire a state of peace, which by a just equilibrium of strength may preserve their people from the calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years, and they will not lay down their arms till they have obtained this beneficial result.

Dec. 2. The prince of Orange made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, when he

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declared his acceptance of the sovereignty, and the title of Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands.

The crown prince of Sweden having crossed the Elbe, made dispositions for attacking marshal Davoust on the line of the Stecknitz; he did not, however, wait the assault, but withdrew in the night across the Bille, and retreated to Hamburgh.

General Blucher crossed the Rhine at Cologne and Coblentz, and advanced towards Nancy, in Lorrain.

Dec. 3. His royal highness the prince Regent gave a splendid dinner to the gentlemen deputed by the emperor of Russia to confer upon his Royal Highness the various orders of Russian knighthood.

Dec. 6. The French general Lallemand evacuated Lubeck with his garrison, and it was taken possession of by the Swedish general Stedingk.

Dec. 7. A proclamation was issued for a public fast and thanksgiving on the 13th of January next.

Dec. 8. Zuyder Zee taken possession of by the British, and the French authorities driven out.

Dec. 9. The right of the allied army under Sir R. Hill passed the Nive at one point, while the sixth division passed at another, and drove the French from their entrenchments. A series of movements ensued, during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, connected with the passage of this river, in which the French made several desperate attacks upon parts of the allied army, which were repelled with great gallantry; the general result was, that having failed in all their attacks, they withdrew to their entrenchments. Lord Wellington stated the loss of the British and Portuguese, in those days, to be between four and five thousand men, in killed, wounded, and missing. Of the Spanish were returned five killed and 21 wounded.

Dec. 11. The crown prince of Sweden fixed his head quarters at Neumunster, on the Danish frontier.

A treat was signed at Valency, in France, between the emperor Napoleon and king Ferdinand of Spain, the basis of which was the liberation of the captive monarch's person and the integrity of his dominions.

Dec. 12. The Americans evacuated Fort George, and made a hasty retreat across the river, burning the town of Newark as they fled.

Dec. 13. A fire broke out on the premises of Jones and Co. timber merchants, in King-street, Southwark, which destroyed the whole property, and a varnish maker's contiguous; fourteen other houses fell a prey to the flames before the fire could be subdued.

Dec. 16. The Crown Prince was at Kell. The Danish army commanded by the prince of Hesse, having forced their way to Rendsburg, were there surrounded by the Allies, an armistice was granted to the Danes, on the condition that Holstein, and the part of Schleswic bordering on the Eyder, were to remain in the possession of the Allies.

Dec. 17. The American congress passed an act imposing an embargo on all vessels in the ports of the United States.

Dec. 19. The British army under general Drummond surprised and took fort Niagara, in America.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge, accompanied by count Munster, arrived at Hanover, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people and constituted authorities; by a treaty with Prussia, the principality of Hildesheim was annexed to the Electorate.

Dec. 21. Prince Schwartzenberg appeared upon the Swiss frontier, and addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Switzerland; the Austrian forces then crossed the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, Basle, and intermediate places, and proceeded on their march to Vessoul, in Franche-Compte.

Dec. 24. The Austrian general count Bubna entered Berne, in Switzerland, when the ancient government of the cantons was restored.

Dec. 26. Napoleon issued a decree announcing the appointment of 30 commissioners extraordinary, armed with powers relative to providing and organizing the means of defence.

Dec. 27. Lord viscount Castlereagh set off with his suite and secretaries for the continent, with full powers and instructions respecting the interest of Great Britain and its allies.

Dec. 30. The American army under general Hull was completely defeated by the British on the Niagara frontier.

Dec. 31. A dense fog prevailed the whole of the last week in London, and for many miles round; the mails and other conveyances were delayed, and many accidents happened.

The earl of Clancarty appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the prince of Orange.

Serjeant Shepherd appointed his Majesty's solicitor general.

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PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To alter and amend several acts passed in the present reign relating to the redemption of the national debt.

To repeal so much of several acts passed in England and Scotland respectively, as empowers justices of the peace to rate wages, or set prices of work for artificers, labourers, or craftsmen.

For repealing two acts which prohibit the exportation of brass and other metal from England.

To explain and amend 7 and 8 William III. as far as relates to the splitting and dividing the interest in houses and land among several persons, to enable them to vote at elections of members of Parliament.

For amending and rendering more effectual the laws for the trial of controverted elections.

For the more speedy and effectual trial and punishment of offences committed by soldiers in places beyond the seas, out of his Majesty's dominions.

For relief of insolvent debtors in England.

For providing relief for the poor prisoners confined in the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons.

For the better regulation of ecclesiastical courts in England, and for the more easy recovery of church-rates and tithes.

For the further support and maintenance of stipendiary curates.

To enable his Majesty to grant additional annuities to the judges on their resignation of their offices.

For continuing for a further term the possession of the British territories in the East Indies to the East India company, &c.

To relieve persons who impugn the doctrine of the holy Trinity from certain penalties.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 15, 1812, TO DEC. 14, 1813.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	10,608	Males -	8,993
Females -	9,920	Females -	8,329
	20,528		17,322

Decrease in the burials this year, 978.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5107
Between two and five	1733
Five and ten	604
Ten and twenty	526
Twenty and thirty	1108
Thirty and forty	1501
Forty and fifty	1751
Fifty and sixty	1606
Sixty and seventy	1559
Seventy and eighty	1211
Eighty and ninety	480
Ninety and a hundred	61
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and nine	2
A hundred and thirteen	1

AMOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1813.

	£.
Navy - - -	20,575,011
Army - - -	18,926,537
Extraordinaries - -	9,700,000
Unprovided last year -	4,662,797
Ordnance - - -	3,101,294
Miscellaneous services -	2,500,000
Vote of Credit England and Ireland - -	6,200,000
Sicily and Portugal -	2,400,000
India Company - -	2,000,000
Total joint charge	72,063,639

Separate charges of Great Britain.

Loyalty Loan - -	71,886
Interest on Exchequer bills	1,800,000
Ditto on Debentures -	40,000
Grant to Sinking Fund -	260,000
Vote of Credit 1812 -	3,000,000
Total supplies	77,337,475
Deduct Irish proportion of joint charge - -	8,478,310
Ditto Civil List and Consolidated fund - -	173,223
Total for England	68,685,942
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	68,806,196
Surplus of Ways and Means	140,254

	£	s.	d.
Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain, for the year ending 5th January 1813.....	37,597,035	3	3¼

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National Debt.

Public funded debt of Great Britain, on 1st February, 1813.	640,347,651	9	8½
Unfunded debt.....	57,838,696	8	10
Annual interest and other charges	37,793,405	11	1

Comparative amount of the Imports for three years, ending the 5th of Jan. in each year.

	£.
1811 Imports	36,427,722
1812 Ditto.....	24,520,329
1813 Ditto.....	22,994,843

Exclusive of the Imports from the East Indies, which amounted in the year ending 5th January, 1812, to 4,106,231*l.*

Exports.

1811.....	34,923,573
1812..	24,131,734
1813.....	31,243,362

Comparative list of the Shipping and Navigation of Great Britain and her dependencies, for three years, ending 30th September in each year.

1810 Number of Ships....	23,703
1811	24,106
1812	24,107

Which in the last mentioned year were navigated by 165,030 seamen.

Comparative statement of the quantity of Porter brewed by the twelve principal London brewers.

	1812. Barrels.	1813. Barrels.	Decrease Barrels.
Barclay....	270,259	257,265	12,994
Meux	189,993	165,153	24,839
Hanbury ..	150,162	140,114	10,048
Whitbread .	146,594	135,892	10,702
Calvert....	108,212	100,093	8,119
Combe	100,824	97,055	3,789
H. Meux ..	102,493	82,012	20,481
Goodwin ..	81,022	71,467	9,555
Elliott.....	58,084	49,269	8,765
Cocks	51,279	45,500	5,779
Taylor	50,210	41,850	8,360
Clowes	34,010	29,844	4,166

Statement of the annual Income and Expenditure of the Government of Great Britain, for 1813.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	21,119,321
Customs - -	10,938,524
Stamps - - -	5,873,175
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,101,908
Post-Office - -	2,137,438
Pensions, &c. - -	34,325
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	46,382
Hereditary Revenues -	126,873
War Customs - -	3,818,273
—— Excise - -	6,259,885
Property Tax - -	14,889,445
Income Tax - -	1,621
Lottery - -	310,800
Miscellaneous - -	831,483
Total Gross Receipt	74,489,461
Drawbacks - -	4,085,331
Balances - -	2,101,270
Total Deduction	6,186,601
Actual Taxation	£ 68,302,860
On account of Loans -	35,050,575
Exchequer bills, &c. funded	15,755,700
Excess of ditto Issued -	2,110,400
Received from Ireland -	7,154,751
Total Income	128,374,286

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - -	24,055,666
Management of ditto -	238,828
Sinking Fund - -	15,379,262
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,081,530
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 41,755,285
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,714,448
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	34,040,837
Civil List -	1,595,850
Do. Scotland - -	113,176
Bounties, &c. - -	391,056
Navy - - -	21,906,624
Ordnance - - -	3,404,528
Army Ordinary - -	18,500,985
——Extraordinary - -	10,988,535
Subsidies - -	11,294,416
Ireland - - -	4,700,117
Miscellaneous - -	4,010,350
Charges of Collection -	3,504,938
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 122,285,660

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PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	59..60	220..224	163..164
July	56..	214..219	167..168

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
108s.	58s.	39s.

Quartern loaf 1s. 5d.

Number of bankrupts this year 1066.

1814, Jan. 1. The bulletin of his Majesty's health stated, that his mental disorder continued, but his bodily health was good.

The total amount of ships at the commencement of this year was 1032, (including those in ordinary, &c.) of which there were, in commission, 116 sail of the line, 20 from 50 to 44 guns, 157 frigates, 110 sloops of war, seven fire ships, 199 brigs, 40 cutters, and 50 schooners, making the total in commission 768.

Jan. 2. The Allies took Dantzic, and with it general Rapp and thirteen other generals, and 11,800 men; their armies afterwards crossed the Rhine and occupied Coblentz.

Jan. 3. A thick fog prevaded London and its vicinity, which occasioned many accidents.

From a statistical account taken this year, it appeared that the number of men in Great Britain capable of bearing arms from fifteen to sixty years of age, amounted to 2,744,847; or, about four in every seventeen males.

Lord viscount Castlereagh left London for the Continent.

Jan. 4. In a storm and heavy fall of snow, several fishing boats from Kilkeel, Ireland, foundered, by which more than 100 persons perished.

The duchy of Holstein was taken possession of by the crown prince of Sweden.

Jan. 5. Gluckstadt surrendered to the Swedes, assisted by a British squadron.

A treaty was signed between Great Britain and Joachim Murat, king of Naples, by which the latter engaged to co-operate with the Allies against France.

La Ceres, French frigate, 44 guns, was taken by the Niger and Tagus, frigates.

Jan. 7 and 8. The French troops under Beauharnois defeated the Austrians at Bozzolo, on the Mincio.

Jan. 10. Seven boys were drowned in the river Trent in consequence of the breaking of the ice.

Jan. 12. The British troops under Sir T. Graham, and the Prussians under general Bulow, defeated the French under general Decaen, near Breda; the French retreated to the neighbourhood of Antwerp.

The fortress of Wittenberg, on the Elbe, was taken by storm by the allied force under general Tauenzein.

Fort St. George, in Canada, was again taken possession of by the British.

Jan. 13. Sir Thomas Graham again defeated the French at Merxen, near Antwerp.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, being joined by the emperor of Austria, entered Basle, in Switzerland.

Jan. 14. A definitive treaty was signed between Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, by which, the latter power ceded Norway to Sweden, in exchange for Swedish Pomerania, and the isle of Rugen.

The Alcmene, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 319 men, taken by the Venerable, of 74 guns, and Cyane, sloop.

The Queen, transport, was driven on shore on Trefusis-point, near Falmouth; the persons on board consisted of 325 sick and invalid soldiers, 63 women, and 58 children, six French officers, and a crew of 21 men—of these 369 perished.

Jan. 15. The ordinary Spanish Cortes held their first sitting at Madrid.

Jan. 17. Denmark joined the Allies against France.

A severe frost of a fortnight's continuance, accompanied with deep snow in several parts of England, impeded the mails and other conveyances for a considerable time, to the great stagnation of trade; the thermometer was in some places ten degrees below the freezing point. The river Thames was frozen over, and various booths were erected upon it.

Jan. 19. The Iphigenia, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 325 men, taken by the Venerable, of 74 guns, and Cyane sloop.

Jan. 24. Marshal Mortier was defeated by the Allies, at Fontaine, on the Aube, being the first action within the French territory; the French retired upon Chatillon and Troyes.

Jan. 25. The emperor Bonaparte left Paris, to place himself at the head of his armies, to oppose the Allies; he appointed the empress Louisa regent of the kingdom in his absence.

Jan. 26. Bois-le-duc taken from the French by general Bulow.

Jan. 27. The Allies repulsed Bonaparte at St. Dizier, in Champagne.

The advanced guard of Schwartzenberg was defeated by the French.

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Feb. 1. The French emperor arranged his army, about 80,000 men, in two lines across the plain from Dienville on the right; by the village of La Rotherie towards Tremilly on the left, in front of which he had occupied La Gibrie and the surrounding woods; the heights above Brienne were also in their possession. About twelve o'clock, marshal Blucher, who commanded the allied army, about the same strength as the French, commenced the attack; the village of Gibrie was taken and re-taken several times, at last the prince of Wirtemberg remained master of the post. Baron Sacken, with a strong force, assaulted La Rotherie, the key to the French position; with another corps count Guilay attacked Deinville, where the battle was obstinately contested till midnight. At La Rotherie the French were in the first instance expelled; but again renewing the attack, they obtained possession of part of the houses, while the Russians occupied the others; and a murderous conflict was maintained till ten o'clock at night, at which time the French were finally driven out. According to the official account of the Allies the French lost 4000 men, taken prisoners, and 73 pieces of cannon. The French, on the contrary, stated that they took 15,000 prisoners and twenty pieces of cannon. After the battle the French retreated upon Treves. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia were spectators of this battle. General Bulow entered Brussels and Ghent the following day.

Feb. 3. The Terpsichore, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 320 men, captured by the Majestic, of 74 guns.

Feb. 4. Negotiations for a general peace were commenced at Chatillon; the plenipotentiaries were lord Castlereagh and lord Aberdeen for Great Britain; for Austria, count Stadion; Russia, count Rasumouski; Prussia, baron Humboldt; and for France the duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt).

Feb. 5. George H. Rose, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of Bavaria.

Feb. 6. General D'Yorck defeated marshal Macdonald, and afterwards took Chalons by capitulation.

Feb. 7. The celebrated Mary Anne Clarke was sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the King's Bench, for a libel on the Irish chancellor of the exchequer.

Troyes taken by the Allies, and the French retreated to Nogent.

Feb. 10. A Russian division under general Alsufief were defeated by the French under Bonaparte, at Champ-aubert.

Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, crossed the Rhine, to act in conjunction with the Allies against France.

The Russians and Prussians under general Sacken, were defeated by Bonaparte, at Montmirail, with the loss of 5000 men.

Feb. 11. Sens taken by the Allies.

Feb. 12. The Custom-house in London was totally destroyed by fire, and property to an incalculable amount was consumed, together with ten houses opposite; three persons lost their lives, and it was with difficulty that Miss Kelly, the housekeeper, was saved; it was built in 1718.

Part of marshal Blucher's army, under generals Sacken and D'Yorck, were attacked at Champ-aubert by the French under Bonaparte, and defeated.

A great inundation at Perth, in Scotland, occasioned by the breaking up of the ice in the river Tay.

Feb. 14. The army of Blucher was attacked at Janvilliers by the French, and forced to fall back to Chalons.

Feb. 15. The French were defeated by part of lord Wellington's army at St. Palais.

Feb. 17. Fontainbleau taken by the Austrians.

Count Pahlen, with the advanced guard of Witgenstein's corps, were defeated by the French under Bonaparte at Nangis.

Sheriffs appointed for the year 1814.

Bedfordshire, S. Thornton, esq.
Berkshire, R. Hopkins, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Sir W. Clayton, bart.
Camb. & Hunt. J. Page, esq.
Cheshire, J. B. Glegg, esq.
Cornwall, Rose Price, esq.
Cumberland, T. Benson, esq.
Derbyshire, F. Hurt, esq.
Devonshire, J. Newcomb, esq.
Dorsetshire, Sir J. W. Smith, bart.
Essex, R. Wilson, esq.
Gloucestershire, Sir S. C. Cockerell, bart.
Hants, R. Norris, esq.
Hereford, E. M. Barrett, esq.
Hertfordshire, N. S. Parry, esq.
Kent, J. Wildman, esq.
Lancashire, L. Rawstorne, esq.
Leicestershire, J. H. Franks, esq.
Lincolnshire, R. Vyner, esq.
Monmouthshire, Sir S. B. Fludyer, bart.
Norfolk, H. H. Hanley, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. P. Clarke, esq.
Northumberland, Sir C. Loraine
Nottinghamshire, W. T. N. Norton, esq.

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Oxfordshire, James King, esq.
Rutlandshire, George Fludyer, esq.
Shropshire, William Cludd, esq.
Somersetshire, G. E. Allen, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir O. Moseley, bart.
Suffolk, Edward Holland, esq.
Surrey, Richard Birt, esq.
Sussex, T. P. Phipps, esq.
Warwickshire, A. Hackett, esq.
Wiltshire, W. Wyndham, esq.
Worcestershire, J. Knight, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir F. L. Wood, bart.

WALES.

Anglesea, G. T. Barlow, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Hotchkiss, esq.
Cardiganshire, T. Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, N. B. Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, C. W. G. Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Rowland, esq.
Flintshire, R. Ellis, esq.
Glamorganshire, Hon. W. B. Grey
Merionethshire, W. G. Oakley, esq.
Montgomeryshire, A. Davis Owen, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. H. Powell, esq.
Radnorshire, C. H. Price, esq.

Feb. 18. The Allies commanded by the prince of Wirtemberg were defeated by Bonaparte at Montereau, on the river Yonne, with the loss of 1,800 men.

Feb. 22. A fraud of a nefarious kind was practiced by Random de Berenger and others, in which lord Cochrane was implicated; an express was sent from Dover with information that a French officer had arrived, announcing the death of Bonaparte, by assassination, and the accession of Louis XVIII., stocks rose nearly ten per cent. by which the fraudulent speculators hoped to have realized considerable sums, but in which they were ultimately disappointed.

Bonaparte arrived at Vitry. By intercepted letters it appeared, that he had conceived an opinion that the movement of his army on the right of Schwartzenberg would induce that general to fall back towards the Rhine, lest his communication might be cut off.

Feb. 23. Schwartzenberg's army evacuated Troyes by capitulation; but Bonaparte, alarmed by the demonstrations of Blucher upon the capital, marched with a part of his army to its defence, and the remainder, under the command of marshal Oudinot, having been defeated on the 3d of March, with the loss of 8000 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon, evacuated Troyes, which was repossessed by the Austrians on the 4th of March.

Feb. 24. Bonaparte passed with the whole of his army across the Marne, near Frignicourt, and marched towards St. Dizier.

The two grand armies commanded by prince Schwartzenberg and marshal Blucher, 200,000 strong, having effected a junction at Vitry, marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise, in advance to Paris.

The British army crossed the Adour.

Feb. 25. The Clorinde, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 360 men, was taken by the Eurotas, captain Phillimore, after a battle in which the English had 60 men killed and wounded, and the French 120.

The marquis of Wellington totally defeated marshal Soult, at Orthes; in this battle the Marquis was slightly wounded by a grape shot; his Lordship the next day advanced and fixed his head quarters at St. Sever.

The French were defeated at Bar-sur-aube by the Allies, with the loss of 3000 men.

Marshal Marmont, in full march to Vitry, with the intention of joining Napoleon's army, and ignorant that that place was in the hands of the Allies, was attacked by them, and driven through Fere Champenoise with considerable loss.

Feb. 26. A French column of 6000 men, commanded by generals Ames and Pathod, marching to join the army of Bonaparte with an immense magazine of bread and ammunition, was surrounded by the allied troops near Fere Champenoise, and totally destroyed.

Before the end of this month, the Allies occupied Lorrain, as far as the Meuse; all Alsace, Franche Compte, and great part of Burgundy. Marmont had retired to Verdun; Victor to Commerce; Mortier to Chaumont; and Macdonald to Namur. Chalons was the place appointed for the armies to concentrate. The allied armies were pressing towards the same point; Blucher by the way of Nancy and Toul; and Schwartzenberg, who had the chief command of the Austrian and Russian armies, by Langres and Chaumont.

Feb. 28. A convention was signed at London between Great Britain and Russia, binding the two powers to continue on a war establishment, (until the definitive arrangement to be made at the congress of Vienna) each an army of 75,000 men, (60,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry). Conventions were at the same time agreed upon between Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia, who were each to keep on foot an equal number of troops.

March 1. A treaty of alliance between

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Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, was signed at Chaumont.

March 2. Sir Rowland Hill defeated the French at Aire, and took their magazines.

March 5. The French were defeated at Reggio by the king of Naples.

March 7. Marshal Blucher was defeated by the French at Craonne, and forced to retreat.

March 10. Marshal Blucher defeated the French at Laon with great loss, the French retreated in great disorder to Rheims.

The British under general Sir T. Graham were defeated with great loss, in an attempt to take Bergen op Zoom by assault.

March 12. The French were defeated by the king of Naples at the passage of the Taro.

Bourdeaux was taken possession of by marshal Beresford; and the white flag hoisted by the mayor, M. Lynch, and the constituted authorities; the British were received with every demonstration of joy.

March 13. The allied Russians and Prussians, commanded by general St. Priest, were defeated by the French, and driven out of St. Rheims with great loss.

March 15. Three children belonging to Mr. J. Wynde, of Leominster, were killed by the falling in of a floor, and two servants severely wounded.

March 18. The negotiation for peace at Chatillon was broken off.

March 20. Marshal Soult was defeated by lord Wellington at Tarbes.

March 21. The French were defeated at Arcis-sur-aube by the prince of Wirtemberg.

March 24. Ferdinand VII. arrived in Spain, after his long detention in France by Bonaparte, he was received by his subjects with great rejoicings.

March 25. The corps of generals Mortier, Marmont, and Arrighi, were surprised and defeated by Schwartzenberg, and a convoy of ammunition and provisions destined for the French army taken, with twelve guns, and 5000 killed and prisoners.

A deputation from Bourdeaux to Louis XVIII. arrived in London, inviting him to return to France.

March 26. La Sultane, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 350 men, captured by the Hannibal, of 74 guns, captain Sir Michael Seymour.

March 27. L'Etolle, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 320 men, was taken near La Hogue, by the Hebrus, 38 guns, captain Palmer; the British lost thirteen men killed, and 35 wounded—the French 40 killed and 70 wounded.

March 28. The American, frigate, of 38 guns, captured off Valparaiso, in South America, by the Phœbe, frigate, and Cherub, sloop.

March 30. An unfortunate action took place near Lisbon, between two British vessels, the Duke of Montrose, packet, and the Primrose, sloop of war, it lasted from half past seven P. M. till nine, and before the mistake was discovered the packet lost lieut. Andrews, of the 60th regiment, and the master, killed, and ten men wounded; the Primrose had her master and four men killed, and eighteen wounded.

The French troops under marshal Marmont were attacked by the allied Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, and driven from the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belville, before Paris.

The empress Maria Louisa quitted Paris with her son, the young Napoleon.

March 31. Paris capitulated, and the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia entered that city with the allied army.

The duchess of Oldenburgh, sister to the emperor of Russia, arrived in London, and was received with great honour by the prince Regent; she took up her residence at the Pulteney hotel, in Piccadilly.

The number of three shilling tokens issued by the Bank from 10th December, 1812, to March, 1814, was 3,008,933, and their value in cash £451,347 9s.; the number of eighteen-penny-pieces issued in the same period was 1,510,440, of the value of £113,283 1s. 6d.

April 3. Bonaparte deposed by the provisional government of France, and his dynasty declared at an end.

April 5. Bonaparte renounced for himself and his heirs the throne of France, and Louis the XVIIIth. recalled by the French senate to the throne of his ancestors.

The prince of Orange installed sovereign of the Netherlands at Amsterdam, with great pomp.

April 9. The John Palmer, East Indiaman, a country ship, from Bengal and Bourbon to London, was lost off Ovar, and every soul perished.

April 10. A severe battle was fought in the vicinity of Thoulouse, between the marquis of Wellington and marshal Soult, in which the latter sustained a severe defeat, but with considerable loss to both parties.

April 11. The treaty between the Allies and Bonaparte was signed, by which the

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full sovereignty of the isle of Elba was given to him, and a provision made for himself and family, amounting to 2,500,000 francs.

April 12. Monsieur, the brother of Louis XVIII. made his public entry into Paris, and was received with every demonstration of joy by the inhabitants.

The French evacuated Thoulouse during the night, and retired by the road of Carcassone.

Died, in his 88th year, Dr. Charles Burney.

April 13. In Nottingham and its neighbourhood riotous mobs assembled and broke several lace frames, they were known by the name of "Luddites;" from the extent and boldness of their proceedings, legislative interference became necessary to repress them.

April 14. At the siege of Bayonne the garrison made a sortie, when lieut. general Sir John Hope was wounded and taken prisoner, and general Andrew Hay killed, and many officers and men wounded and made prisoners.

April 17. Genoa attacked by the British troops, and afterwards surrendered by convention; the Brilliant, of 74 guns, another building, and four brigs of war were taken in the harbour.

April 20. This day Louis XVIII. king of France, made his entry into London, from his residence at Hartwell, in a carriage of state, escorted by 100 gentlemen on horseback; numerous parties of the royal horse guards, the light dragoons, and the London volunteer light horse; the day was remarkably fine, and the countless multitude of people of all ranks hailing the restoration of his Majesty to the throne of his ancestors, was highly honourable to the public feeling, and peculiarly gratifying to the King, who, on his arrival at Grillon's hotel, invested the prince Regent with the order of St. Esprit, declaring his happiness in conferring the first honour since his restoration on his Royal Highness.

April 21. Bonaparte left Fontainbleau for the isle of Elba, followed by fourteen carringes, containing his suite, escorted by part of the allied troops; at his departure he addressed the officers of the old guard and bade them an affectionate farewell.

April 22. The lord Mayor and corporation of London waited upon Louis XVIII. with an address of congratulation on his restoration.

April 23. Louis XVIII., the duchess of Angouleme, the prince of Conde, and the duke of Bourbon, left London for Dover, to embark for France; his Majesty was repeatedly cheered by the populace on his route.

Hostilities were suspended between Great Britain and France, both by sea and land.

April 24. His majesty Louis XVIII. sailed from Dover in the Royal Sovereign, yacht, and arrived in Calais in three hours and a half; the prince Regent, the duke of Clarence, and several of the nobility went to Dover, and there took a final leave of his Majesty.

April 28. Napoleon Bonaparte embarked at Frejus, in Provence, for the island of Elba, on board the British frigate the Undaunted.

May 1. The marquis of Wellington created a duke, and an annuity of 13,000*l.* a year settled upon him by Parliament.

May 2. Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, after his return from captivity set aside the constitution adopted by the Cortes, and banished and imprisoned many of that body, and finally dissolved the assembly.

An address to the prince Regent was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce, praying the interference of Great Britain at the congress of sovereigns at Vienna for the total abolition of the slave trade by those countries still carrying it on; the address was carried unanimously.

May 3. Louis XVIII. made his solemn entry into Paris, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

May 4. Bonaparte landed on the isle of Elba.

May 5. Antwerp evacuated by the French troops.

May 6. Oswego taken from the Americans by the British.

May 14. The plague broke out at Malta.

May 17. Sir Thomas Graham created baron Lynedoch; Sir Rowland Hill, baron Hill; Sir S. Cotton, baron Combermere; and W. C. Beresford, baron Beresford.

May 23. The earl of Abergavenny elected a knight of the Thistle.

The Queen prohibited the princess of Wales from appearing at the drawing-room to be held in honour of the arrival of the emperor of Russia, &c.; the Princess remonstrated by letter but without effect.

May 28. A bill of indictment for a conspiracy was found by the grand jury against Charles Random de Berenger, lord Cochrane, K. B., Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Richard Garthorne Butt, Ralph Sandon, Alexander M'Rae, John Peter

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Holloway, and Henry Lyte, the alledged authors of a fraud on the stock exchange.

May 30. A definitive treaty of peace was signed at Paris between Great Britain and France, by which, the islands of Malta, the Mauritius, Tobago, St Lucia, and the Cape of Good Hope were ceded to Great Britain.

An affray took place at Cavan, in Ireland, between the Protestants and Catholics, in which 24 persons lost their lives.

May 31. Died, Sir Nash Grose, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

June 3. The ci-devant empress Josephine buried at Ruel, near Malmaison; she was born June 9, 1763, and married to Bonaparte in 1797.

The Irish Catholic board suppressed by proclamation.

June 4. The new constitutional charter of France was delivered by Louis XVIII. to the legislative body of that kingdom.

June 6. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France.

Thomas Sydenham, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon.

The corn bill was thrown out by the House of Commons by a majority of ten.

June 7. An extensive promotion of general officers took place.

June 8. The emperor Alexander of Russia, the king of Prussia, and his sons, and a numerous suite of Russian and Prussian noblemen, arrived in London on a visit, they were received every where with unbounded marks of respect; the Emperor and suite lodged at the Pulteney hotel, and the king of Prussia at Clarence house, St. James's; London was splendidly illuminated upon the occasion.

C. R. de Berenger, lord Cochrane, the hon. A. C. Johnstone, R. G. Butt, Ralph Sandon, J. P. Holloway, and Henry Lyte, were tried in the court of King's Bench, for a conspiracy to defraud the Stock Exchange by circulating false news, &c. to raise the funds, they were severally found guilty, but the sentence deferred.

June 9. The prince Regent held a splendid court, in honour of the royal visitors, at which were present, besides the royal personages, the prince of Orange, marshal Blucher, general D'Yorck, and an innumerable assemblage of British and foreign persons of distinction; the king of Prussia was invested with the order of the Garter, and the emperor of Austria declared a knight of the same order.

June 13. The British destroyed a great quantity of stores and seventeen vessels of different sizes at Warham, in New England.

June 14. Stratford Canning, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss canton.

The emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and the prince Regent, visited the university of Oxford, where they were royally entertained, and the degree of L.L.D. conferred upon the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, and several other distinguished personages.

June 17. A grand entertainment given to the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and their suites, by the Merchants and Bankers of London, at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

June 18. The Corporation of London gave a splendid civic banquet to the same illustrious persons at the Guildhall.

June 20. A grand review took place in Hyde Park of all the regular troops, and most of the volunteer corps in and near the Metropolis, in honour of the royal visitors.

The ceremony of announcing the conclusion of the treaty of peace, between England and France took place, with the usual solemnities; it was proclaimed at Charing Cross, Temple Bar, Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange.

June 21. Lord Cochrane sentenced by the court of King's Bench, to pay a fine of 500*l.* to be imprisoned for twelve months, and to stand in the pillory for the conspiracy to defraud the Stock Exchange; Butt, the like sentence; Holloway, De Berenger, Sandon, and Lyte, imprisoned twelve months each, and De Berenger to be pilloried; the sentence of the pillory was afterwards remitted in both cases.

The slave trade prohibited by the king of the Netherlands.

The earl of Chichester and the earl of Clancarty appointed postmasters general.

June 25. A grand naval review took place at Portsmouth, in honour of the distinguished foreign visitors, in which fifteen sail of the line, and fifteen frigates performed various manœuvres, which concluded with a grand entertainment at the government house.

The emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, duchess of Oldenburgh, and the other noble personages, afterwards visited the Bank, the arsenal at Woolwich, Westminster abbey, and other public places.

June 27. The emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and their suites embarked from Dover for the Continent.

June 28. His Majesty's ship, of 54 guns,

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lost on the island of Antecosta, the crew were saved.

The duke of Wellington received the thanks of the House of Lords for his services in the peninsular war.

The two Houses of Parliament voted congratulatory addresses to the prince Regent, on the treaty of peace signed with France.

July 3. The duke of Wellington appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and lord Fitzroy Somerset his secretary.

July 4. In a committee of the House of Commons lord Castlereagh proposed to increase the allowance of the princess of Wales to 50,000*l.* a year; but in a letter to the Speaker, she declined accepting any further allowance than the 35,000*l.*

July 5. Lord Cochrane, and Mr. Cochrane Johnstone were expelled the House of Commons, in consequence of their conviction in the court of King's Bench.

July 6. The Americans repulsed at Chippawa by the British.

July 7. The prince Regent, the two Houses of Parliament, &c. &c. went in grand procession to the cathedral of St. Paul's, to return a solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty for the restoration of the blessings of peace.

July 9. The corporation of London gave a magnificent entertainment to field-marshal the duke of Wellington, on which occasion he was presented with a splendid sword, and the freedom of the city in a gold box.

July 11. The prince Regent, on receiving the address of the House of Commons, respecting the slave trade, answered, "that he would omit no opportunity of carrying the wishes of the House into effect."

The islands in Passamaquoddy bay were captured by the British.

July 12. The princess Charlotte of Wales eloped from Carlton-house to her Mother's house in Connaught-place, but was brought back, the same night, by the lord Chancellor.

July 16. Lord Cochrane re-elected member of Parliament for the city of Westminster, after his expulsion by the House of Commons.

July 18. The Inquisition in Spain, restored by Ferdinand VII.

July 20. A treaty of peace was signed between France and Spain.

July 21. The prince Regent gave a superb fête in honour of the duke of Wellington, at Carlton-house, at which were present upwards of 2000 persons of distinction.

July 22. Admiral William Bradley was tried and found guilty, at Winchester, of fabricating letters in order to defraud the revenue; he was sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to banishment for life.

July 24. Thirteen persons were destroyed by the fire damp in a coal mine near Wigan, Lancashire.

July 25. Died, Charles Dibdin, a dramatic author, and celebrated song writer, and musical composer.

July 26. War declared between the Swedes and Norwegians.

July 27. R. Holmes, esq. M.P. for Newport, and a young man named Parkman, were drowned near Cowes, in the isle of Wight, by the upsetting of a punt.

July 30. His royal highness the prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers and prorogued the Parliament to the 27th of August.

Aug. 1. The return of peace was this day celebrated by a grand jubilee in the Parks. A Chinese bridge was thrown over the canal in St. James's park, upon the centre of which was erected a lofty pagoda, decorated with pillars and boxes for the exhibition of fire works; Chinese lanthorns were distributed in the Mall and Bird Cage-walk; in the Green park was a splendid booth, with a gallery attached for the foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction; near to this was the magnificent Temple of Concord. In Hyde park, on the Serpentine river, was represented a sea fight, by diminutive men of war; and innumerable booths were erected representing a country fair, and abounding in the various articles usually sold at those festive resorts. The immense crowds of persons, nearly all the male population of London, and multitudes of well dressed females, encreased by thousands from all parts of the country, exhibited a congregation of persons never before witnessed in the British metropolis; the splendour of the fire works, the brilliancy of the illuminations, and illuminated Temples, were never equalled; and the ascent of Mr. Sadler, in a magnificent balloon, added to the interest of the day. The morning was unpromising, but about noon the sun appeared in full splendour, and the day continued fine. A melancholy accident happened in the evening, about twelve o'clock the pagoda caught fire, which occasioned the death of two persons. The fair in Hyde park continued several days, and

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no other accident of importance happened.

Johanna Southcott, a woman 70 years of age, either a lunatic or an enthusiast; pretended to be pregnant of the true Messiah; this blasphemy was believed by some thousands of ignorant people, and some, whose rank and education were above the common sort, were not ashamed to abet this impostor; a cot or cradle, made of the most expensive materials, was exhibited by the disciples of Johanna as a receptacle for the forthcoming Shiloh!

Aug. 2. The ancient steeple of Kilwinning in Ayrshire, fell down, but without doing any other damage than destroying an empty hovel.

Aug. 7. The order of the Jesuits restored by a Bull of Pope Pius VII.

Aug. 9. The princess of Wales embarked in the Jason, frigate, from Worthing for the Continent.

Aug. 10. Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, and William Frederick prince of Orange and Nassau, Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, were elected knights of the order of the Garter.

Aug. 11. Lord Cochrane's arms, banner, &c. removed from Henry the VIIths. chapel, in consequence of his removal as a knight from the order of the Bath; this was the first occurrence of the kind since the establishment of the order.

Aug. 15. The British repulsed in an attempt to take fort Erie, with 900 men killed and wounded.

Aug. 16. The hereditary prince of Orange, created an extra knight of the Bath.

Aug. 18. Lucien Bonaparte created by the Pope prince of Canino.

Aug. 24. The British army under major general Ross, defeated the Americans with great loss, after which the city of Washington was taken; the public works destroyed, together with a frigate, a great quantity of naval stores, 206 pieces of cannon taken, and 30,000 stand of arms destroyed.

Aug. 27. Lieut. general lord Stewart appointed ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of Austria.

The mustard mills of Messrs. Lingard and Jones, near the banks of the Thames, in Southwark, took fire and were burnt to the ground; and several corn warehouses adjoining, with immense quantities of corn; and the hop warehouses of Clark and Myers; and Mr. Evans's; and also Ball and Jones's iron foundry; the premises of a Dyer, and a range of stabling were totally consumed; the loss was considerable, but no material accident happened to any person.

Upwards of 67,000 French prisoners returned to France since the peace.

Aug. 29. Alexandria on the Potowmac, was taken by capt. Gordon, of the Seahorse, frigate, accompanied by other ships, when 21 vessels of different kinds were captured.

Sept. 1. Fort Castine, on the river Penobscot, taken by the British under lieut. general Sir J. Sherbrooke, the Adams, American frigate, blown up, and several vessels taken.

Sept. 5. The Norwegian Diet decreed the perpetual annexation of Norway to Sweden.

Sept. 6. The ingenious machinery for sawing veneers, at Battersea, near London was destroyed by fire, to the loss of 20,000*l*.

Sept. 10. A treaty of alliance was concluded between Great Britain and Spain, by which the latter engaged to renounce the family compact.

Sept. 11. The British fleet attacked the American flotilla, at Platsburg, on lake Champlain, but, after a severe conflict, were all captured except some guns boats.

Sept. 13. Major general Ross attacked and defeated the American army before Baltimore; the British commander was killed, and the British re-embarked the next day, finding it impossible to make a successful attack upon Baltimore.

Sept. 15. The ferry boat over the Leven, at Balloch, upset, by which accident several persons were drowned.

Sept. 17. The Americans repulsed the British before fort Erie, in a sortie.

Sept. 21. The emperor of Austria invested with the order of the Garter.

Oct. 1. W. A'Court, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Palermo.

Oct. 2. The congress of the Allied Sovereigns began to assemble at Vienna.

Oct. 8. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the sovereign prince of the Netherlands.

Oct. 9. A boat containing nine persons, (French) viz. five men and four women, was swamped between Ramsgate and Calais, and every soul perished.

Oct. 11. Died, the Queen of the Two Sicillies.

A great fire broke out in High-street, Shadwell, which totally destroyed twenty dwelling-houses.

The electorate of Hanover declared a kingdom and Hesse Cassel a grand duchy.

Oct. 17. Colonel Quintin of the 10th regiment of Hussars, was tried by a court-martial on charges of cowardice and inca-

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pacity, preferred against him by the officers of that regiment, of which charges he was acquitted.

About six o'clock in the evening one of the large vats in the great brewhouse of Meux and Co. in Banbury-street, St. Giles's, burst, and several streets in the vicinity were deluged by the contents of 3500 barrels of strong beer; it burst the wall of the brewhouse, totally demolished two houses in New-street, and nearly destroyed two others in Great Russell-street, four persons were killed, and several wounded.

Oct. 25. The right hon. George Canning appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of the prince Regent of Portugal.

Nov. 1. The plenipotentiaries from the different states of Europe, met in grand congress at Vienna, to settle the affairs and fix the limits of various States, consequent upon the peace; the interests of Great Britain were confided to lord viscount Castlereagh, &c.

The river Nebudda, in the East Indies, overflowed its banks, and destroyed fifteen villages, and drowned 3000 persons.

Nov. 4. Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king of Norway.

Nov. 5. The Americans blew up Fort Erie, having first destroyed all the stores, and then retired within their own territories.

Nov. 8. The prince Regent confirmed the sentence of acquittal of the court-martial on colonel Quintin; in consequence of which, several officers of the 15th Hussars were transferred to other regiments.

The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and delivered a speech from the throne; the addresses of both Houses were carried unanimously.

Dec. 1. The Methodist congregation in Oldham-street, Manchester, was thrown into great alarm by a false report that the gallery was falling; in the haste to escape two women were killed, and several persons severely wounded.

The two Houses of Parliament adjourned to the 9th of February.

Dec. 3. John Hankey, esq. F.A.S. who had been missing since August last, was discovered dead in his chambers in Gray's-inn, and his body nearly devoured by flies; he was in affluent circumstances, but exceedingly penurious, and never admitted any body into his chambers.

Dec. 10. An inquest was held in Dublin on the body of lord Ffrench, who shot himself with a pistol; the jury returned a verdict of insanity.

In the Sheriff's court of London the jury gave 15,000*l.* damages to the earl of Roseberry against Sir H. Mildmay, for crim. con. with the Countess.

Dec. 16. Several violent gales of wind and very high tides happened in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland this month, which occasioned the loss of many vessels, and did other considerable damage, particularly on the south and west coasts.

Dec. 20. A great riot took place at the theatre royal in Dublin, when the rioters did considerable damage to the house, and insisted upon the dismissal of Mr. Richard Jones, one of the managers, which, to obtain peace was acceeded to.

Dec. 24. A treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

Dec. 26. Genoa, and its territory, was annexed to the dominions of the king of Sardinia.

Dec. 29. Johanna Southcott, the impostor, died, without giving birth to the promised Shiloh; and thus ended the delusive hopes of her votaries.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To explain 41 Geo. III. for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons.

For repealing an act of 51 Geo. III. for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace in such parts of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the Metropolis, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.

To repeal 52 Geo. III. for the punishment of persons destroying stocking or lace frames, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To discontinue proceeding in certain actions already commenced, and to prevent vexatious suits against spiritual persons, under an act 43 Geo. III.

To amend 22 Geo. III. to prevent the granting in future any patent office to be exercised in any colony or plantation of Great Britain for any longer term than during such time as the grantee shall discharge the duty thereof, in person, and behave well therein.

For regulating the time of holding the Michaelmas quarter sessions in England.

To explain and amend 43 Geo. III. respecting county bridges.

To amend so much of 43 Eliz. as concerns the time of appointing overseers of the poor.

To amend 5th Eliz. containing divers

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orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices.

For more effectual prevention of child stealing.

To render valid certain indentures for binding parish apprentices, and certificates of paupers settlements.

To repeal the acts rendering it penal to bury in woollen.

To permit the exportation of tea to the British colonies in America, Guernsey, Jersey, Europe, and Africa, without payment of duty.

To take away corruption of blood, except in certain cases.

To alter the punishment, in certain cases, of high treason.

For better regulation of hackney coaches, and authorizing the licensing a limited number of hackney chariots.

To amend the laws respecting the attestation of instruments of appointment and revocation made in execution of certain powers, in deeds, wills, and other instruments.

To repeal certain provisions in local acts for the maintenance and regulation of the poor, and to make other provisions relative thereto.

To provide for the preserving and restoring of peace in such parts of Ireland as may be disturbed by seditious persons entering into unlawful combinations or conspiracies.

For more easy apprehending and trying offenders escaping from one part of the kingdom to the other.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1813, TO DEC. 13, 1814.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	10,313	Males	10,287
Females	9,857	Females	9,496
	20,170		19,783

Increase in the burials this year 2461.

Died,	
Under two years of age	5845
Between two and five	2038
Five and ten	770
Ten and twenty	649
Twenty and thirty	1268
Thirty and forty	1678
Forty and fifty	1950
Fifty and sixty	1810
Sixty and seventy	1747
Seventy and eighty	1343
Eighty and ninety	592
Ninety and a hundred	88
A hundred	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and eleven	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1814;	£	s.	d.
Navy	18,786,509	0	0
Army	18,121,173	0	0
Extras England and Ireland	9,200,000	0	0
Ditto unprovided last year	6,350,132	0	0
Ordnance	3,955,658	0	0
Miscellaneous services	2,500,000	0	0
Vote of Credit for England and Ireland	3,200,000	0	0
Subsidies	4,200,000	0	0
Bills of Credit	1,000,000	0	0
Total joint charge	67,313,472	0	0
Separate charges.			
Loyalty Loan, Exchequer bills, Debentures, &c.	8,311,100	0	0
	75,624,572	0	0
Deduct Irish proportion, Civil List, and Consolidated fund	8,107,094	0	0
Total charge for Great Britain	67,517,478	0	0

Ways and Means for raising the supplies			
Annual duties	3,000,000	0	0
War Taxes	20,500,000	0	0
Lottery	200,000	0	0
Vote of Credit	3,000,000	0	0
Naval Stores	508,545	0	0
First Loan	22,000,000	0	0
Second Loan	19,500,000	0	0
Total	67,708,545	0	0

NUMBER OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS, ACCORDING TO A RETURN MADE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

	Full pay	Half pay
Field Marshals	5	0
Generals	4	7
Lieut. Generals	113	44
Major Generals	152	69
Colonels	111	41
Lieut. Colonels	518	100

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	Full pay	Half pay
Majors	572	40
Captains	2504	456
Lieutenants	3909	618
Cornets	224	66
Ensigns	1920	378

Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1813..... 38,893,027 18 0¼

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain on the 1st of Feb. 1814.....	717,509,556	0	4¾
Unfunded debt and outstanding demands	60,969,966	11	11¾
Annual interest, annuities for lives, charges of management, &c.....	39,337,216	3	8¼

BRITISH NAVY.

In Commission.

Of the Line.....	116
From 50 to 44	20
Frigates	157
Sloops	110
Fire ships	7
Cutters.....	40
Brigs	199
Schooners	50
	699
In ordinary, repairing, &c.	333
Total	1032

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1814.

INCOME.

Excise - -	£22,620,069
Customs - -	11,156,044
Stamps - -	6,150,972
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,207,511
Post Office - -	2,292,639
Pensions, &c. - -	32,392
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	40,281
Hereditary Revenues - -	132,424
Carried forward	50,626,332

Brought forward	50,626,332
War Customs -	3,845,046
—— Excise -	6,833,477
Property Tax -	15,109,803
Income Tax - -	1,208
Lottery - - -	356,867
Miscellaneous - -	357,817
Total Gross Receipt	77,142,550
Drawbacks - -	4,510,835
Balances - -	2,381,362
Total Deduction	6,892,197
Actual Taxation	70,240,313
On Account of Loans -	36,078,048
Excess of ditto issued	10,424,900
Received from Ireland	6,304,255
Total Income	123,047,516

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt -	26,292,496
Management of ditto -	242,264
Sinking Fund -	14,120,903
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,256,707
Total on Acc. of Debt	42,912,430
Proportion on Account of Old	7,688,078
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	35,224,352
Civil List - -	1,561,120
Ditto Scotland -	114,032
Bounties, &c. -	410,503
Navy - -	21,961,567
Ordnance -	4,480,729
Army Ordinary -	16,532,945
—— Extraordinary	17,062,610
Subsidies -	10,024,624
Ireland - -	8,723,986
Miscellaneous -	2,384,592
Charges of Collection	3,573,261
Grand total of Expenditure	129,742,399

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 64..67	234..232	189..193
July 67..69	258..260	193..195

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan. 74*s.* 6*d.*	37*s.* 6*d.*	26*s.* 8*d.*

Quartern loaf 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Number of bankrupts this year, 1285.

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1815, Jan. 1. Louis XVIII. received the homage of the chamber of Peers in Paris.

Jan. 2. His royal highness the prince Regent conferred the order of the Bath on the officers serving in the peninsular war; the knights to be composed of three classes, viz. first class, knights grand crosses; second, knights commanders; third, knights companions.

Jan. 8. Sir Edward Pakenham attacked the American army in a strong position near New Orleans, which terminated in the defeat of the British, and the death of general Pakenham.

Jan. 12. The ship Margaret, of Londonderry, John M'Intyre master, was wrecked at Cullean bay, when three men and twenty passengers were drowned; the mate and one seaman were the only persons saved.

Jan. 15. The right hon. lord Kingsland renounced the doctrines of the Romish church, in St. Werburgh church, Dublin, and embraced the reformed religion.

The American frigate President, commodore Decatur, was captured by the British frigate Endymion, captain Hope, off Sandy Hook.

Jan. 16. A court martial was held at Winchester, on general Sir John Murray, charged with disobedience of the orders of lord Wellington, at Taragona.

Jan. 17. The Sylph, sloop of war, was wrecked on Southampton-bar, and 111 men perished out of a complement of 117.

Died, at Calais, Emma, widow of Sir William Hamilton.

Jan. 18. The bones of Louis XVI. and Maria Antoinette were disinterred from the cemetery of La Madelaine, and deposited with the kings of France at the cathedral of St. Denis.

Jan. 19. A fire happened at Mr. Bigg's, straw hat maker, in St. Paul's churchyard, which completely destroyed that and the adjoining house, and damaged two others; two infant children of Mr. Bigg's perished in the flames, Mrs. B. and the four other children were with difficulty saved.

Jan 25. Lord Castlereagh at the congress of Vienna endeavoured to enforce the abolition of the slave trade.

Jan. 31. A duel was fought at Bishop's Court, in the county of Kildare, between counsellor O'Connell, and Mr. D'Esterre, in which the latter was killed.

Feb. 2. The duke of Wellington arrived at Vienna, and was received with great distinction; he had audiences of the Allied Sovereigns, on the present state of affairs.

Feb. 3. A duel was fought in France between colonel Quintin and colonel Palmer; colonel Q. fired and missed, upon which colonel Palmer fired in the air, the matter was then accommodated.

Feb. 7. The court martial upon Sir John Murray closed, when he was found guilty of one charge only, and as that originated in error of judgment, he was sentenced to be admonished; but the prince Regent on confirming the sentence, stated, as the court attributed error in judgment only to Sir John, the case did not call for further observation.

Feb. 9. His royal highness the prince Regent opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Feb. 10. The last division of the Russian army left Hamburgh.

Feb. 14. His grace the duke of Dorset was killed by a fall from his horse whilst hunting in the vicinity of Killiney, in Ireland.

Feb. 16. The ambassador from the court of France presented the prince Regent with the order of St. Esprit.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, R. Hibbert, esq.
Berkshire, J. Wills, esq.
Buckinghamshire, T. D. Aubrey, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. R. Booth, esq.
Cheshire, J. Isherwood, esq.
Cornwall, Sir V. Vyvyan, bart.
Cumberland, W. P. Johnson, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir H. Fitzherbert, bart.
Devonshire, J. M. Elton, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Smith, esq.
Essex, L. W. Walford, esq.
Gloucester, William Morris, esq.
Hants, H. Bosanquet, esq.
Herefordshire, E. T. Foley, esq.
Hertfordshire, A. Reid, esq.
Kent, Robert Foote, esq.
Lancashire, Le Gendre Starkie, esq.
Leicestershire, E. Farnham, esq.
Lincolnshire, J. Sivesey, esq.
Monmouthshire, S. Bosanquet, esq.
Norfolk, T. Thornhill, esq.
Northamptonshire, L. Vernon, esq.
Northumberland, G. Baker, esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. S. Wright, esq.
Oxfordshire, E. F. Coulston, esq.
Rutlandshire, S. Barker, esq.
Shropshire, F. Taylor, esq.
Somersetshire, John Phillips, esq.
Staffordshire, H. Crotchett, esq.
Suffolk, Charles Tyrell, esq.
Surrey, James Laing, esq.
Sussex, R. W. Walter, esq.

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Warwickshire, James Woolley, esq.
Wiltshire, George Eyre, esq.
Worcestershire, Edward Dixon, esq.
Yorkshire, W. Garford, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Robert Hughes, esq.
Brecknockshire, H. Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, H. Evans, esq.
Caermarthenshire, George Mears, esq.
Caernarvonshire, W. G. Oakley, esq.
Denbighshire, C. G. Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Sir R. Brooke, bart.
Glamorganshire, W. Taitt, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Vaughan, esq.
Montgomeryshire, P. Jones, esq.
Pembrokeshire, M. Williams, esq.
Radnorshire, W. Davis, esq.

Feb. 17. The right hon. Frederick Robinson moved for a committee of the House on the subject of the corn laws, when nine resolutions were agreed to, fixing an average price of grain at which free importation was to be permitted, and below which it was to be prohibited; a bill was brought in founded on these resolutions, which encountered, both in and out of the House, the most violent opposition.

Feb. 19. The kingdom of Candy was conquered by the troops under the command of lieut. general Sir R. Brownrigg, and an arrangement afterwards entered into by the Candian chiefs, by which the King was deposed, and the government transferred to Great Britain.

Feb. 20. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after much opposition, consented to abandon the property tax.

Feb. 23. Mr. Robinson's resolutions on the corn laws were moved and finally passed in the House of Commons.

Feb. 24. The lord Mayor, aldermen, and other city officers, presented an address to the prince Regent, congratulating him on the peace concluded with America.

Feb. 26. Bonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo in one of his own brigs, followed by four small vessels, conveying a few French, and several Corsicans, Elbese, and Poles, about 1000 in number.

Feb. 28. Bonaparte issued a proclamation in conjunction with the king of Naples, in which they guaranteed the independence of Italy.

March 1. Mr. Robinson brought a bill into the House of Commons to amend the laws respecting the importation of foreign corn.

Bonaparte having escaped the vigilance of the British cruisers, landed at Cannes, in Provence, between Frejus and Antibes and on the next day proceeded on his route; he passed the town of Grasse without entering it, and in the two following days proceeded by Sisteron and Gap across the mountains to Grenoble, where the 7th regiment with their colonel, Labedoyere, joined his ranks, and on the 8th the whole garrison opened the gates to him.

March 3. The proceedings of the congress at Vienna were suspended, in consequence of the return of Bonaparte to France.

March 4. Died, Mrs. Abington, aged 84, the once celebrated actress.

March 6. A riotous mob assembled before the doors of the House of Commons, crying out "No Corn bill," and manifesting their displeasure to those members who were supposed favourable to the bill, by grossly insulting them, particularly the Attorney General, Mr. Croker, and Sir R. Heron; a military force was called out, who succeeded in driving the multitude from the House of Commons. The mob proceeded from thence to lord Eldon's, in Bedford-square, and tore up the iron railing, with which they forced an entrance into the house, and destroyed a great part of the furniture; from hence they were dispersed by the military, and two were taken into custody. Mr. Robinson, who introduced the corn regulations, became the next object of the fury of the mob; his house in Burlington-street, was greatly damaged, his furniture thrown into the street, and many valuable pictures destroyed. Similar outrages were committed at lord Hardwick's, lord Darnley's, Mr. Wellesley Pole's, and Mr. York's.

Louis XVIII. by a proclamation, declared Bonaparte a traitor and a rebel, and ordered his arrest by the civil authorities.

Lord Cochrane made his escape from the King's Bench prison.

March 7. The riot continued this day, and several houses of persons obnoxious to the mob were injured; no sooner were the rioters dispersed in one street than they assembled in another; lord Castlereagh's house, and several others were attacked, and Mr. Robinson had another visit paid to him, but the military were stationed in his house, from whence a man was shot dead.

March 8 and 9. The work of devastation by the mob still continued, and several more houses were attacked, and the windows demolished, but the Metropolis being now environed with troops, the mis-

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chief was speedily suppressed, and the rioters were prevented from collecting.

Lord Sidmouth issued a circular, calling upon the inhabitants of the Metropolis to establish parochial meetings, and appoint special constables for suppressing the tumultuous disposition of the people.

March 9. Bonaparte entered Lyons, at the head of 600 horse, and was joined by the officers and troops in the garrison, which had been destined to oppose him.

March 10. The corn bill passed the House of Commons.

The partizans of Bonaparte made an attempt to seize the arsenal at Laon.

March 13. Bonaparte left Lyons, and proceeded to Macon and Chalons; marshal Ney joined him with a body of troops at Laons de Saulnier, from whence he issued a proclamation on the 14th, justifying his treachery to Louis XVIII., and describing the Bourbons as unfit to reign.

The Allied Sovereigns published a declaration on the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, placing him without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he had rendered himself liable to public vengeance; they declared their resolution to maintain the treaty of Paris, concluded on 30th May, 1814.

March 16. Bonaparte arrived at Autun without meeting with any opposition, his advanced guard was at Auxerre, only 40 leagues from Paris.

March 19. An attempt was made to seize the king of Rome and carry him to France.

Murat, notwithstanding his recent alliance with the emperor of Austria, having heard of the success of Bonaparte at Lyons, placed himself at the head of his army, and attacked the Imperialists, at Ancona; war was therefore declared against him by Austria.

Bonaparte reached Fontainbleau, near which place, at Melun, the royal army 100,000 strong, were posted, and preparations were made for the expected rencontre; on the 20th, Bonaparte, attended by a few hussars, went in an open carriage towards Melun, and reached the advanced posts of the army, immediately on his arrival the troops shouted "Vive L'Empereur," deserted their colours, and joined the ranks of the invader; the commander in chief fled.

Louis the XVIIIth left Paris, with the French princes, and proceeded first to Lisle and afterwards to Ghent.

March 20. At Bishop Wearmouth, near Durham, a riot took place among the keelmen, who had taken offence at Messrs. Neshams, who had erected railways to save the labour of men and horses in conveying coals from the pit; the rioters demolished the works so erected, and afterwards set fire to an immense pile of coals, which burnt with great fury; the rioters were finally overpowered by a party of military, who arrived to suppress them.

The corn bill was passed in the House of Lords by a great majority—128 to 21.

The common council of the city of London presented a petition to the prince Regent, praying him to withold his assent to the corn bill, and to dissolve the present Parliament, for having refused to listen to the petitions of the people.

Lord Cochrane, who had escaped from the King's Bench prison, appeared in the House of Commons, to take his seat, but information having been conveyed to the marshal of the King's Bench, he, with the assistance of a Bow-street officer, apprehended his Lordship, and had him conveyed with much difficulty, as his Lordship resisted, back to prison.

The Moniteur of this date contained a proclamation of Louis XVIII. closing the sitting of the chamber of Peers and chamber of Deputies.

March 21. The prince of Orange was proclaimed king of the Netherlands.

Bonaparte arrived at Paris; almost all the marshals submitted to him. He published addresses to the French people and the army, and despatched Caulincourt to Vienna, to invite the archduchess Maria Louisa to return to Paris. Carnot was created a count, for his defence of Antwerp; he dissolved the chambers of Peers and Deputies, and convened an assembly of the electoral colleges at Paris, to hold what he called a Champ de Mai, for correcting and new modifying the constitution.

March 25. The four allied sovereigns, Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, concluded a treaty at Vienna, binding themselves to maintain the treaty of Paris, to keep each 150,000 men in the field, and not to lay down their arms till Bonaparte should be deprived of the power of exciting disturbances.

March 26. The Abercrombie, East Indiaman, was wrecked off Portland, and the crew lost.

March 28. The Howe, of 120 guns, was launched at Chatham.

April 1. The duchess of Angouleme was compelled to quit Bourdeaux.

Died, Sir John Stuart, K. B., who

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gained the battle of Malda, against a superior number of the French.

The earl of Clancarty created a knight grand cross of the Bath.

April 4. Bonaparte made overtures of peace to England, but no answer was given to them.

April 5. The Bengal, East Indiaman, was burnt, in consequence of a candle setting fire to a cask of rum, in less than an hour she sunk; 20 men lost their lives.

April 6. The American prisoners confined at Dartmoor, attempted to escape, to effect which they armed themselves with knives, and attacked the guard, who, in their own defence fired, and killed seven of the prisoners, and wounded 35; a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.

April 7. Lord William Bentick sent orders to the commanders of British vessels in the Mediterranean, to commence hostilities against king Joachim (Murat.)

April 8. Bonaparte issued a decree calling upon all the French officers to join his standard.

Lady Mary Fitzgerald was burnt to death at her house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, by her clothes taking fire; she was in her 90th year.

April 10. Died, George Ellis, F.R. and A.S.S., aged 70, a man of distinguished literary talent, and author of "Specimens of Early English Poetry," and other esteemed works.

April 13. Died, James Ware, esq. an eminent oculist, and author of some works of repute in that branch of science.

April 15. The emperor of Austria added to his titles that of king of Lombardy and Venice.

April 16. The Austrian army entered Bologna, and compelled the Neapolitans to retreat.

Elizabeth Fenning was tried at the Old Bailey session, for administering arsenic in some dumplings, with intent to poison Mr. and Mrs. Turner and family; she was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

April 19. The English schooner Sisters, of St. Thomas's, whilst at anchor at the island of Blanco, was attacked by a launch of 40 men, who murdered thirteen of the crew, besides the master; the launch was from Margaretta.

April 23. The Austrian army passed through Florence, to cut off the main body of Murat's army.

Bonaparte published an additional act to the constitution of the empire, which was to be submitted for the free acceptance of the French on the Champ de Mai.

May 3. Louis XVIII. issued a proclamation, calling upon his subjects to rally round him.

May 6. Ancona was blockaded by the British.

May 11. The property-tax act passed the House of Lords.

May 15. The last remains of Bolingbroke castle, in Lincolnshire, the birth place, in 1367, of king Henry IV. fell down.

Died, Dr. William Cleaver, lord bishop of St. Asaph.

May 20. After the troops of Murat had been repeatedly defeated by the Austrians, a military convention was signed, by which the whole kingdom of Naples was surrendered to the Allies, to be returned to the lawful sovereign Ferdinand IV. The popular feeling against Murat was so great that he left Naples in disguise.

The Allies concluded an armistice with the Neapolitans.

May 21. Died, William Nicholson, author of several scientific and literary works, and for many years conductor of the Philosophical Journal.

May 22. The Austrians entered the city of Naples.

May 23. The first stone was laid of a bridge over the Thames, at Southwark, by admiral lord viscount Keith, K. B., and the committee of management; John Rennie was appointed architect.

May 24. A fire broke out at the Gas works in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, which entirely consumed the new building erected for the supply of gas, and the dwelling house attached to it.

The Austrians defeated the army commanded by Joachim Murat, king of Naples, near Solento.

May 29. The three legations restored to the Pope.

May 30. The Arniston, transport ship, was completely wrecked near cape Lagullas, and out of a crew of 350 persons, only six men were saved; 331 bodies were thrown on shore, and buried near the beach.

June 1. Bonaparte convoked an assembly, called "The Champ de Mai," at Paris, to declare the National acceptance of the "Additional Act;" as was expected, it was carried by acclamation, and was followed by the Arch-chancellor and other state officers, and the whole assembly, swearing fidelity to the Constitution.

June 2. A melancholy accident happened by the blasting of a coal mine, in the vicinity of New Battle, in the county of

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Durham, when 70 persons lost their lives by an explosion of foul air.

June 3. The statue of his Majesty, voted some time back by the corporation of London, to be placed in the council chamber, was finished, and exhibited to public view.

The duke of Wellington, accompanied by the duke of Brunswick, reviewed fourteen battalions of English, Scotch, and Hanoverian troops in Belgium.

June 4. A pinnace plying between Dundee and Newport, in Fife, suddenly sunk, when seventeen persons were drowned.

At the celebration of his Majesty's birth day by firing the guns in the Park, four boys were dreadfully wounded by the wooden plugs rammed in the guns; one boy died, and the others were not expected to recover.

June 6. The duchess of Angouleme, and her suite arrived at Sheerness, in the Admiralty yacht, and proceeded through Rochester to London.

The hon. Charles Bagot appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

June 13. Bonaparte set off from the palace of the Tuilleries to put himself at the head of his army; on the 16th he attacked marshal Blucher in his position between Brie and Sombref, and, after a hard fought battle compelled him to retire.

June 16. The French attacked the fifth division of the British army under general Picton at Quatre Bras, but were steadily repulsed; the duke of Brunswick was killed; in consequence of the retreat of Blucher to Wavre, a corresponding movement took place on the part of the British, who returned first to Genappe, and afterwards to Waterloo.

June 17. Ferdinand, king of Naples and the two Sicilies, entered his capital on the retreat and deposition of Murat.

June 18. The duke of Wellington having taken a position with the army under his command in the front of Waterloo, was attacked by the French army, under the command of Bonaparte in person; the action began about ten o'clock in the morning, and was sustained with great gallantry on both sides; the French attacks being uniformly unsuccessful: a desperate effort was made, at seven o'clock in the evening, to force the left centre of the British by a combined attack of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; this, after a severe contest, was defeated; the duke of Wellington perceiving that the Prussians had arrived, and made an impression upon the flank of the enemy, determined to become the assailant, and immediately advanced the whole of his line of cavalry and infantry; the attack was irresistable, the French were forced from their positions, and fled in all directions in the utmost confusion, leaving 150 pieces of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition; the allied army pursued the fugitives till long after dark.

Killed, at the battle of Waterloo, lieut. general Sir Thomas Picton, aged 57; major general Sir William Ponsonby, aged 43; colonel Sir William Delancy, colonel Sir H. W. Ellis, lieut. colonel the hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, and lieut. colonel Sir Francis D'Oyley.

June 19. Marshal Blucher crossed the Sambre, in pursuit of the French, who retreated to Laon; St. Quintin was abandoned and taken possession of by the Allies.

June 21. Bonaparte, after his defeat, communicated through his ministers the result of the battle of Waterloo.

June 22. A brilliant and general illumination took place in the Metropolis on account of the glorious victory at Waterloo.

June 23. The earl of Uxbridge created marquis of Anglesea.

Cambray taken by the British by escalade.

June 25. Bonaparte announced to the House of Peers, and Chamber of Deputies, that his political life was closed, and proclaimed his son under the title of Napoleon II. emperor of France; the Chambers accepted his abdication, but eluded the recognition of his son as his successor.

June 29. The advanced guard of the duke of Wellington took a position upon the wood of Bondy, and Blucher having taken the village of Aubervilliers, crossed the Seine at St. Germaine, as the Duke was advancing.

July 3. Bonaparte arrived at Rochefort, and resided some days in the house of the prefect, watching an opportunity to escape by sea to America.

July 3. The Allies having arrived in the vicinity of Paris, a military convention was entered into at St. Cloud, between marshal Davoust and the duke of Wellington, and marshal Blucher, for the evacuation of Paris by the French troops, who were to take up a position behind the Loire; on the 4th St. Denis, St. Ouen, &c. were to be given up; and on the following day, Montmartre; and on the 6th, all the barriers of Paris to the Allies, who entered the city on the day following.

July 5. The corporation of London presented an address of congratulation to the

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prince Regent on the victory at Waterloo.

July 6. Samuel Whitbread, esq. member of Parliament for Bedford, aged 55, many years a leading and effective member of the opposition, committed suicide by cutting his throat; he had been in a low and desponding way some time previous; the coroner's inquest found a verdict of insanity.

July 6. Louis XVIII. made his public entry again into Paris, by the gate of St. Denis, amidst the acclamations of the people, and the cries of "Vive le Roi."

July 8. A fire happened at Mr. Diamond's, Union-street, Bath, which totally destroyed the house; a maid servant perished in the flames, and a fireman going up a ladder to rescue her, was precipitated, by the breaking of it, to the ground, and killed instantly.

July 12. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament by a speech from the throne.

July 13. The duke of Wellington, with the staff of his army, consisting of nearly 300 general and other officers, were presented to the king, Louis XVIII. at the Thuilleries, they were most graciously received, and complimented upon their humanity and good conduct towards his French subjects.

July 14. A dreadful accident happened in John-street, Spitalfields, a firework maker going to search for some fireworks for a customer, a spark communicated to several barrels of gunpowder, which exploded, with a dreadful noise, blowing the house and all the inmates in the air; eight persons perished; the fire consumed two adjoining houses, and injured several others.

July 15. The coach from Hinkley to Leicester, was dashed against the post of a turnpike gate, by the infamous conduct of the coachman, who was galloping down the hill leading to Leicester, to get before another coach, by which accident five persons were killed, and four others had broken bones, and were otherwise severely wounded; the coachman also lost his life.

A fire broke out in Port Royal, in Jamaica, which burnt down a considerable part of the town, and occasioned the loss of several lives; the loss sustained was incalculable.

Bonaparte not being able to escape from the English cruisers, or from the guards kept upon the coasts, surrendered himself to captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon; he attempted to negotiate for his safe reception in England, but the Captain could make no conditions, and would only receive him on board for the purpose of conveying him to England, to abide the determination of the Government; he addressed a letter to the prince Regent, stating, that he had closed his political career, and came to throw himself upon the hospitality of the British nation.

July 24. The forts and ships at Toulon hoisted the white flag, and acknowledged Louis XVIII.

Died, at Lisbon, the celebrated engraver Bartolozzi.

The Bellerophon arrived at Torbay with Bonaparte on board, she was not permitted to come nearer than three leagues to the shore.

July 25. G. H. Rose, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin, and the hon. F. Lambe, to the like office at the court of Munich.

July 26. Elizabeth Fenning, who had been tried and convicted of poisoning the family of Mr. Turner, with whom she lived as servant, was executed pursuant to her sentence; at the scaffold she solemnly declared her innocence; the trial and execution of this person caused an extraordinary sensation in the public mind, from a belief that she was innocent of the crime for which she suffered; the mob broke the windows, and committed other outrages against the prosecutor; and at her funeral, which took place on the 31st, at St. George the Martyr's burial ground, upwards of 10,000 persons attended.

The Bellerophon left Torbay and arrived in Plymouth sound.

July 27. The duchess of Angouleme arrived in Paris and paid her homage to the King.

July 31. At Messrs. Neshams colliery at Newbattle, near Durham, the proprietors had set up a locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of propelling ten or twelve coal waggons, when a great number of persons being assembled to see the operation, the steam boiler burst, by which accident 57 persons were killed and wounded.

Aug. 7. Bonaparte was removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, against which he vehemently protested, and declared his wish to have passed the remainder of his life quietly in England; the persons accompanying him were, general Bertrand, his wife and children, count and countess Montholon, count Las Casas, general Gorgaud, and nine men and three women servants. Bonaparte's surgeon refused to accompany him, when

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the surgeon of the Bellerophon offered to supply his place; the vessel sailed for St. Helena the next day, under the command of Sir George Cockburne.

Aug. 10. The island of Guadaloupe surrendered to the British.

Aug. 12. Colonel Labedoyere was tried for treason, rebellion, and seducing the troops to join Bonaparte; he was sentenced to be shot, which sentence was carried into effect on the plains of Grenelle, on the 19th.

Aug. 20. Died, William Hutton, F.A.S., aged 92, author of "The History of Birmingham," and other topographical works.

Aug. 21. The Parliament was prorogued to the 2d day of November.

Aug. 26. Lord Bathurst, by command of the prince Regent, notified to the ministers of friendly powers resident in England, that it had been deemed expedient, and determined, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the island of St. Helena should be the place allotted for the future residence of general Bonaparte.

Aug. 29. The duke and duchess of Cumberland were re-married according to the rites of the Church of England, at Carlton-house.

Aug. 30. Major-general Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. appointed governor of St. Helena.

Sept. 9. Prince Blucher, prince Schwartzenburgh, count Barclay de Tolly, prince Wrede, and the prince royal of Wirtemberg, were elected honorary knights grand crosses of the order of the Bath.

Sept. 14. A convention was concluded at Paris between the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, declaring that they took the principles and duties of the Christian religion as the basis of their conduct and actions, and inviting other nations to take part in their union; this compact was subsequently known by the name of the Holy Alliance.

Sept. 16. Major-general Sir James Kempt appointed a knight grand cross; major-generals George Cook, P. Maitland, and Frederick Adams, knights commanders of the order of the Bath; 120 colonels, lieut.-colonels, and majors, were appointed companions of the same order, on the recommendation of the duke of Wellington; and 336 officers of the army and navy, and 26 officers of the East India company's service, were appointed companions, in pursuance of the ordinance made, relative to the third class of the said order.

Sept. 20. The commissioners appointed by the Allies proceeded to the Louvre to demand the objects of art which had been pillaged by the French from other countries; M. Denon, the director, refused the keys until threatened with force; after entering, they stripped the walls of all the pictures which had been forcibly taken from other galleries.

Sept. 23. Died, Dr. Joshua Toulmin, an eminent dissenting pastor, and author of several theological and historical works.

Sept. 27. At the Liverpool theatre, in consequence of a false alarm of fire, a great rush took place to get out of the house, when a young woman was thrown down and trampled to death, and several persons were bruised.

Oct. 2. Died, the rev. Colin Milne, L.L.D., an eminent preacher and botanist.

Oct. 8. The ex-king of Naples, Joachim Murat, landed at Pizzo, on the coast of Calabria, with a few followers, and endeavoured to excite a commotion in his favour, by promising the assistance of the Austrians; but the populace armed and pursued him, and having taken him prisoner, he was shot on the 15th by the sentence of a military commission.

Oct. 9. Upwards of 1800 pictures, and other works of art, were removed from the Louvre; among the rest, the famous brazen horses of Lysippus, brought from Venice, were sent back to their old station in the square of St. Mark.

Oct. 15. The Northumberland arrived at St. Helena, and landed Bonaparte and his suite, all in good health.

Oct. 21. Great riots occurred at North and South Shields, and Sunderland, by the sailors, who prevented the colliers from proceeding on their voyages, unless the masters would submit to certain unreasonable demands made by them; the military were called in, and succeeded in securing the president and several of the committee, by which means the combination was dissolved.

Oct. 25. The cathedral of Waterford, in Ireland, was discovered to be on fire, and before it could be extinguished the whole of the interior of that beautiful edifice, with the organ, &c. was destroyed.

Oct. 29. The Sir William Curtis, packet, from Ramsgate to Ostend, was wrecked near the harbour of Ostend, and Mrs. Carleton (mother of lord Dorchester) and her daughter, Miss Carleton, and a female servant, were drowned.

Oct. 31. A fire broke out at the Mint, in the Tower of London, which raged with great fury, and destroyed the eastern and southern wings, and the interior of

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that part of the building; the damage was estimated at 50,000*l*.

Nov. 1. Died, John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. a physician of eminence, and author of numerous literary works.

Nov. 2. Died, William Jackson, D. D., lord bishop of Oxford.

Nov. 4. The foundation stone of the new building in the Amphitheatre, in Moorfields, to be called "The London Institution," was laid by the lord Mayor, lord Carrington, the president, and a great body of the members.

Nov. 5. The united Ionian islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Pasco, were, by treaty, placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of the king of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs, and successors.

Nov. 15. An explosion took place on the premises of Messrs. Cronstadt and Co. sugar refiners, in Well-street, Wellclose-square, by the bursting of a steam engine, which occasioned the total destruction of the premises, and more than twenty persons were buried in the ruins.

Nov. 20. Lavalette, post master under Bonaparte, was tried for high treason, and condemned to death.

Nov. 23. A fire broke out at Mr. Slack's sugar baker, Grosvenor-place, Kentish Town, which burnt the premises down; Mr. Slack, in saving the life of his child, perished in the flames, and one of the female servants was also burnt to death.

Nov. 28. A great fire broke out at an umbrella maker's, in High Holborn, which in one hour totally destroyed six houses, and damaged part of the houses in Hand-court.

Dec. 1. Marshal Ney was tried and found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to be shot.

Dec. 7. The French marshal Ney was shot, pursuant to his sentence, at the extremity of the Grand Alley, leading to the observatory in the gardens of the Luxembourg, and the next day his remains were interred in the burial ground of Père la Chaise.

Dec. 21. M. Lavalette, who was in prison under condemnation for high treason, escaped, by the contrivance of Madame Lavalette, his wife, who exchanged clothes with him.

Died, the rev. William Vincent, D. D., dean of Westminster, a distinguished scholar, and many years head master of Westminster school.

Dec. 26. Eaton, a celebrated pedestrian, accomplished his task of walking 1100 miles in 1100 successive hours upon Blackheath.

Dec. 29. The Greyhound, packet, capt. Rich, was lost on the Culver sands, on her passage from Cork to Bristol, and all on board perished.

Principal Acts passed this year.

To amend the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn.

To continue the restriction on payment of cash by the Bank.

To facilitate the administration of justice in Scotland, by extending the trial by jury to civil causes.

For the more effectual preventing the use of false and deficient measures.

For procuring returns relative to the expense and maintenance of the poor in England; and also relative to the highways.

For the abolition of gaol and other fees connected with gaols in England.

To amend an act of George II. respecting county rates.

To revive and continue the tax on property, &c.

To amend 13 Geo. III. for amendment and preservation of the highways, &c.

For taking an account of the population of Ireland.

To prevent poor persons in workhouses from embezzling certain property provided for their use, &c.

To amend the acts relative to the building and repair of county bridges.

To enable spiritual persons to exchange the parsonage or glebe house or lands for others of more value or more conveniently situated.

To amend the acts relating to hackney coaches, for authorizing an additional number of hackney chariots, and for licensing carriages to be drawn by one horse.

To remove certain difficulties in the disposition of copyhold estates by will.

For better regulating the practice of apothecaries in England and Wales.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials within the Bills of Mortality, from December 13, 1814, to December 12, 1815.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	12,281	Males -	9,882
Females -	11,133	Females -	9,678
In all	23,414	In all	19,560

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Decrease in the burials this year, 223.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5200
Between two and five	1916
Five and ten	870
Ten and twenty	677
Twenty and thirty	1425
Thirty and forty	1824
Forty and fifty	2075
Fifty and sixty	1886
Sixty and seventy	1621
Seventy and eighty	1221
Eighty and ninety	674
Ninety and one hundred	167
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1815.

	£.
Navy and Transports	18,644,200
Army	39,150,736
Ordnance	4,431,643
Bills of Credit, &c.	9,000,000
Vote of Credit	6,000,000
Ditto for Ireland	200,000
Army Prize Money	942,347
Miscellaneous services	3,000,000
Separate charge for England.	
Interest on Exchequer bills	2,000,000
Sinking Fund on Ditto	270,000
Debentures and Loyalty loan	90,000
Vote of Credit for 1814, and reduction of Exchequer bills	6,000,000
Total supplies	89,728,926
Deduct Irish proportion of joint charge and civil list, and consolidated fund	9,760,814
Total charge for England	79,968,112
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament	79,943,000

PERMANENT TAXES.

Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1815 £41,043,665 17 5¾

NATIONAL DEBT.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain, on 1st Feb. 1815	751,973,002	8	2¾
Unfunded debt and outstanding demands on 5th Jan. 1815	68,580,524	10	4¼
Annual interest, charges of management, Annuities, &c.	35,413,807	18	7¾

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1815.

INCOME.

	£
Excise	23,370,055
Customs	11,807,323
Stamps	6,492,805
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,911,938
Post-Office	2,349,519
Pensions, &c.	32,057
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	50,875
Hereditary Revenues	173,367
War Customs	2,841,406
—— Excise	6,737,029
Property Tax	15,227,500
Income Tax	314
Lottery	327,907
Miscellaneous	260,173
Total Gross Receipt	77,582,268
Drawbacks	4,078,940
Balances	2,350,186
Total Deduction	6,429,126
Actual Taxation	£ 71,153,142
On account of Loans	39,421,959
Exchequer bills, &c. funded	11,134,900
Received from Ireland	10,089,770
Total Income	131,799,771

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	27,176,930
Management of ditto	259,970
Sinking Fund	13,452,096
Interest on Exchequer Bills	3,014,003
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 43,902,999

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	£.
Brought forward	43,902,099
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,669,015
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	36,233,985
Civil List -	1,555,408
Do. Scotland - -	126,613
Bounties, &c. - -	364,118
Navy - - -	16,373,870
Ordnance - - -	2,963,892
Army Ordinary } ——Extraordinary - }	23,172,137
Subsidies - -	11,035,248
Ireland - - -	7,277,032
Miscellaneous - -	3,371,178
Charges of Collection -	3,663,663
Exchequer Bills paid off -	16,499,800
Grand total of Expenditure £	130,305,958

QUANTITY OF PORTER BREWED BY THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL BREWERS IN LONDON, IN ONE YEAR, TO 5TH JULY 1815.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	337,621
Meux and Co	182,104
Truman and Co.	172,162
Whitbread and Co..	161,618
H. Meux and Co. ...	123,100
Calvert and Co	119,330
Combe and Co.	105,081
Goodwin and Co.....	72,080
Elliott and Co.....	56,922
Taylor and Co.....	51,294
Cox and Co	38,107
Hollingsworth and Co.	32,256

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	65..	251..260	192..
July	56..59	227..233	174..176

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr. 64*s.* Barley per qr. 30*s.* Oats per qr. 24*s.*

Quartern loaf 1*s.*

In this year the assize of bread was abolished by Act of Parliament.

Number of bankrupts this year 2029.

1816, Jan. 1. The state of his Majesty's disorder was reported to be undiminished, but his bodily health was good.

Jan. 2. The emperor of Russia, by an edict, expelled the Jesuits from Petersburgh and Moscow.

Jan. 3. The celebrated statue of the Venus de Medicis was reinstated at Florence, accompanied by several of the Chef d'Œuvres of the Italian school of painting.

Jan. 5. The Highland Society of London, sent to his majesty Louis XVIII. a copy of the poems of Ossian in the original Celtic, the copy, with an appropriate address to his Majesty was presented by lord Saltoun, at the Thuilleries.

Jan. 13. Sir Robert Wilson, captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, were arrested at Paris by the police, charged with assisting the escape of Lavalette.

Jan. 17. Died, John Heath, esq. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 18. This day being appointed for a general thanksgiving for the re-establishment of peace in Europe, the same was observed with great solemnity in all parts of the kingdom.

James Allan Park, esq. was appointed a judge of the court of Common Pleas, and knighted.

George Sowley Holroyd, esq. was appointed a judge of the court of King's Bench, and knighted.

Jan. 21. The French eagles taken during the war in the Peninsula, and those taken at Waterloo, were deposited with great ceremony in the chapel at Whitehall.

Jan. 25. The corporation of the city of London voted a congratulatory address to the prince Regent on the peace.

Jan. 27. Died, Samuel viscount Hood, governor of Greenwich hospital, aged 92, an able and distinguished naval commander.

Feb. 1. The Seahorse, transport, having on board detachments of the 9th and 59th regiments, was wrecked near Tramore bay, and 365 persons were drowned, only 32 were saved.

The Lord Melville, transport, was totally wrecked off Kinsale, and several perished, but the greater part of the crew and soldiers were saved. The Boadicea, brig, foundered off the same place, and 196 men, women, and children, were drowned.

The prince Regent opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Feb. 3. Died, Sir Henry Dampier, knt. one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

Feb. 8. The Alceste, captain Murray Maxwell, sailed from Portsmouth for China, having on board lord Amherst, appointed ambassador to that court, with a numerous suite, and presents for the emperor.

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Feb. 11. The house of Charles Boone, esq. in Berkeley-square, was totally destroyed by fire; the house of lord Langford adjoining was also damaged.

A dreadful accident happened at Michelstown, Ireland; a number of persons assembled in a barn to celebrate a wedding, when the fire being too hot to enable the persons to dance, a young man went for water to extinguish it, but brought a large jug full of spirits, which he threw on the fire, and instantly set the barn in a blaze, the door being locked, from 25 to 30 persons were burnt to death, or died afterwards of their wounds.

Feb. 12. The prince Regent ordered a splendid monument, at his own expense, to be erected at Rome, to the memory of Cardinal York, the last of the race of the Stuarts.

A fire broke out at St. John's, Newfoundland, which consumed 130 houses.

Feb. 17. A man of the name of George Barnett fired a pistol from the pit of Drury-lane theatre at Miss Kelly, during the performance; he was apprehended and committed to Tothill-fields bridewell.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1816.

Bedfordshire, H. Brandreth, esq.
Berkshire, R. P. W. Benyon, esq.
Buckinghamshire, T. T. Barnard, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. J. W. Quintin, esq.
Cheshire, S. Aldersey, esq.
Cornwall, Sir A. O. Molesworth
Cumberland, William Brown, esq.
Derbyshire, John Peel, esq.
Devonshire, Sir A. Chichester, bart.
Dorsetshire, J. H. Browne, esq.
Essex, R. Pearse, esq.
Gloucestershire, D. J. Niblett, esq.
Hants, John Morant, esq.
Herefordshire, K. Evans, esq.
Hertfordshire, Daniel Giles, esq.
Kent, Alexander Evelyn, esq.
Leicestershire, C. W. Pochin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Neville King, esq.
Monmouthshire Sir H. Protheroe, knt.
Norfolk, S. T. Southwell, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir James Langham, bart.
Northumberland, Matthew Bell, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir R. H. Bromley, bart.
Oxfordshire, John Phillips, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. C. Gilson, esq.
Shropshire, Sir T. J. T. Jones, bart.
Somersetshire, John Goodfood, esq.
Staffordshire, John Smith, esq.
Suffolk, Sir C. Blois, bart.
Surrey, B. Barnard, esq.
Sussex, J. Ingram, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Holbeche, esq.
Wiltshire, John Hussey, esq.
Worcestershire, Joseph Lea, esq.
Yorkshire, E. O. Gascoigne, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Robert Bulkeley, esq.
Brecnockshire, Edward Kendal, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, John Coleby, esq.
Caernarvonshire, T. Burrow, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Edwards, esq.
Flintshire, George Boscawen, esq.
Glamorganshire, H. J. Grant, esq.
Merionethshire, T. D. Ashley, esq.
Montgomeryshire, T. W. Youde, esq.
Pembrokeshire, H. Matthias, esq.
Radnorshire, Sir H. Jones, bart.

Feb. 21. His serene highness the prince of Saxe Cobourg arrived in London, from Dover, and the next day proceeded to the Pavilion at Brighton, and was introduced to the prince Regent.

Feb. 23. Died, Adam Ferguson, L.L.D. in his 93d year, formerly professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and author of several works in great estimation.

March 5. The Swift, belonging to Montrose, was run down off Flamborough-head, by a Newcastle collier, when the captain, ten seamen, and eight passengers, were drowned; one person only was saved.

March 7. The Ister, frigate, run on shore near Cape de Gatt, when an officer and twelve seamen were drowned.

March 14. Died, W. Walker, lecturer in astronomy, and inventor of the Eidouranion.

A message was presented to the House of Lords from the prince Regent, relative to the proposed marriage of the princess Charlotte of Wales with his serene highness the prince of Saxe Cobourg.

March 17. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and other places, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants, but occasioned no damage.

The right hon. lord Exmouth appointed a knight grand cross of the Bath.

March 19. A destructive fire happened at Beverlee, near Nottingham, which consumed fourteen houses, besides barns, corn stacks, &c.

The attempt to continue the property-tax was defeated in the House of Commons, by a majority of 37, which occasioned great rejoicings.

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March 20. Captain Tuckey sailed in the Congo, sloop, to explore the interior of Africa. Another expedition was also fitted out under the direction of major John Peddie, to proceed from Senegal into the interior of Africa, to trace the source of the river Niger.

March 26. A bill was brought into Parliament for the naturalization of prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg.

March 29. Died M. Guyton Morveau, a celebrated French chemist.

March 31. A fire broke out at the military asylum at Chelsea, which destroyed the school, and part of the chapel.

April 5. The property-tax ceased.

April 8. George Barnett was indicted for shooting at Miss Kelly, with an intent to kill her; he was found Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity, which was clearly proved on the trial.

April 11. Died, the right hon. Patrick Duigenan, M. P. for Armagh, a strenuous opposer of the Catholic claims, and author of various political tracts.

April 15. Died, Sir Simon le Blanc, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench.

April 21. Sir R. Wilson, captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, were tried in Paris, for aiding the escape of Lavalette, and found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

April 23. A fire broke out at the coffee house over the Stock Exchange, at the corner of Swithin's-alley, which raged with great fury, and communicated to several counting houses and other buildings, all of which were entirely consumed; two houses in Swithin's-alley were also much damaged; one fireman was killed by the falling of the rubbish, and another dangerously wounded.

May 2. Her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales was married at Carleton-house to his serene highness prince Leopold George Frederick, of Saxe Cobourg; after the ceremony the royal party set off for Oatlands.

May 10. The prince Regent, by the commander in chief, expressed his decided disapprobation of the conduct of major general Sir Robert Wilson and captain Hutchinson in the part they took in procuring the escape of Lavalette.

May 13. The city of London voted a congratulatory address to the prince Regent, on the marriage of the princess Charlotte.

May 14. The city of London presented addresses of congratulation to the prince of Saxe Cobourg and the princess Charlotte, on their marriage.

The two Houses of Parliament presented similar addresses.

May 15. A fire broke out at Shane's Castle, the venerable seat of the noble family of O'Neil, in the county of Antrim, which in a few hours reduced the ancient pile to a heap of ruins.

May 19. A dangerous riot occurred at Brandon, near Bury; the mob committed many outrages on the farmers, destroying the corn, &c., the pretence was the high price of provisions. A similar riot took place at Norwich.

May 31. During this month riots of a serious nature took place in various parts of the country, occasioned by the high prices of corn and meat, particularly at Ely, Newcastle, Littleport, and Cambridge, the assistance of the military became necessary to keep down the turbulent spirit of the mob.

Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg promoted to the rank of a general, and afterwards a field marshal in the army.

The earl of Clancarty appointed ambassador extraordinary to the king of the Netherlands.

June 4. Died, Signor Paesiello, a celebrated musical composer.

June 15. The new theatre for the performance of English operas, formerly the Lyceum, was opened.

June 18. The trials of the rioters for various felonies committed at Littleport and Ely commenced at Ely, before a special commission, and continued daily till the 22d, when 34 were capitally convicted, and five left for execution.

A grand entertainment was given by the inhabitants of Windsor to the Royal Blues, and the other troops on duty there, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo; the banqueting tables were laid in the grand avenue in Windsor park; the duke of York and several of the nobility and gentry were present.

June 19. The statue of the late right hon. Charles James Fox, by Westmacott, was erected in Bloomsbury-square.

June 22. A fire broke out at Thorverton, near Exeter, which totally destroyed seventeen cottages.

June 26. Two men entered the bed room of Mr. Donkin, tallow chandler, in Aldersgate-street, and after having tied him to the landing place of the stairs, proceeded to rifle the house, from whence they stole a quantity of bank notes, and 400 gold Napoleons; after committing the robbery they set fire to the house, which was totally consumed, and greatly injured the adjoining house; two men in the em-

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ploy of Mr. Donkin were taken up on suspicion, but discharged, nothing appearing to criminate them.

July 2. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and closed the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

July 4. Died, Dr. Richard Watson, lord bishop of Llandaff, aged 79, author of various works on theology in great esteem.

July 5. Died, at St. Cloud, near Paris, Mrs. Jordan, the once celebrated actress.

July 7. Died, the right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a celebrated orator, statesman, and dramatic author, in his 65th year.

July 13. The remains of the late right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan were interred in the Poet's corner, Westminster abbey.

July 14. Lord Exmouth, with a fleet under his command, sailed for Algiers.

July 17. The York mail was upset, in consequence of the coachman racing with a horseman; Mr. D. Bancroft, of Manchester, was killed, and two other passengers dangerously wounded.

July 22. His royal highness the duke of Gloucester was married to the princess Mary; after the ceremony, the duke and his bride set off for Bagshot.

July 23. Sir R. Wilson, captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, were set at liberty, and ordered to quit France.

July 28. A tremendous storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, did great damage at Longpark, several acres of corn were entirely destroyed; the same storm did much mischief at Longtown, Netherby, and their vicinities.

The rev. Herbert Marsh promoted to the bishoprick of Llandaff.

August 3. This and several following days a riotous disposition was manifested at Glasgow, the plea was the high price of provisions; the military were called in, and several skirmishes took place, by which a few were wounded.

August 13. The large mortar left by marshal Soult on his retreat from the siege of Cadiz, was placed on an appropriate carriage in St. James's park.

August 14. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Aberdeen, Perth, Montrose, Dornoch, Dunkeld, and Inverness, many houses were shaken to the foundation, and great fissures made in the walls; several chimnies were rent, and the steeple of the gaol at Inverness was much injured.

August 17. Lord Cochrane was tried for breaking out of the King's Bench prison.

August 25. A riot broke out amongst the convicts in Newgate, 140 in number, who refused to be searched, in consequence of a watch having been stolen by one of them; they attempted to break through the walls by iron bars, but could not succeed; no food was given them, which compelled them to surrender, when the ringleaders were properly secured, and order was restored.

August 27. Lord Exmouth, with a British and Dutch fleet, attacked the Algerine fleet in the harbour, and destroyed four frigates, five corvettes, and from 24 to 30 gun boats, the mole and arsenal were blown up, and the naval and military stores and storehouses totally destroyed; the Dey, to prevent the total destruction of the city, agreed to abolish Christian slavery for ever, to deliver up all the slaves, of whatever nation, to lord Exmouth, and all money received for redemption of slaves from the beginning of the year, and to repair the losses of the British consul, whom he had imprisoned, and make him a public apology; all which conditions the Dey was compelled to perform.

August 31. A violent gale of wind did considerable damage to the shipping at Harwich, Yarmouth, and Margate; the ship Ranger, of London, with coals, was wrecked, and all perished; and at Margate several vessels were driven on shore dismasted.

Sept. 13. As a boat was returning with a party of pleasure, in passing through Rochester bridge, it unfortunately upset, and fourteen persons were drowned; the accident was occasioned by a piece of timber lying across the sterlings of one of the arches.

Sept. 23. Lieutenant the hon. Augustus Stanhope was tried at Cambray, by a court-martial, for conspiring, with other persons, to seduce lord Beauchamp to play at a game of chance for high stakes, the said lord B. being only 16 years of age, and ignorant of play; and inducing lord B. to sign notes for 8,000*l.* and upwards, and 7000*l.* money alledged to be lost by him, upon which charges he was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

Oct. 5. A boat crossing the Thames, near Southwark bridge, was, by the force of the tide, run against a barge and upset, by which accident 13 persons weredrowned.

Oct. 8, Matthew Wood, esq. nominated a second time Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 13. An extraordinary incursion of the sea at Kingsgate, near Margate, car-

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ried away the house known by the sign of the Admiral Digby's Head, except a part of one of the wings, wherein a servant boy slept, who providentially escaped; the family were on a visit to Margate at the time of the accident.

Oct. 21. A new silver coining was struck of shillings and sixpences, to the amount of 2,500,000*l.*

Oct. 22. A dangerous riot took place among the men employed in the iron works at Merthyr and Tredegar, in consequence of a reduction in their wages; upwards of 12,000 men assembled, demanding work and higher wages; the military were called upon to act, and, after some time, succeeded in quelling the rioters.

Oct. 23. A great fire broke out in Bow church-yard, which destroyed the warehouses of Mr. Henderson, and the offices of Messrs. Bell and Co. Solicitors, it communicated to a large stack of warehouses belonging to an Irish factor, which were entirely consumed, with his immense stock of Irish linens; the damage was estimated at 40,000*l.*

Oct. 26. A great fire broke out at Belvoir castle, the seat of the duke of Rutland, which entirely consumed three-fourths of that magnificent edifice; many valuable pictures were destroyed, and the loss was computed at 120,000*l.*

A pugilistic contest took place between Edward Turner and John Curtis, known by the name of "Dutch Sam," in which the latter was so much injured, that he died in consequence, and a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Turner.

Nov. 2. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge appointed governor general of the kingdom of Hanover.

Nov. 10. The transport ship Harpooner, struck on a reef of rocks off cape Pine, in her passage from Quebec to London, and 100 persons were drowned.

Nov. 14. Died, admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart. who particularly distinguished himself both for bravery and humanity at the siege of Gibraltar.

Nov. 15. A numerous meeting of artizans, mechanics, and others, assembled at Spa-fields, Mr. Henry Hunt presided, and harangued the multitude on the necessity of a reform, &c. when a petition to the Legislature was agreed upon, and passed by acclamation.

Nov. 20. The archduke Nicholas, brother to the emperor of Russia, arrived in London with his suite, in eight carriages.

Dec. 2. An alarming riot took place in London; a considerable crowd assembled in Spa-fields, in consequence of hand bills previously distributed, to hear the answer to a petition presented to the prince Regent from the distressed mechanics, &c.; whilst the crowd were waiting the arrival of Mr. Henry Hunt, who was to preside on the occasion, another crowd appeared bearing a tri-coloured flag; a man of the name of Watson made an inflammatory harangue, and descending from a waggon, from which he addressed the multitude, proceeded towards the city; the first object of attack was the house of Mr. Beckwith, in Snowhill, from whence they took a great quantity of fire arms, and shot a gentleman who remonstrated with them; they then proceeded to the Royal Exchange, which they entered, but were met by the Lord Mayor and a strong party of the police, who ordered the gates to be closed, and seized several who had arms in their custody; a party then attacked some gunsmith's shops, in the Minories, and supplied themselves with such fire arms as they could find; but the military and civil powers collecting, they dispersed without further mischief.

Dec. 7. At Dundee a riot occurred in consequence of the sudden rise of provisions; the shops of persons selling articles of food were broken open, and the provisions taken away; and the house of Mr. Lindsey, an extensive corn dealer was set on fire.

Lord Cochrane was released from the King's bench, his fine having been paid by penny subscription.

Dec. 9. The corporation of the city of London, presented a petition to the prince Regent, praying him to assemble the Parliament, to abolish sinecure places, to reduce the military establishment, and to restore the people to their just weight in the legislature.

Dec. 15. Died, Charles lord Stanhope, aged 64, a warm supporter of civil and religious liberty; and possessing considerable talents in the mechanical and useful arts.

Died, John Disney, D.D. author of various theological tracts, and memoirs of the lives of Jebb, Jortin, and Sykes.

Dec. 26. The duke of Wellington arrived in London from Paris.

Dec. 30. A fire broke out at Poplar, which destroyed nine dwelling houses; an old lady, 80 years of age, perished in the flames.

The earl of Moira created marquis of Hastings.

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Dec. 31. By accounts received at the Admiralty, it appeared, that a great mortality happened among the officers and men sent on the expedition to explore the interior of Africa; capt. Tuckey, the commander; lieut. Hawkey, professor Smith, Mr. Tudor, the anatomist, Mr. Cranch, natural historian, and Mr. Eyre, the purser, had died from fever and exhaustion.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For more effectually detaining in custody Napoleon Bonaparte.

For regulating the intercourse with the island of St. Helena, during the time Napoleon Bonaparte shall be detained there.

To repeal two acts passed in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III. which prohibit the importation of wrought goods.

For further continuing the restrictions on cash payments by the Bank of England.

For better regulation of the civil list.

To regulate the sale of farming stock taken in execution.

To authorize the transferring stock upon which dividends shall remain unclaimed for ten years to the commissioners for reduction of the national debt.

To regulate the general Penitentiary at Millbank, Westminster.

For establishing regulations with respect to Aliens.

To unite and consolidate in one fund all the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, and to provide for the application thereof for the general service.

For the more effectually securing the liberty of the subject.

For repealing the duties payable for licenses to retail beer, ale, &c. and to impose other duties in lieu thereof.

For the more effectual punishment of persons riotously destroying or damaging buildings, engines, and machinery.

To repeal certain provisions in local acts for the maintenance and management of the poor.

To repeal 39 and 40 Geo. III. relating to rogues and vagabonds, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

To abolish the punishment of the pillory, except in certain cases.

To regulate the binding of parish apprentices.

For enabling ecclesiastical corporate bodies to alienate lands for enlarging church yards.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 12, 1815, TO DEC. 10, 1816.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	12,132	Males -	10,105
Females -	11,449	Females -	10,211
	23,581		20,316

Increase in the burials this year, 756.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5400
Between two and five	1960
Five and ten	845
Ten and twenty	675
Twenty and thirty	1464
Thirty and forty	1912
Forty and fifty	2123
Fifty and sixty	1955
Sixty and seventy	1720
Seventy and eighty	1308
Eighty and ninety	781
Ninety and a hundred	168
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1

AMOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1816.

	£.
Army - - -	8,431,070
Extraordinaries - -	2,133,000
Navy - - -	9,434,440
Ordnance - - -	1,606,185
Miscellaneous services -	2,500,000
India Debt - -	945,491
Total joint charge	25,140,186
Separate charges of Great Britain.	
Loyalty Loan, Debentures, Coinage, Exchequer bills, &c. - - -	5,284,765
	30,424,951
Deduct Irish proportion, Civil List and Consolidated Fund - -	3,145,656
	27,279,295
Total amount of Ways and Means granted by the same session of Parliament -	27,305,771

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Length of Bridges in London.

	Feet.
Waterloo	1240
Westminster	1223
Blackfriars	940
London	900
Vauxhall	860

Permanent Taxes.

	£	s.	d.
Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain, for the year ending 5th January, 1816	42,105,817	14	0½

National Debt.

Amount of the public funded debt on 1st February, 1816	792,033,426	10	6½
Unfunded debts and outstanding demands	48,725,359	19	5
Annual interest, charges of management, &c.	42,149,850	11	7

Statement of the Annual Income and Expenditure of the Government of Great Britain for the year 1816.

INCOME.

Excise	£21,671,611
Customs	11,154,879
Stamps	6,526,169
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,562,411
Post Office	2,207,788
Pensions, &c.	37,354
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	66,050
Hereditary Revenues	168,795
War Customs	1,246,409
—— Excise	6,035,303
Property Tax	12,276,871
Income Tax	303,544
Lottery	252,167
Miscellaneous	349,171
Total Gross Receipt	69,843,522
Drawbacks	5,025,430
Balances	2,182,381
Total Deduction	7,207,811
Actual Taxation	62,635,711
On Account of Loans	8,939,803
Excess of Exchequer bills	3,208,400
Received from Ireland	3,742,568
Total Income	80,526,482

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	£ 31,392,800
Management of ditto	265,400
Sinking Fund	13,253,601
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,196,178
Total on Acc. of Debt	47,108,069
Proportion on Account of Old	17,634,756
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	39,473,313
Civil List	1,724,742
Ditto Scotland	128,515
Bounties, &c.	358,582
Navy	9,516,325
Ordnance	2,661,712
Army Ordinary	8,607,407
—— Extraordinary	4,440,085
Subsidies	1,731,140
Ireland	2,581,148
Miscellaneous	3,909,162
Charges of Collection	3,740,985
Grand total of Expenditure	86,607,962

Prices of Stocks.

3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 59..62	236..251	183..185
July 62..64	216..220	176..179

Prices of Corn and Bread.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
75s.	33s.	23s.

Number of bankrupts during the year 2030.

1817, Jan. 1. Died, at Berlin, M. Klaproth, the celebrated chemist.

Jan. 8. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire.

Jan. 12. The Misletoe, sloop, captain Blake, foundered at sea, near Brighton, and every soul perished, the crew consisted of 40 picked men.

Jan. 20. John Cashman, John Hooper, Richard Gamble, William Gunnel, and John Carpenter, were tried at the Old Bailey, for burglariously breaking open the house of Mr. Beckwith and stealing a quantity of fire arms, on the 2d December last, when the jury found Cashman guilty, and acquitted the other four.

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Jan. 27. Her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland was delivered of a still born female child at St. James's.

Jan. 28. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne; on his return several daring outrages were committed; stones and other missiles were thrown at the royal carriages, and one glass was broken by a stone or bullet; one man was secured; the Houses of Lords and Commons addressed the Prince, expressive of their abhorrence of the outrage.

Jan. 29. A proclamation was issued offering a reward of 1000*l.* for discovery of the authors of the outrage committed upon the prince Regent.

Jan. 31. The freedom of the city of London and a valuable sword were presented to lord Exmouth by the Chamberlain.

Feb. 3. A message was delivered to the House of Commons from the prince Regent, stating, that his Royal Highness had ordered to be laid before the House, papers containing information respecting certain practices, combinations, and meetings, tending and calculated to endanger the public tranquillity, and recommending the House to take the same into their consideration; a similar communication was made to the Lords, and Committees of Secresy were appointed to investigate the same.

Feb. 5. The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen presented an address to the prince Regent on the late atrocious attack on his person; and on the 11th, the city, in its corporate capacity, presented a similar address, both were graciously received.

Feb. 7. The prince Regent remitted 50,000*l.* a year out of his revenue in aid of the public distress; and the marquis of Camden gave up the profits of his office, as a teller of the Exchequer, upon the like occasion.

Feb. 11. Lord Folkstone presented the petition passed at the Spa-fields meeting to the House of Commons.

Feb. 13. A new silver coinage was issued, consisting of half crowns, shillings, and sixpences.

Feb. 14. Watson, Preston, and others of the Spa-fields rioters, were examined by the privy council, and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.

The subscription for the widows and children of the privates who fell at Waterloo, amounted at this time to nearly half a million of money.

Feb. 18. His Majesty's ship Alceste, captain Murray Maxwell, having lord Amherst and suite on board, returning from his embassy to China, was wrecked on the rocks near Sunda, and immediately sunk; no lives were lost, and his Lordship and suite went in an open boat to Batavia.

Feb. 19. From the reports of the committees of both Houses of Parliament, it appeared that a traitorous conspiracy had been formed in the Metropolis for overturning the established government by insurrection.

Feb. 27. A violent storm of wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, did considerable damage at Beaumanor park, in Leicestershire, it continued nearly the whole day; at Ipswich, Bury, and other places in Suffolk, the same storm was equally violent and destructive.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1817.

Bedfordshire, S. Crawley, esq.
Berkshire, W. Stone, esq.
Buckinghamshire, G. Carrington, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. T. Spooner, esq.
Cheshire, Sir R. Brooke, bart.
Cornwall, W. A. Harris, esq.
Cumberland, Sir P. Musgrave, bart.
Derbyshire, T. Hallowes, esq.
Devonshire, Sir W. Roberts, bart.
Dorsetshire, Sir W. Oglander, bart.
Essex, J. Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire, Sir H. C. Lippencott, bart.
Hants, J. Fleming, esq.
Herefordshire, T. Dew, esq.
Hertfordshire, Edward Morris, esq.
Kent, W. A. Moreland, esq.
Lancashire, R. T. Parker, esq.
Leicestershire, C. Winstanley, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir R. Sheffield, bart.
Monmouthshire, Sir R. Thompson, bart.
Norfolk, H. N. Burroughs, esq.
Northumberland, Sir J. T. Clavering bart.
Northamptonshire, Sir C. Knightley
Nottinghamshire, T. B. Hildyard, esq.
Oxfordshire, W. Perry, esq.
Rutlandshire, T. F. Baines, esq.
Shropshire, W. O. Gore, esq.
Somersetshire, P. J. Miles, esq.
Staffordshire, T. K. Hall, esq.
Suffolk, Sir R. Harland, bart.
Surrey, T. Lett, esq.
Sussex, J. C. Strode, esq.
Warwickshire, The Hon. H. Verney
Wiltshire, J. H. Penruddock, esq.
Worcestershire, John Taylor, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir W. M. Milner, bart.

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WALES.

Anglesea, Rice Thomas, esq.
Brecknockshire, C. C. Clifton, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. Davies, esq.
Caermarthenshire, G. Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, J. Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, P. W. Yorke, esq.
Flintshire, W. Rigby, esq.
Glamorganshire, T. B. Rous, esq.
Merionethshire, J. Evans, esq.
Montgomeryshire, R. Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, G. Mathias, esq.
Radnorshire, Henry Powell, esq.

Feb. 28. The bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act passed the Commons.

A riot took place at Paulton and Radstock among the colliers, in consequence of a reduction in their wages; it was quelled by the judicious interference of Sir John Hippesley, and the Somerset yeomanry.

March 2. The poor house at St. Burian, near Pensance, was burnt to the ground, and two men and four women perished in the flames.

March 4. The royal assent was given to the bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus act.

March 10. A meeting took place at Manchester for the avowed purpose of petitioning the prince Regent for a redress of grievances, and a reform in Parliament; it was recommended for the reformers to proceed in a large body to London, which was attempted to be carried into effect by some hundreds who had provided themselves with blankets and bundles; but by the activity of the magistrates, aided by the military, their purpose was defeated, and several of the leaders were committed to prison.

March 12. This day John Cashman, the rioter, was executed, opposite the house of Mr. Beckwith, in Skinner-street, Snowhill; he met his fate with great firmness, but appeared incapable of receiving any religious impression, or to have any sense of his awful situation.

March 18. Numerous arrests took place at Manchester, of persons charged with seditious practices.

March 20. The proprietors of Drury-lane theatre resolved to let it on lease; the receipts of the theatre were stated to be since its rebuilding, first year 79,925*l.* 14*s.*, second year, 68,889*l.* 3*s.*, third year, 61,585*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, fourth year, 49,586 17*s.*

March 25. The bill to prevent seditious meetings passed the House of Commons by a large majority.

April 4. Died, at Ruel, near Paris, A. Massena, prince of Esling, duke of Rivoli, marshal of France, &c.

April 7. As the steam boat from Norwich to Yarmouth was pushing from its moorings, the steam boiler burst, and killed eight persons, and seven others had their limbs broken, and were taken to the hospital with little hopes of recovery.

April 11. Died, the rev. W. Beloe, translator of "Herodotus," and author of various works of great repute.

April 15. Died, at Bath, aged 73, the right hon. Sir A. Thomson, lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

April 21. Eight persons, viz. two men, three women, and three children, went on the Lavan sands to gather cockles, when a thick fog coming on they lost their way, and were drowned by the returning tide.

April 22. Mr. Baron Richards appointed chief baron of the Exchequer.

May 2. An alarming fire broke out at Thame, in Oxfordshire, which burnt down the house of Dr. Moore, and fifteen tenements, besides barns and stables.

May 3. Nearly 100 acres of furze and heath on Fradley-common was burnt by some boys; several hundred hares were destroyed, and the nests and eggs of numbers of wild ducks were burnt in the conflagration.

May 6. Sir William Garrow appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Sir Samuel Shepherd appointed attorney general.

Mr. Lambton moved a resolution in the House of Commons, that the appointment of Mr. Canning as ambassador to Portugal was uncalled for, and an unwarrantable abuse of the public money; Mr. Canning, in a long and eloquent speech, defended the appointment, and the previous question being moved, there appeared, for it, 270, against it, 96.

May 9. Robert Gifford, esq. appointed a King's council, and solicitor general.

May 12. A destructive fire broke out at Aldbourne, in Wilts, which destroyed fifteen cottages, three barns, two malt-houses, and a great quantity of barley, oats, &c.

May 20. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons for a reform in the representation of the Commons House of Parliament; it was rejected by a very large majority, 77 voting for it, and 265 against it.

May 22. A fire broke out in Birmingham, at Water-street mills, by the side of the canal, and in a few hours the whole of

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that vast pile of building was entirely consumed.

At the assizes held at Leicester, eight Luddites were convicted of frame breaking, and sentenced to death.

May 29. Died, William Saunders, M.D. and F.R.S., author of various medical treatises, and a physician of eminence.

May 30. The right hon. Charles Abbott resigned his situation as Speaker of the House of Commons, on account of ill health.

June 2. The right hon. Charles Manners Sutton elected Speaker of the House of Commons, in the room of the right hon. Charles Abbott, created baron Colchester.

Lord Strangford appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden.

June 9. Came on before lord Ellenborough the trials of the state prisoners, James Watson the elder, Arthur Thistlewood, Thomas Preston, and John Hooper; the trials lasted until the Monday following, when Watson, who was first tried, being acquitted, the attorney general declined to prosecute the other three.

June 13. Died, Richard Lovell Edgeworth, esq. an author of considerable talents, who, in conjunction with his daughter, published several admired works.

June 17. Messrs Rundell and Bridge were defrauded of jewels to the value of 20,000*l.* by a foreigner, who ordered the articles to be enclosed in a box and sealed, which box he contrived to change, and left another, in which, when the seals were broken, only a few halfpence were found.

June 18. This being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the magnificent new bridge over the Thames from the Strand, was opened, with appropriate ceremony; the prince Regent, the duke of York, the duke of Wellington, and other illustrious persons were present upon the occasion; it received the name of "Waterloo Bridge."

May 20. The heat of the sun for the last few days was excessive, the thermometer stood at 80°, being ten degrees above summer heat, and exposed to the sun it rose as high as 113.

June 22. Mr. John Kemble took his final leave of the stage, after enacting Coriolanus, at Covent-garden, of which theatre he had for several years been manager.

June 23. A storm of thunder and lightning happened at Bristol and Clifton, which did considerable damage; a man was struck dead in the rev. Mr. Pigott's park, and a poor woman in Penn-street expired through fright.

June 28. A fire broke out at Halberton, near Tiverton, which totally destroyed seventeen dwelling houses, being nearly one third of the village.

The steam boiler of the Richmond steam yacht burst, in its voyage between London and Richmond, and dreadfully burnt three persons on board.

June 30. Died, at Dresden, M. Werner, the celebrated mineralogist.

An explosion of fire damp took place in Harraton colliery, near Chester-le-street, which instantly killed 38 men and boys; and two days afterwards, eight men descending into the pit to ascertain the extent of the calamity, were suffocated by the impurity of the air.

July 1. An issue of a gold coin to be called Sovereigns, of the value of 20*s.* took place, and were made current by proclamation.

July 2. The Margate steam packet, Regent, caught fire near the isle of Sheppy, on her passage from London; there were on board, a crew of ten men, and 40 passengers; the captain steered the vessel towards Whitstable, and run her aground, when boats from the shore rescued the passengers from their perilous situation, for in less than three minutes afterwards the deck fell in.

The right hon. Edward Thornton appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

July 8. Died, the right hon. George Ponsonby, formerly chancellor of Ireland, and one of the principal members of the opposition in the House of Commons.

July 12. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and after delivering a speech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament to the 25th of August next.

The prince Regent received a deputation from the Ionian islands, with a copy of their constitution; they were graciously received, and the charter ratified.

July 15. Died, at Paris, Madame de Stael Holstein, a lady of distinguished literary attainments; she was daughter of the celebrated M. Neckar, the French financier.

July 30. Lord Amherst and his suite arrived from China, at Spithead; his Lordship's mission totally failed, in consequence of his Lordship being required, and refusing, to submit to certain degrading obeisances to the Emperor.

August 2. The new Custom-house in Thames-street, finished, the architect was David Laing, esq., it is 489 feet in length,

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and 107 in breadth; the grand front faces the river.

The right hon. earl Bathurst created a knight of the Garter.

August 15. The first stone of a naval pillar was laid at Yarmouth Denes, in commemoration of the victories of the immortal Nelson,

August 24. Died, Signora Storace, an eminent actress and singer.

Sept. 14. The prince Regent arrived at Carlton-house, from Brighton, having, during the week, been four days at sea, on an excursion of pleasure.

The princess Charlotte and prince Leopold took Marlborough-house, in Pall Mall, for their town residence.

Sept. 17. The right hon. lord Talbot appointed lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Three of the maid servants belonging to the family of Sir John Thomas Stanley, went to bathe his youngest daughter, as was customary, when they stripped to bathe, and the four were found drowned; the child was under four years old.

Sept. 18. The court of proprietors of Bank stock declared a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Sept. 22. Died, Sir James Earle, knt. F. R. S., master of the Royal College of Surgeons, author of several chirurgical works in great estimation.

Sept. 24. A new plan was introduced at the English Opera-house, to divide the entertainments of the night into two distinct performances, the first performance to begin at six and continue till nine, and the second to begin at half past nine and continue till twelve; the plan was after a few nights abandoned.

Sept. 29. A contest took place for the election of lord Mayor of London, the candidates put in nomination were, the late lord Mayor, and Mr. alderman Goodbehere, against aldermen Atkins and Smith, when the two latter were returned by a considerable majority, the numbers being

For Alderman Smith.....	2273
Alderman Atkins.....	1585
The lord Mayor.....	827
Alderman Goodbehere...	703

the choice of the aldermen fell upon alderman Christopher Smith.

Oct. 1. The Bank of England commenced paying cash for their notes of every description, of a date prior to the 1st of January last.

Oct. 2. Died, Alexander Munro, M. D., a celebrated physician, and author of many valuable works on the science of medicine.

Oct. 3. The corning house of the gunpowder works near Faversham blew up with a dreadful explosion, and three men at work were literally blown to pieces.

Oct. 8. Died, the hon. Henry Erskine, for many years the leader of the Scotch bar, and brother to lord Erskine.

Oct. 9. The right hon. earl Talbot, the newly appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, and was received with the usual honours; the earl of Whitworth, the late lord lieutenant, left Dublin the next day, to embark for England.

Oct. 14. Died, at Brompton, the right hon. John Philpot Curran, a celebrated Irish orator and statesman, formerly master of the rolls in Ireland.

Oct. 16. Died, at Soleure, in Switzerland, general Thaddeus Kosciusco, the brave defender of the liberty of Poland.

A special commission was opened at Derby, for the trial of several persons charged with high treason; 35 were arraigned, and the first trial was that of Jeremiah Brandreth, who was found guilty, and afterwards William Turner, Isaac Ludlam, and George Weightman, were also found guilty; the solicitor for the crown proposed, that if the other prisoners withdrew their plea of Not Guilty, mercy would be shewn to them, which offer they gladly accepted.

Oct. 21. Died, at St. Lucia, by the falling down of the government house, during a dreadful hurricane, major general Seymour, governor of that island.

Nov. 3. Her Majesty, accompanied by the princess Elizabeth, arrived at Bath, to make trial of the medicinal waters of that city.

Nov. 6. Died, in childbed, to the inexpressible grief of the whole nation, the princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the prince Regent, and consort of prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, she was in the 22d year of her age; her remains were interred with great funeral pomp on the 18th, at St. George's chapel, Windsor. The mourning for this amiable Princess was as sincere as it was universal.

Nov. 7. Died, at Windsor, aged 91, John Andre De Luc, a celebrated geologist, author of "Geological Travels," &c.

Jeremiah Brandreth, Isaac Ludlam, and William Turner, were executed at Derby, and their heads severed from their bodies, &c., pursuant to their sentence for high treason.

Abraham Thornton was tried at the last

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Warwick assizes, for a rape and murder of Mary Ashford, whose body was found in a well; the trial excited the greatest horror and sympathy, but the evidence, though very strong, being only circumstantial, a verdict of acquittal was pronounced; the next of kin obtained a writ of appeal, which subjects the party to another trial, and Thornton was again taken into custody, and personally appeared in the court of King's Bench, and offered, according to ancient custom, wager of battle; the matter was solemnly argued, and the judges decided, that the right of defence by this mode was coeval with the right of prosecution by appeal; and young Ashford being but a boy, the challenge was declined, and Thornton was discharged.

The mansion and estate of lord Rivers, at Strathfieldsaye, Hants, was purchased for the duke of Wellington, for 263,000*l.*

A dreadful and destructive fire broke out at St. John's, Newfoundland, which totally destroyed 135 dwelling houses, and thirteen large mercantile establishments.

Nov. 9. In consequence of the lamented death of the princess Charlotte, the usual procession and festivities upon lord mayor's day were dispensed with.

Nov. 21. A treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Spain, by which the latter, in consideration of the sum of 400,000*l.* paid to her, agreed to relinquish the slave trade.

Part of the cliff between Ramsgate and Broadstairs, in the isle of Thanet, fell down, and buried under the fallen mass four marines, who were upon the look out for smugglers, their bodies were dug out in a dreadful mutilated state.

Nov. 27. The prince Regent issued a proclamation, prohibiting British subjects from enlisting on either side in the war depending between his Catholic Majesty and the South American provinces.

Dec. 14. The corn and flour mills of Messrs. Surry, at Rotherhithe, were totally destroyed by fire.

Dec. 15. A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Harris, in Farrer's Rents, Bishopsgate-street, which totally consumed it; Mr. H. perished in the flames.

Dec. 18. William Hone was tried in the court of King's Bench on three several indictments, for publishing seditious and profane libels on parts of the church catechism, the Apostle's creed, and the Lord's prayer, upon all of which he was acquitted.

Dec. 21. The East India army under the command of Mulhar Row Holkar, was defeated by lieut. general Hislop.

Dec. 23. Sir William Grant, master of the rolls, resigned that situation, having for several years filled it with great credit to himself and highly to the satisfaction of the profession.

Dec. 25. A fire broke out at Knole, in Kent, the seat of the earl of Whitworth, which did considerable damage to that venerable and magnificent pile; part of some fine Gobelin tapestry, and some valuable paintings, were destroyed.

Dec. 28. Died, the rev. Charles Burney, F. R. S., one of the most eminent scholars of the age.

Dec. 31. A dense fog pervaded London and its vicinity, candles were burnt in the day-time, and no object out of doors could be perceived a few feet off.

During this month a young man, named Abraham W. Cawston, who obtained the name of "the Fortunate Youth," succeeded in deluding many persons of discernment, by an artful tale of the immense wealth that he possessed, amounting, as it was said, to millions; the infatuation of some persons was so great, and his schemes were so artfully planned, that he might have obtained money to any amount on the credit of his supposed wealth; yet he only received 1,600*l.* which was not sought for but offered, and which he spent in the course of two months, previous to a discovery of the fallacy of all his statements as to his property; no reasonable motive could therefore be assigned for his conduct, and his dupes, though they were laughed at for their credulity, had no other cause to regret their folly.

The British dominions in India were this year threatened by a deep laid conspiracy of all the Mahratta powers, in conjunction with the roving and predatory hordes, called Pindarries, but by the admirable policy of the marquis of Hastings the conspiracy was completely defeated; Scindiah was compelled to remain neutral; the Peishwa of Poonah was defeated and made prisoner, and his capital taken; the Rajah of Nagpore expelled from his dominions; the Pindarries broken and dispersed; and the British power fixed upon a more solid and durable basis.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

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To make perpetual certain parts of 36 Geo. III. for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices, and for the safety and preservation of the prince Regent.

To revive and make perpetual 37 Geo. III. for the prevention and punishment of attempts to seduce his Majesty's sea or land forces.

To facilitate the progress of business in the court of King's Bench.

For more effectually preventing seditious meetings.

To alter 11 Geo. II. for more effectually securing the payment of rents, and preventing frauds by tenants.

To abolish the punishment of whipping female offenders.

To regulate the costs of distresses levied for payment of small rents.

To consolidate and amend the laws relating to spiritual persons holding farms, and for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices.

To regulate the issuing of extents in aid.

To encourage the establishment of banks for savings in England.

To repeal 54 Geo. III. for punishment of persons destroying stocking or lace frames, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 10, 1816, TO DEC. 10, 1817.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	12,624	Males	10,033
Females	11,505	Females	9,035
	24,129		19,068

Decrease in the burials this year 348.

Died,	
Under two years of age	5698
Between two and five	2019
Five and ten	929
Ten and twenty	706
Twenty and thirty	1364
Thirty and forty	1795
Forty and fifty	1983
Fifty and sixty	1788
Sixty and seventy	1614
Seventy and eighty	1224
Eighty and ninety	683
Ninety and a hundred	156
A hundred	7
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and five	2

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1817;	£	s.	d.
Army	9,080,000	0	0
Navy	6,000,000	0	0
Ordnance	1,221,300	0	0
Miscellaneous services	1,700,000	0	0
Total supplies	18,001,300	0	0
Interest on exchequer bills, sinking fund on ditto, &c.	4,136,508	0	0
Total	22,137,808	0	0
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies	22,141,537	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means	3,729	0	0
Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1817	40,192,218	3	0½

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain on the 1st of Feb. 1817	772,764,937	9	0½
Unfunded debt	50,047,088	13	0½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1817.

INCOME.

	£
Excise	23,198,320
Customs	14,201,664
Stamps	6,907,335
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,074,259
Post-Office	2,129,996
Pensions, &c.	32,264
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	54,786
Hereditary Revenues	159,630
Property Tax	2,568,654
Income Tax	236,288
Carried forward	57,562,964

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Brought forward	57,562,964
Lottery - -	189,958
Miscellaneous - -	705,317
Total Gross Receipt	58,458,239
Drawbacks - -	3,826,191
Balances - -	2,259,645
Total Deduction	6,085,836
Actual Taxation	£ 52,372,403
Excess of Exchequer bills	12,701,447
Received from Ireland -	4,623,614
Total Income	69,697,464

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - -	29,166,085
Management of ditto -	284,569
Sinking Fund - -	14,518,291
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,815,927
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 45,784,892
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,605,961
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	28,178,931
Civil List -	2,303,662
Do. Scotland - -	130,616
Bounties, &c. - -	451,403
Navy - - -	6,473,063
Ordnance - - -	1,435,401
Army Ordinary	7,014,404
——Extraordinary -	2,600,370
Subsidies - -	7,502
Ireland - - -	25,771
Miscellaneous - -	2,509,068
Charges of Collection -	3,460,610
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 72,196,882

Prices of Stocks.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 62..63	220..224	188..193
July 75..83	274..294	231..248

Average Prices of Corn and Bread.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
94s.	48s.	31s.

Number of bankrupts this year, 1880.

1818, Jan. 5. A dreadful fire broke out at Newington Butts, which destroyed the house of Mr. Shaw, a baker, and four houses adjoining, and damaged several others.

The streets of London were filled with sailors out of employ, nearly in a state of nudity; a meeting was held at the City of London tavern, and a liberal subscription was opened for their immediate relief.

Jan. 6. After a series of defeats Holkar concluded a treaty of peace with the British, greatly to the advantage of the East India company's possessions.

Jan. 7. Sir Thomas Plumer, knt. was sworn in as master of the rolls, on the resignation of Sir William Grant.

Jan. 8. A sailing match took place at Plymouth, between a gentleman of the latter place and one of Stonehouse; during the contest one of the boats disappeared, the sea running very high, when lieut. J. W. Dyer, and another gentleman, and two of the watermen perished.

A subscription was opened for erecting a monument to the memory of the late princess Charlotte; it is intended to be a statue in marble, surrounded with a monumental group.

Jan. 12. A duel took place at Chalk farm, between lieut. Bayley of the 58th regiment, and Mr. O'Callaghan, in which lieut. Bayley was killed.

Jan. 13. Died, the right hon. George Rose, in his 74th year, an active, laborious, and useful statesman, during the administration of Mr. Pitt.

Jan. 15. The right hon. Sir John Leach took his seat in the vice chancellor's court, on his appointment to the office of vice chancellor, on the promotion of Sir T. Plumer.

Jan. 24. Died, at Edinburgh, Robert Beatson, L.L.D., author of the "Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," and other useful works.

Jan. 27. The prince Regent opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Jan. 31. A bill for the repeal of the Habeas Corpus suspension act having passed both Houses of Parliament, received the royal assent.

Feb. 5. By virtue of a commission from the prince Regent, the crown room and chest at Edinburgh were searched, when the Regalia of Scotland, consisting of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, were found in an oblong chest; the sword was a present from Pope Julius to James IV.

The hight hon. Frederick John Robinson appointed treasurer of the navy.

Feb. 6. The greatest pedestrian feat ever recorded was performed by Mr. Howard, of Knaresford, who for a wager of 200 guineas walked 600 miles in ten days, a task beyond the powers of a horse.

Feb. 7. Articles of the peace were ex-

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hibited by lord Sidmouth against Arthur Thistlewood, for challenging the noble Lord to fight a duel; he was apprehended, and committed for want of bail.

A numerous meeting was held at the Freemason's-tavern, at which the archbishop of Canterbury presided, for the purpose of raising a fund for building additional churches and chapels in London and its vicinity; nearly the whole of the bench of bishops attended, and 25 lay peers; several resolutions were passed to effect the object of the meeting.

Feb. 8. A barbarous murder was committed at Greenwich, on the bodies of Mr. Bird, an old gentleman, aged 84, and his servant, Mary Symmonds; the assassin afterwards robbed the house.

Feb. 12. As the duke of Wellington was returning in his carriage from an assembly at the house of lady Crawford, in Paris, a pistol was fired at him as he entered the gate of his hotel, in the Rue des Champs Elysées, which luckily missed him; the assassin escaped by the darkness of the night.

Feb. 13. The celebrated Sir Richard Croft, the accoucheur, who attended the late princess Charlotte, destroyed himself by a pistol, at the house of Dr. Thackeray, where he was in attendance on Mrs. Thackeray, who was confined. It appeared that since the unfortunate result of the accouchment of the Princess, he had laboured under great depression of spirits, and that he committed the act in a state of mental derangement.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1818.

Bedfordshire, J. Pedley, esq.
Berkshire, R. Palmer, esq.
Buckinghamshire, George Haswell, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. T. G. Apreece, esq.
Cheshire, H. H. Aston, esq.
Cornwall, F. H. Rodd, esq.
Cumberland, M. Hartley, esq.
Derbyshire, J. C. Girardot, esq.
Devonshire, Sir W. T. Pole, bart.
Dorsetshire, J. Disney, esq.
Essex, J. T. Daubuz, esq.
Gloucestershire, D. Ricardo, esq.
Hants, R. Goodlad, esq.
Hereford, J. Williams, esq.
Hertfordshire, George Palmer, esq.
Kent, W. H. Baldock, esq.
Lancashire, J. Fedden, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir George Robinson
Lincolnshire, J. C. L. Calcraft, esq.
Monmouthshire, N. Wells, esq.
Norfolk, E. Lombe, esq.
Northamptonshire, J. Booth, esq.
Northumberland, R. L. Allgood, esq.
Nottinghamshire, H. Walker, esq.
Oxfordshire, P. L. Powis, esq.
Rutlandshire, R. Peach, esq.
Shropshire, T. Botfield, esq.
Somersetshire, J. Evered, esq.
Staffordshire, E. T. Nicholls, esq.
Suffolk, C. Berners, esq.
Surrey, H. Peters, esq.
Sussex, J. King, esq.
Warwickshire, R. Viner, esq.
Wiltshire, Alexander Powell, esq.
Worcestershire, S. Wall, esq.
Yorkshire, John Yorke, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, J. Price, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Wilkins, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Jones, esq.
Caermarthenshire, L. P. Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, J. W. Eaton, esq.
Glamorganshire, L. W. Dillwyn, esq.
Merionethshire, John Edwards, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Edwards, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Robert Ackland, esq.
Radnorshire, H. Stephens, esq.

Feb. 14. Charles XIII. king of Sweden, died, and was succeeded by Charles John, crown prince, ci-devant marshal Bernadotte.

A dreadful fire broke out at the cotton factory at Colnbridge, near Huddersfield, which destroyed the whole building, with the machinery and stock; seventeen girls, the eldest only nineteen, fell victims to the flames.

Feb. 28. The friends of Mr. John Kemble at Edinburgh, gave him an elegant entertainment, at which Francis Jeffrey, esq. presided; in the course of the evening Mr. Kemble was presented with a gold box, bearing an appropriate inscription.

March 4. The Metropolis was visited by a tremendous hurricane, accompanied with lightning, which raged with great fury several hours. A large wall at the back of the house of lady Hayes, in Somerset-street, was blown down, and buried three of the servants in the ruins, one was taken out dead, and the other two dangerously wounded. Several houses not finished at the east end of the town were levelled with the ground, and many trees were torn up by the roots in both Parks. This hurricane was general throughout England, and did immense damage to the shipping at the seaports.

The hon. Mr. Thellsson, brother of lord Rendlesham, Mr. Hassall, and Mr. Leeson, midshipmen on board his Majesty's ship Tiber, were drowned, by the upsetting of a wherry, in Portsmouth harbour, they were proceeding from the vessel to the shore, with the intention of visiting the theatre.

March 6. Died, John Gifford, esq. a political writer of considerable talents.

March 24. Died, Humphrey Repton, esq. celebrated for his taste in landscape scenery, and picturesque gardening, and author of several tracts on various subjects.

March 28. A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Wheater, in the Strand, which was totally destroyed, and seven houses adjoining; Mrs. Wheater, J. Sturgeon, an apprentice, and J. Tasker, the shopman, perished in the flames.

Died, Alexander Petion, president of the black empire of Hayti; Boyer was appointed to succeed him.

His grace the duke of Richmond appointed captain general and governor in chief of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

April 6. Died, Sir Richard Musgrave, bart. author of a "History of the Irish Rebellions," and other works connected with Irish history.

April 7. Her royal highness the princess Elizabeth was married at the Queen's palace, to his serene highness Philip Augustus Frederick, prince of Hesse Homberg; after the ceremony, the royal pair set off for the prince Regent's cottage at Windsor.

April 13. A message to both Houses of Parliament by the prince Regent, announced the approaching marriages of the duke of Clarence to the princess of Saxe Meiningen, and of the duke of Cambridge to the princess of Hesse; the grant proposed by ministers as an establishment was 12,000*l.* a year to each, in addition to their present income, but which sum was reduced to 6000*l.* a year each, and a similar provision was made for the duke and duchess of Cumberland.

April 15. Died, Hector Macneill, author of "Scotland's Skaith; or, the History of Will and Jean," "The Waes o'War," and other poetical works of great merit.

April 16. Abraham Thornton was discharged without bail, the appellant declining the challenge to combat according to ancient usage.

Charles Hussey was apprehended, charged on suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Bird and his housekeeper, at Greenwich, he was fully committed for trial.

A destructive fire broke out at Liverpool, in the bonded warehouses in Suffolk-street, called Parr's factory, it raged several hours, and destroyed an immense quantity of colonial produce; 250 tons of coffee were consumed.

April 25. The foundation stone of an Observatory was laid at Edinburgh, by the members of the Astronomical Institution in that city.

May 9. The recent pedestrian performance of Howard was exceeded by D. Crisp, who accomplished the extraordinary and unparalleled undertaking of walking 61 miles each day, for 17 successive days: on the last day he was 52 minutes within the given time, and arrived quite fresh.

A theatre recently erected in the New Cut Lambeth, at the end of the Waterloo-road, called the "Royal Cobourg Theatre," was opened for the first time.

May 12. The monument erected to the memory of lord Nelson, in St. Paul's cathedral, was opened to public view, it is executed by Flaxman.

May 13. The prince of Condé died at Paris, aged 82, he was interred at St. Denis on the 26th.

The subscriptions for the widows, children, and wounded at the battle of Waterloo, amounted to 561,074*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

May 25. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge, with his bride, the princess of Hesse, daughter of the landgrave Frederick, landed at Dover.

May 28. Arthur Thistlewood was found guilty of sending a challenge to lord Sidmouth, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Horsham gaol, and to find security for his good behaviour in 600*l.*

May 29. Her Majesty was attacked about the middle of this month, with violent spasms, but towards the close was so far recovered that the bulletins of her health were discontinued.

June 1. The duke and duchess of Cambridge were re-married according to the rites of the church of England.

June 2. Died, James Cobb, esq. secretary to the hon. East India company, and a dramatic author of some celebrity.

June 3. Sir Francis Burdett, after presenting 90 petitions to the House of Commons, praying for a reform in Parliament, moved certain resolutions, declaring the expediency of resorting to Annual Parliaments, and Universal Suffrage; he was seconded by lord Cochrane; when, upon a division, there appeared in favour of the

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motion, two, viz. the mover and seconder, against it, 106.

June 4. This day his Majesty attained his 80th year, and, by the bulletin of the physicians, his bodily health was good, but his mental disorder continued unabated.

June 17. The election for the city of London came on, and though it was sharply contested, it was not marked by those outrageous proceedings which disgraced the contest for Westminster; the candidates were, Sir William Curtis, alderman Wood, alderman Thorpe, alderman Birch, alderman Atkins, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Waithman; when, at the close of the poll, the numbers were,—

For Alderman Wood.....5715
Mr. Wilson.....4846
Mr. Waithman 4617
Alderman Thorpe.....4349
Alderman Curtis 4236

The four first of whom were declared duly elected.

The foundation stone of a new church, to be erected at Stepney, was laid in the presence of the Duke of York, assisted by the bishop of London, and attended by all the parish officers, and a great concourse of people.

June 18. The election for members to serve in Parliament for the city of Westminster, came on, the candidates were, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Murray Maxwell, and Henry Hunt; during the whole of the election the greatest scenes of riot took place; the mob, in the interest of Burdett, made a violent personal attack on Sir Murray Maxwell, who received a severe wound on the head with a stone; the riots became so great, as to render it necessary to call in the Horse Guards in aid of the civil power; at the close of the poll, on the 4th of July, the numbers were,—

For Sir Samuel Romilly....5339
Sir F. Burdett 5238
Sir M. Maxwell 4808
Henry Hunt 84

The two first were consequently declared duly elected.

June 19. Died, Patrick Brydone, esq. F.R.S., author of a "Tour in Sicily and Malta," and several papers in the philosophical transactions.

June 20. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Downes, printer, in the Strand, which entirely consumed the interior, and a large and valuable stock of books and printing materials.

July 1. Died, Sir Thomas Bernard, bart. L.L.D., a philanthropic writer, and a successful labourer in the promotion and success of public charities.

July 13. The duke of Kent, and the princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, were married according to the rites of the Church of England, at Kew palace; and at the same time, the duke of Clarence was married to the princess Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen; the ceremony took place at Kew palace.

Aug. 1. A most refractory spirit broke out among the cotton spinners in Manchester, who demanded a higher rate of wages than the distressed state of the cotton manufactories could afford.

Charles Hussey was tried at Maidstone for the murder of Mr. Bird, of Greenwich, and his housekeeper; he was found guilty, and on the 3rd executed on Pennenden-heath; he made a full confession of the crime.

Aug. 26. Died, in his 86th year, Warren Hastings, esq. formerly governor general of Bengal.

Sept. 7. A meeting was held in Palace-yard, to draw up a declaration of rights, and a petition and remonstrance to the prince Regent; the rights demanded were annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and election by ballot; the meeting professed to be of the inhabitants of London, Westminster, and the parts adjacent, though not more than 500 persons of all descriptions were present; Mr. Henry Hunt opened the business by a long harrangue, and, after carrying the petition, &c. by acclamation, he proposed, that the persons assembled should go in a body and present it, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hunt, who delivered it to the officer of the Treasury, at Whitehall.

Sept. 8. Lord Sidmouth returned an answer to Mr. Hunt to the petition presented by him, stating, that as it professed to be the petition of the inhabitants of the cities of London, Westminster, and Middlesex, which was evidently and notoriously untrue, his Lordship did not think himself at liberty to present it to the prince Regent.

Sept. 26. At one of the coal pits at Buffey colliery, near Dudley, an explosion of inflammable gas took place, which instantly killed eight of the workmen.

Sept. 28. A dreadful accident happened at the canal company's wharf, at Nottingham; a great quantity of gunpowder exploded in a boat lying in the basin, at the time several men were employed in landing a cargo, eleven persons were blown to pieces, and two others dangerously wounded; the company's warehouse was blown

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into the air, and other houses in the vicinity, were greatly damaged.

Sept. 30. Died, at Paris, M. Monge, a distinguished member of the French Institute, and one of the most scientific geometricians of the age.

Died, Matthew Gregory Lewis, esq. author of "The Monk," and other successful works.

Oct. 9. A treaty was signed at Aix la Chapelle between the Allied powers, for the evacuation of France by the army of Occupation; the time fixed for its taking effect, was the 30th of November, if possible.

Oct. 14. The king of Prussia presented to the president of Corpus Christi college, a beautiful vase, in grateful testimony of the homage and urbanity which that society paid his Majesty in 1814.

The marquis of Hastings was appointed a knight grand cross of the Bath, and Sir Thomas Hislop was appointed to the like honour.

Oct. 31. A small issue of new crown pieces took place this month, which completed the series of the new silver coinage.

Nov. 2. Died, by suicide, Sir Samuel Romilly, knt. a celebrated lawyer, and lately returned member for Westminster; the supposed cause of this melancholy catastrophe was the death of his wife, which had recently happened.

Nov. 3. One of the pinnaces plying between Kirkaldy and Leith, sunk at Seafield rocks, and eight passengers, and three watermen were drowned.

Nov. 4. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia, assembled at Aix la Chapelle, addressed a notification to the duke de Richelieu, the French minister, acquainting him, that in consequence of the restoration of the French monarchy, and the consolidation of that security which was necessary for the repose of Europe, they had commanded the immediate discontinuance of the military occupation of France.

Mr. Justice Abbot was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the room of lord Ellenborough, resigned.

Nov. 5. Mr. Justice Dallas was appointed lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs, resigned.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia conferred on the duke of Wellington, the rank of field marshal in their respective armies.

Nov. 10. Captain Ross and lieut. Parry returned from their voyage of discovery after a fruitless attempt to pass through Behring's Straits.

Nov. 10. A serious disturbance took place among the scholars at Eton, they did considerable mischief in the town, and grossly insulted Dr. Keate, the upper master; seven of the students were expelled, and two others were dismissed privately.

Nov. 17. Died, at Kew palace, her Majesty queen Charlotte, in the 75th year of her age, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and patience.

Nov. 20. A great fire broke out in Cornhill, which totally destroyed Carroll's lottery office, the house adjoining, and damaged several others; by the falling of one of the walls, several persons passing were burled in the ruins, three of whom were killed.

Dec. 1. William Draper Best, esq. was appointed a judge of the court of King's Bench, and R. Richardson, esq. a judge of the court of Common Pleas.

Dec. 2. The remains of the late queen Charlotte were interred in St. George's chapel, Windsor, with great funeral pomp.

Dec. 7. The Mysore, East India ship, was lost on the coast of Cochin China, and all on board perished, except Mr. Weyms, and seven lascars, who escaped in the long boat.

Dec. 13. Died, the right hon. Edward Law, lord Ellenborough, late lord chief justice of the court of King's Bench.

Dec. 22. Died, Sir Philip Francis, K.B.

Dec. 26. His grace the duke of Wellington was appointed master general of the Ordnance.

Principal Acts passed this year.

To repeal an act made in the last session, intituled, "An act to continue an act, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as he should suspect were conspiring against his person and government."

For indemnifying persons, who, since 26th Jan. 1817, have acted in apprehending, imprisoning, &c. persons suspected of high treason, and in the suppression of unlawful assemblies.

To prevent the further circulation of dollars or tokens by the bank of England

For more effectually discovering the longitude at sea, and encouraging attempts to find a northern passage between the Atlan-

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tic and Pacific oceans, and to approach the Northern pole.

For preventing frivolous and vexatious actions of assault and battery, and for scandalous words in courts.

For building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes.

To amend an act to encourage the establishment of banks for savings.

For the regulation of parish vestries.

For repealing such parts of several acts as allow pecuniary or other rewards on the conviction of persons for highway robbery and other crimes, and for facilitating the means of prosecuting persons accused of felony, &c.

For more effectual prevention of offences connected with the unlawful destruction and sale of game.

For appointing commissioners to enquire concerning charities in England for the education of the poor.

To afford relief to *bona fide* holders of negotiable securities without notice, that they were given for a usurious consideration.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 16, 1817, TO DECEMBER 15, 1818.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males -	12,530	Males -	9,883
Females -	11,703	Females -	9,822
In all	24,233	In all	19,705

Decrease in the burials this year, 263.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5381
Between two and five	1815
Five and ten	808
Ten and twenty	703
Twenty and thirty	1453
Thirty and forty	1884
Forty and fifty	2040
Fifty and sixty	1804
Sixty and seventy	1585
Seventy and eighty	1271
Eighty and ninety	722
Ninety and one hundred	175
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and eight	1

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1818.

	£.
Army - -	8,970,000
Navy - - -	6,456,800
Ordnance - -	1,245,600
Miscellaneous services -	1,720,000
Total	18,392,400
Interest on Exchequer bills and Sinking Fund on them	2,560,000
Total supplies	20,952,400
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament - -	21,271,448

PERMANENT TAXES.

Nett produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain for the year ending 5th Jan. 1818 £41,449,891 3 3

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain, on 1st Jan. 1818	776,742,403	9	4½
Unfunded debt	66,681,626	5	1½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1818.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	26,567,998
Customs - -	14,464,091
Stamps - -	6,969,494
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,271,990
Post Office - -	2,185,655
Pensions, &c. -	35,029
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	54,458
Hereditary Revenues - -	144,579
Property Tax - -	658,338
Income Tax - -	211,225
Lottery - - -	322,918
Miscellaneous - -	320,934
Total Gross Receipt	60,216,746
Drawbacks - -	4,247,707
Balances - -	2,009,821
Total Deduction	6,257,528

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Total Deduction	6,257,528
Actual Taxation	53,950,218
On Account of Loans	10,800,000
Exchequer bills Funded	17,710,400
Received from Ireland	4,820,406
Total Income	87,290,024

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	£ 28,873,638
Management of ditto	277,699
Sinking Fund	15,352,766
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,200,414
Total on Acc. of Debt	46,704,517
Proportion on Account of Old	7,587,273
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	39,126,244
Civil List	2,376,080
Ditto Scotland	129,627
Bounties, &c.	483,471
Navy	6,521,714
Ordnance	1,407,808
Army Ordinary	7,255,646
—— Extraordinary	1,261,398
Subsidies	206
Ireland	60,079
Miscellaneous	2,620,891
Charges of Collection	3,523,440
Exchequer bills paid off	14,340,930
Grand total of Expenditure	86,685,807

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	78..81	288..292	240..242
July	76..78	276..278	232..233

PRICES OF CORN AND BREAD.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
84s.	54s.	33s.

Number of bankrupts this year 1056.

1819, Jan. 8. The will of her late Majesty queen Charlotte was proved in Doctor's Commons, the personal property was sworn to be under 140,000*l.* Lord Arden and general Taylor were appointed executors.

Jan. 13. Died, at Somers Town, aged 81, the celebrated Dr. John Wolcott, better known in the literary world by the name of Peter Pindar, a poet of great humour and fancy.

Jan. 20. Died, at Rome, Charles IV. the ex-king of Spain; his Queen died about a fortnight before him.

Jan. 21. The prince Regent opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Jan. 25. A bill was brought into the House of Lords for vesting the custody of the person of the King in his royal highness the duke of York, with a proposed allowance of 10,000*l.* a year, which was strenuously opposed, as far as respected the amount of the grant, but it finally passed into a law.

The sheriffs of London presented a petition of the common council to both Houses of Parliament, praying a revision of the criminal law.

Feb. 6. The village of Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, was visited by a dreadful storm of thunder and lightning; the electric fluid entered the cottage of Hugh Thomas, and struck him and one of his sons dead, another son was so seriously hurt as to occasion the loss of one of his eyes, and the rest of the family were seriously hurt.

Feb. 8. Died, Sydenham Edwards, an able and accurate animal and botanical draughtsman.

Feb. 13. The election of a representative in Parliament for the city of Westminster, in the room of Sir Samuel Romilly, commenced this day, the candidates were the hon. George Lamb, John Cam Hobhouse, esq. and major Cartwright; at the close of the poll the numbers were—

For the right hon. G. Lamb	4465
J. C. Hobhouse	3861
Major Cartwright	38

the high bailiff consequently declared Mr. Lamb duly elected.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1819.

Bedfordshire, the Hon. S. Ongley
Berkshire, J. Sawyer, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Grubb, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. John Hall, esq.
Cheshire, J. S. Barry, esq.
Cornwall, J. S. Sawle, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Salkeld, esq.
Derbyshire, Edward Coke, esq.
Devonshire, T. H. Hays, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Purling, esq.
Durham, William Hutchinson, esq.
Essex, John Wilks, esq.
Gloucestershire, Edward Sheppard, esq.

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Hants, H. C. Compton, esq.
Herefordshire, William Hanbury, esq.
Hertfordshire, S. U. Heathcote, esq.
Kent, the Hon. J. W. Stratford
Lancashire, J. Walmisley, esq.
Leicestershire, Thomas Sansome, esq.
Lincolnshire, A. Boucherett, esq.
Monmouthshire, George Buckle, esq.
Norfolk, Sir W. W. Dalling, bart.
Northamptonshire, Sir J. H. Palmer, bart.
Northumberland, W. Ord, esq.
Nottinghamshire, H. G. Knight, esq.
Oxfordshire, J. H. Langston, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Tiptaft, esq.
Shropshire, E. W. S. Owen, esq.
Somersetshire, William Speke, esq.
Staffordshire, J. W. Russell, esq.
Suffolk, A. Archdeckne, esq.
Surrey, William Spear, esq.
Sussex, John Wood, esq.
Warwickshire, J. E. Wilmot, esq.
Wiltshire, John Long, esq.
Worcestershire, John Jeffereys, esq.
Yorkshire, William Wrightson, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, W. P. Lhoyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Gwynne, esq.
Cardiganshire, G. Jeffereys, esq.
Caermarthenshire, D. H. Pugh, esq.
Caernarvonshire, G. H. D. Pennant, esq.
Denbighshire, E. Corbett, esq.
Flintshire, R. Richardson, esq.
Glamorganshire, J. J. Guest, esq.
Merionethshire, E. Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, J. Davis, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. E. P. Langharne, esq.
Radnorshire, M. J. Evans, esq.

Feb. 15. Government encouraged settlers to go to the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of which numerous applications were made.

March 2. The splendid monument to the memory of Cardinal York, the last descendant of the Stuart family, was erected in front of the chapel of the Baptistery of St. Peter's, at Rome; it was executed by Canova, at the sole expense of the prince Regent.

Sir James Mackintosh moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee, to consider so much of the criminal law as ordained capital punishment, and report their opinion to the House; the motion, though opposed by ministers, was carried by a majority of nineteen, there being 148 for it, and 128 against it.

March 8. Kotzebue, the celebrated German dramatic author, was assassinated by an enthusiast, named Charles Frederick Sandt, under pretence of his being a spy in the pay of Russia, and an enemy to the liberties of Germany.

March 12. Died, the right rev. John Parsons, D.D., lord bishop of Peterborough.

March 18. Sir Mannaseh Massey Lopez was tried on an indictment for (by himself and his agents) corrupting and bribing several of the electors of the borough of Grampound; he was found guilty, and on the 13th of the following November was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Exeter gaol, and to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*

March 20. A new building leading out of Piccadilly, called the Burlington Arcade, was opened.

March 22. A bill was brought into the House of Commons by the Attorney General, to abolish the proceeding of appeal, of death, felony, or mayhem, and all wager of battle, and trial of battle in writs of right; this bill passed both Houses without opposition, and received the royal assent.

March 23. Dr. Herbert Marsh, bishop of Llandaff, promoted to the see of Peterborough.

March 24. The bridge lately erected over the Thames, from the end of Queen-street, Cheapside, to the borough of Southwark, called "Southwark Bridge," was first opened for passengers.

March 31. This month a new machine called a "Velocipede," consisting of two wheels, one before the other, connected by a perch, on which the rider rests the weight of his body, while with his feet he urges the machine forward, became in very general use; the crowded state of the Metropolis not admitting this novel mode of travelling, the police put them down, and as soon as the novelty ceased, the use of them was discontinued.

April 3. The earl of Hardwicke was elected president of the board of agriculture, in the room of the earl of Macclesfield, resigned.

April 20. John Meyer, John Kinnear, Moseley Woolf, and several others, were tried on an indictment for a conspiracy, and fraudulently obtaining goods of the value of 50,000*l.*; after a trial of two days, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against Kinnear, Levy, and Woolf; who were brought up for judgment on the 14th May, and sentenced, Kinnear to two years imprisonment in Ilchester gaol; Levy two

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years in Gloucester gaol, and to pay a fine of 5000*l.*; and Woolf two years in Coldbath-fields prison, and to pay a fine of 10,000*l.*

April 25. His Majesty's schooner Pioneer, arrived in Dover-roads, having on board the Persian ambassador, with a lady in his suite called the "Fair Circassian."

The duke and duchess of Kent arrived at Kensington-palace from the Continent.

April 27. A steam engine on the premises of Mr. Smitherman, in White-street, Southwark, exploded with a tremendous noise; Mr. S. and his son were dreadfully scalded, one man and a boy were killed, and another dangerously wounded; Mr. Smitherman's house was blown up by the explosion, and the adjoining one was much injured.

May 1. Lieut. Parry sailed from England, having under his command the Hecla and Griper vessels, on another voyage of discovery, under the auspices of the lords of the Admiralty.

May 3. A number of petitions having been presented to the House of Commons in favour of the Catholic claims, Mr. Grattan moved, that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, when there appeared, for the motion, 241, against it, 243, being a majority of two. In the House of Peers a similar motion was submitted by the earl of Donoughmore, but there the motion was negatived by a majority of 41.

May 4. Marie André Chatillon and Joseph Stanislaus Marinot, were tried before the court of assize at Paris, charged with an attempt to assassinate the duke of Wellington, on the 11th of February, 1818; they were acquitted.

May 15. The rev. William Van Mildert, D.D., promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff, vice, Marsh, translated to the see of Peterborough.

May 20. The prince Regent held a levee at Carlton-house, at which his excellency the Persian ambassador was presented, who addressed his Royal Highness in very fluent English.

May 22. Died, Joseph Moser, esq. one of the police magistrates of Worship-street office, a pleasing miscellaneous author.

May 24. Her royal highness the duchess of Kent was safely delivered of a Princess, at Kensington-palace.

May 28. Charles Rennett was indicted for stealing the child of Mr. Horseley, of Canonbury-lane; this affair excited a considerable sensation at the time; the prisoner was a first cousin of the prosecutor's wife, and by tampering with a servant, carried off the child, and took him to France, and from thence to the duchy of Oldenburgh, at which place he was apprehended, and the child was restored to its parents; he made no defence, and was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years transportation.

June 5. The duke of York held his council on the state of the King, when a bulletin was issued, stating his Majesty's bodily health to be unimpaired, but his mental disorder undiminished.

June 8. The honour of knighthood was conferred on William Draper Best, esq. one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; and on John Richardson, esq. one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas.

June 9. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded his contract for a loan of 12,000,000*l.* with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. on terms highly favourable to the public.

June 14. A very numerous meeting of unemployed workmen took place on Hunslet-moor, near Leeds, a stage was erected, and several persons addressed the meeting on the necessity of a Parliamentary reform; a declaration was signed, to be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a resolution was entered into to meet again on the following Monday.

June 16. A meeting of the weavers of Glasgow took place on the green, upwards of 30,000 in number; when a string of resolutions were agreed to, stating the necessity of a reform, annual Parliaments, and a diminution of taxation.

The edition of Boccace which was purchased by the marquis of Blandford at the duke of Roxburgh's sale for the sum of 2260*l.* was purchased by Messrs. Longman and Co. at the reduced price of 875*l.*

June 24. The infant daughter of the duke and duchess of Kent was baptized by the name of Alexandrina Victoria.

June 26. The premises of Messrs Bensley and Son, printers, extending from Bolt court, to the back of Gough-square, Fleet-street, were burnt to the ground, including the printing offices, warehouses, and part of the dwelling house in Bolt-court; the house of Mrs. Salmon, in Gough-square, was also destroyed, and the backs of several other houses in the square much damaged.

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June 28. Two men in the employ of Mr. Laycock, a cow-keeper, were struck dead by lightning, in a field near Clapton.

June 29. Died, Samuel Lysons, esq. F.R.S., keeper of the records in the Tower of London, a distinguished antiquarian.

July 1. A dangerous riot occurred at Liverpool; one Murphy, an Irishman, who had been detected stealing some ropes from a vessel, was apprehended and conveyed to gaol, a large party of his countrymen assembled and attacked the gaol with large paving stones, and threatened to murder the keepers unless the prisoners named by them were discharged; to prevent further outrage, their demand was complied with; in the mean time the military were called out, and meeting the cavalcade with the liberated prisoners, they succeeded in apprehending the principal instigators of the riot, and dispersed the rest.

July 5. A large meeting of "Radical Reformers" took place at Stockport, a great many inflammatory speeches were made, and resolutions entered into, expressive of the opinions of the Reformers, as to the necessity of annual Parliaments, universal sufferage, &c.

July 6. Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon (being her 67th ascent) from the gardens of Tivoli, in Paris, when the machine had ascended a considerable height, it took fire, and the aeronaut fell on a house in Rue de Provence, and was killed on the spot.

July 7. Lord Sidmouth addressed circular letters to all the lord Lieutenants of the several counties in which the reform meetings were held, requiring them to take the most prompt and effectual means for the preservation of the peace of their several counties, and to give directions to the several corps of yeomanry cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to act in case of necessity.

July 12. A public meeting was convened of the inhabitants of Birmingham, which was held on Newhall-hill; it was estimated that 50,000 persons were assembled; after the usual speeches on the necessity of reform, Sir Charles Wolseley, bart. was nominated "Legislatorial attorney and representative for Birmingham."

July 13. The prince Regent closed the session with a speech from the throne, and prorogued the Parliament to the 24th of November next.

July 19. Sir Charles Wolseley was arrested on a warrant, to answer an indictment found against him for sedition; he gave bail and was discharged.

Another destructive fire broke out at St. John's, Newfoundland, which destroyed upwards of 90 houses, stores, &c. the loss of which was estimated at 150,000*l.*

July 20. Died, John Playfair, D. D. and F. R. S., professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, and author of various philosophical works.

Sir Robert Gifford was appointed attorney general, and Mr. serjeant Copley solicitor general.

July 22. A numerous meeting was held in Smithfield, at which Mr. Hunt presided, assisted by Preston the cobbler, and other Radical Reformers; the civil and military force was so numerous and so judiciously disposed, that no attempt at riot took place.

July 24. A dreadful explosion took place at Sheriffhill coal pit, at Gateshead, near Newcastle upon Tyne, by which 40 persons lost their lives.

William Birch, a constable of Stockport, who had made himself obnoxious to the reformers, by arresting Sir C. Wolseley and Harrison, was shot in the street at Stockport; two men were apprehended (one of whom was supposed to have been the assassin) and committed to gaol.

July 26. A numerous meeting was held at the City of London tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report of a committee appointed to consider of the practicability of the plan of Mr. Owen, of Lanark, for bettering the condition of the lower classes of society, the duke of Kent presided; after reading the report, it was resolved to carry the plan into effect, and that a subscription should be raised for that purpose.

July 27. A disgraceful scene of riot and plunder took place at West-end fair, near Hampstead; a gang of nearly 200 ruffians, armed with bludgeons, robbed with impunity and grossly illtreated several females, literally tearing the clothes from their backs; the police officers were unable to render any assistance from the number and strength of the thieves.

July 31. A comet was visible several times during this month.

Aug. 1. Mr. Sicard, steward to the princess of Wales, received a letter from the princess of Wales, informing him that her Royal Highness was on her way from Pesaro on her return to England, and expressed a wish that her apartments in Kensington-palace should be prepared for her reception.

Aug. 4. Sir Manasseh Massey Lopez, bart. was indicted at the Exeter assizes for bribery and corruption, in purchasing

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the votes of the electors of Barnstaple, upon this indictment he was acquitted.

Aug. 7. The theatre royal, Drury-lane was let to Mr. Elliston for 10,200*l.* a year (exclusive of the fruit offices) for fourteen years, during which period he was to expend 15,000*l.* in the necessary repairs.

Aug. 8. Strong symptoms of rebellion manifested themselves at Manchester and its neighbourhood; numerous bodies of men, unarmed, mustered, and exercised themselves in marching and counter-marching to the sound of a bugle.

Aug. 11. Henry Swan was tried at the Bodmin assizes, on an information for paying a sum of money to H. Coates, to obtain his vote at the last election for Penrhyn; he was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the King's Bench.

Aug. 16. A meeting of Reformers took place at Manchester, on a vacant piece of ground on the north side of St. Peter's, the number of persons from Oldham, Saddleworth, Royton, and other places, were supposed to be at least 50,000, bearing banners, inscribed "Hunt and Liberty," "Universal Suffrage," "Annual Parliaments," &c. a club of female reformers also joined the group; Mr. Henry Hunt was called to the chair, and commenced an harangue on the usual topics of public grievances, during which, the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, aided by the Cheshire yeomanry cavalry, and the 15th Hussars, advanced to the crowd and rode through them sword in hand, and having arrived at the waggon, from which the orator was declaiming, Mr. Nadin, the police officer arrested Hunt and Johnson on a warrant, who quietly submitting, they were taken to gaol; the cavalry then rode through the mob and seized their banners, in doing which, several persons were killed and wounded; bricks and other missiles were thrown at the cavalry, who, however, succeeded in dispersing the mob; several other persons were taken into custody in the course of the day.

Aug. 20. A fire broke out in St. Mary Axe, which totally consumed three houses, and burnt down the hall of the Leathersellers company, and other premises at the back.

Aug. 21. Lord Sidmouth communicated to the magistrates of Manchester and to major Trafford the thanks of the prince Regent, for the prompt, decisive, and effective measures taken by them for the preservation of the public tranquillity on the 16th instant.

Aug. 22. Sir Francis Burdett, in a very strong letter addressed to the electors of Westminster, in which the conduct of the Manchester and Cheshire yeomanry was severely arraigned; proposed a meeting to be called by the electors of Westminster, to take the subject into consideration; this letter was published in the newspapers.

Aug. 24. The first stone of a stupendous bridge over the Menai, to connect the county of Caernarvon with the island of Anglesea, was laid; it will supersede Bangor ferry, and render the communication with Ireland more certain.

Aug. 25. The secretary of state for the Home department requested Mr. Brookes, the secretary for the Westminster committee, to admit the letter of Sir Francis Burdett, he declined, without advice; Sir Francis, on the 28th, wrote to lord Sidmouth, admitting himself to be the author of the letter.

Died, James Watt, esq. a man of great mechanical genius, and, unquestionably, at the head of those philosophers who have benefited society by the application of science to the practical purposes of life.

Aug. 27. Hunt, Johnson, and the other Reformers, were finally examined by the magistrates; the charge of high treason against them was abandoned, but they were required to give bail to answer an indictment for a conspiracy to overturn the government.

Aug. 28. Died, at Quebec, of hydrophobia, his grace Charles Lennox duke of Richmond, he had been bitten by a little dog on the chin, some time before, which proved the cause of this dreadful catastrophe.

Aug. 30. Numerous meetings at Glasgow and in various parts of the country were held, for the avowed purpose of reform, but the class of people who attended them were, generally speaking, the ignorant and uninformed, and their principles hostile to the established government of the country; the respectable body of the Whigs uniformly declined attending any of these meetings.

Aug. 31. Died, Dr. Cyril Jackson, dean of Christ Church, Oxford.

Sept. 2. A meeting of the electors of Westminster took place in Palace-yard, relative to the late proceedings at Manchester; Sir Francis Burdett was called to the chair, when resolutions were entered into, expressive of the opinions of the meeting upon that occasion; the meeting was unattended with any disposition to tumult, and quietly dispersed on passing the resolutions.

The Duke of Wellington, packet, proceeding from Liverpool to Dublin, was, by a sudden squall, thrown on her beam ends

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near the Kish light; when from welve to fifteen persons perished.

Mr. John Stokoe, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Conqueror, stationed at St. Helena, was tried by a court martial for improper conduct in his intercourse with the French prisoners detained at St. Helena, upon which charges he was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

Sept. 4. The grand jury found true bills for a conspiracy against Henry Hunt, Johnson, Moorhouse, and seven others.

Sept. 5. Bills were preferred against several of the Manchester yeomanry at the Lancaster assizes, for their conduct on the 16th of August, but the grand jury threw them out; the same jury found true bills against Hunt and others, for presiding at the meeting.

Aug. 12. Died, in Silesia, in his 77th year, the celebrated field marshal prince Blucher.

Sept. 13. Henry Hunt made a public entry into London in an open landau; he was accompanied by Preston the cobbler, Thistlewood, Waddington the bill-sticker, and Watson, the crowd attending this cavalcade was estimated at not less than 200,000 persons; after the procession was over, and the patriot and a few friends had adjourned to dinner at the Crown and Anchor, the mob dispersed.

Sept. 14. Great disturbances broke out at Paisley and Glasgow, which were suppressed by the firm, yet temperate conduct of the magistrates.

Sept. 17. The common council of the city of London presented a petition to the prince Regent, praying an inquiry into the conduct of the magistrates of Manchester.

Sept. 20. A meeting was held at York, at which the Lord Mayor presided, when several resolutions were entered into, expressive of their disapprobation of the proceedings of the military at the late Manchester meeting, and agreeing to a petition to the prince Regent to dismiss his ministers.

Sept. 25. A coroner's inquest was held at Oldham, on the body of John Lees, who was killed at the Manchester meeting on the 16th of August; after hearing an immense mass of conflicting testimony, the inquest was adjourned to the 1st Dec.

Oct. 7. A contest took place in the city of London for the election of Lord Mayor, Messrs. aldermen Wood and Thorpe, were put up in opposition to alderman Bridges, who was the next in rotation; the shew of hands at the common hall, was in favour of Messrs. Wood and Thorpe, but at the close of the election, alderman Bridges had a majority of 1037.

Oct. 12. Richard Carlisle was tried at the court of King's Bench, Guildhall, for a blasphemous libel, in re-publishing Paine's "Age of Reason," the trial lasted three days, in consequence of the long and laboured defence of the accused; the jury found him guilty; he was afterwards tried for a libel in publishing Palmer's "Principles of Nature," and found guilty.

Oct. 20. Meagher, the trumpeter of the Manchester yeomanry cavalry, was apprehended upon a charge of shooting from his garret window and wounding J. Jones and R. Robinson; the excuse alledged was, that his house was beset, and his windows broken by a riotous mob, and that he fired in his own defence; he was ordered to find bail to answer the complaint.

Oct. 23. Earl Fitzwilliam was dismissed from his situation as lord lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in consequence of having signed the requisition for the meeting held at York, relative to the proceedings at Manchester.

Oct. 30. A singular phenomenon appeared in the Metropolis this month, a boy of the name of George Bidder, solved the most difficult questions in arithmetic by mental calculation, in less time than could be accomplished by the most skilful by the ordinary operation; and what was more remarkable, he did not work by common arithmetical rules, but by a process entirely his own.

A dreadful accident happened at Kells pit, near Whitehaven, by an explosion of fire damp, by which 20 persons were instantly killed.

Many counties and cities in England entered into strong resolutions expressive of disapprobation of the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, and calling for enquiry; on the other side, numerous loyal addresses were signed in defence of the government and social order, and calling for the repression of blasphemy and sedition; in particular, the declaration of the city of London was signed by upwards of 5000 of the principal merchants and traders of the Metropolis.

Died, John Bowles, esq. a celebrated political writer, aged 68.

Nov. 1. A fire broke out at Mr. Oram's, a linen-draper, in Whitechapel, which entirely consumed the premises; three of Mr. Oram's children perished in the flames; Mr. O., his wife, and four other children escaped with great difficulty.

Nov. 2. Died, Edward Bird, esq. R.A. an eminent painter.

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Nov. 10. A numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Edinburgh was held, at which a loyal address was voted to the prince Regent, expressive of their attachment to the constitution, and their abhorrence of the attempts of designing men to disseminate blasphemy, impiety, and impracticable schemes of reform.

Nov. 16. Richard Carlisle was brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive judgments upon the several libels of which he had been found guilty;—for the publication of Paine's "Age of Reason," he was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to be imprisoned two years in Dorset gaol; and for publishing Palmer's "Principles of Nature," he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be further imprisoned one year in the said gaol, and to give security himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

Nov. 17. The attorney general filed an ex officio information against Sir Francis Burdett, for his letter to the electors of Westminster, respecting the proceedings at Manchester.

Nov. 18. The university of Oxford presented a loyal address to the prince Regent, reprobating the insidious attempts to destroy the public morals, and bring into contempt the civil authorities of the country.

Nov. 23. The prince Regent went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne; upon which an address was moved; Mr. Tierney moved an amendment, urging the necessity of enquiry into the proceedings at Manchester; this occasioned a long and animated debate, which continued, by adjournment, for two days, the result of which was, on a divison, for the amendment, 150, against it, 381. A motion made for a similar enquiry in the House of Lords on the 30th, was negatived, 178 to 47.

Nov. 26. The beautiful mansion of G. J. Glynn, esq. near Bodmin, in Cornwall, was totally destroyed by fire, with all the furniture, valuable library, &c.

Nov. 29. The court of King's Bench set aside the whole of the proceedings upon the inquest held at Oldham, on the body of Lees, on the ground of tampering with the witnesses, and other irregularities which had taken place.

Dec. 7. The university of Cambridge presented a loyal address to the prince Regent.

Dec. 15. In consequence of J. C. Hobhouse, esq. having published some offensive remarks on the members of the House of Commons, which the House declared a breach of privilege; he was arrested by two messengers, and conveyed to Newgate.

The celebrated tragic actress, Miss O'Neill, was married to W. W. Beecher, esq. member of Parliament for Mallow; she had previously quitted the stage.

Dec. 31. The severity of the weather was so great that the poorer classes were reduced to great distress; the city of London opened houses for the reception of the poor, to whom food was administered, this laudable example was followed in various other places.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To regulate the cutlery trade in England.

To amend the laws for the relief of the poor.

To facilitate the trial of felonies committed on board vessels employed on canals, &c.

To empower magistrates to divide the court of quarter sessions.

To repeal certain acts regulating the making and sale of bread out of the city of London, and beyond the bills of mortality, where no assize is set, and for establishing other provisions in lieu thereof.

For further regulating the qualification of members to serve in Parliament.

To secure spiritual persons in the possession of benefices in certain cases.

To abolish appeals of murder, treason, felony, or other offences, and wager of battle, or joining issue and trial by battle, in writs of right.

To continue the restrictions on payments in cash by the Bank till the 1st of May, 1823.

To amend the laws respecting the settlement of the poor, so far as regards the renting of tenements.

To make further provisions for the regulation of cotton mills and factories.

To prevent the enlistment or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service without license.

To correct and amend the parish vestry act.

For the further protection and encouragement of Benefit Societies, and for preventing frauds and abuses therein.

For making provision for the better care of pauper lunatics in England.

For establishing a register of colonial slaves in Great Britain, and for making provision with respect to the removal of slaves from British colonies.

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A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 15, 1818, TO DEC. 14, 1819.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	12,574	Males -	9,671
Females -	11,726	Females -	9,557
	24,300		19,228

Decrease in the burials this year, 477.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4779
Between two and five	1771
Five and ten	826
Ten and twenty	631
Twenty and thirty	1577
Thirty and forty	1990
Forty and fifty	2095
Fifty and sixty	1918
Sixty and seventy	1600
Seventy and eighty	1230
Eighty and ninety	666
Ninety and a hundred	144
A hundred and three	1

AMOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1819.

	£.
Army - - -	8,900,000
Navy - -	6,436,000
Ordnance - - -	1,191,000
Miscellaneous services -	1,950,000
Total	18,477,000
Interest on Exchequer bills	1,477,000
Sinking fund on ditto	430,000
	20,384,000
By reduction of the Unfunded debt	10,597,000
Total	30,981,000

Amount of Ways and Means for raising the supplies,	
Annual Malt duties -	3,000,000
Excise duties continued -	3,500,000
Lottery - -	240,000
Old Stores - -	234,000
	6,974,000
Loan - -	12,000,000
Ditto from Sinking fund -	12,000,000
	30,974,000

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain on 5th Jan. 1819	796,385,779	9	4½
Annual interest, and other charges	45,450,866	16	10½
Amount of the unfunded debt, and outstanding demands on 5th Jan. 1819	51,992,095	14	2½

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1819.

INCOME.

	£
Excise - -	26,436,087
Customs - -	13,080,753
Stamps - - -	6,785,210
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,279,930
Post-Office - -	2,211,679
Pensions, &c. - -	30,522
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	56,093
Hereditary Revenues -	148,192
Property Tax - -	183,134
Income Tax - -	237,513
Lottery - -	679,150
Miscellaneous - -	334,393
Total Gross Receipt	58,463,257
Drawbacks - -	3,580,386
Balances - -	1,591,363
Total Deduction	5,171,749
Actual Taxation	£ 53,291,508
On Account of Loans -	18,756,087
Received from Ireland -	4,499,772
Total Income	76,547,367

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt - -	29,737,639
Management of ditto -	274,393
Sinking Fund - -	16,305,591
Interest on Exchequer Bills	779,092
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 47,097,616
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,549,032
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	39,548,584
Carried forward	47,097,616

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	£.
Brought forward	47,097,616
Civil List	2,538,666
Do. Scotland	129,988
Bounties, &c.	389,167
Navy	6,395,553
Ordnance	1,538,209
Army Ordinary	7,719,924
——Extraordinary	1,730,727
Ireland	53,101
Miscellaneous	1,855,948
Charges of Collection	3,364,324
Exchequer Bills paid off	6,855,200
Grand total of Expenditure £	79,668,423

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 77..79	267..272	231..232
July 67..72	216..234	203..217

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
73s.	46s.	29s.

Number of bankrupts this year, 1499.

1820, Jan. 6. The theatre at Birmingham caught fire, from the wadding of a pistol lodging unobserved among the scenery, the whole building was totally destroyed.

Jan. 15. The range of buildings in the northern part of Magdalene-hall, in the University of Oxford, took fire, and twelve sets of rooms were totally destroyed, besides several valuable books, furniture, &c.

Jan. 17. A fire broke out at Mr. Kerr's, a bootmaker's, the corner of Norfolk-street, Strand, which consumed that and the houses of Mr. Cary, the chart-seller, and his brother, the optician.

Jan. 23. A great fire broke out in Swan-lane, leading to Thames-street, which totally destroyed five or six houses, and damaged several others.

Died, at Sidmouth, his royal highness prince Edward, duke of Kent and Strathern, his death was occasioned by a neglected cold. he was in the 53d year of his age; he left issue by his Duchess, the sister of the prince of Saxe Cobourg, one child, named Alexandrina Victoria, born 24th May, 1819.

Jan. 29. Died, at Windsor, his majesty George III.; for the last three months he had been gradually declining, but no bodily malady existed till within a few days previous to his decease, the powers of nature being exhausted he sunk without a struggle, in the 82d year of his age, having swayed the English sceptre nearly 60 years, during which period he was distinguished by his public and private virtues, and the firmness with which he supported and sustained the laws, religion, and constitution of the country, in times of extraordinary peril. He was the second child of Frederick, prince of Wales, son of Goorge II. and the princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha, and was born at Norfolk-house, St. James's-square, on the 4th of June, 1738, and ascended the throne on the 25th of October, 1760; he married, on the 8th of September, 1761, Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; they were both crowned on the 22d of the same month; he left a numerous issue, viz. six sons and four daughters. The prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th of February, 1811, from which time he was virtually the sovereign of the country.

SOVEREIGNS, &c. OF EUROPE DURING THIS REIGN, AND TO THE END OF 1825.

Emperors of Germany.

1745 Francis I.
1765 Joseph II.
1790 Leopold II.
1792 Francis II.

This monarch in 1804 declared himself hereditary emperor of Austria, which title he has ever since borne.

Kings of France.

1715 Louis XV.
1774 Louis XVI. beheaded in 1793, after which France was declared a Republic; Louis XVII. died in 1795, in prison.
1804 Napoleon Bonaparte crowned emperor of the French, abdicated in 1814.
1814 Louis XVIII.
1824 Charles X.

Kings of Spain.

1759 Charles III.
1788 Charles IV.
1808 Ferdinand VII.

Kings of Hungary.

1740 Maria Theresa (Queen
1780 Joseph II.
1790 Leopold
1792 Francis

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Kings of Sweden.

1751 Adolphus Frederick
1771 Gustavus III.
1792 Gustavus Adolphus IV.
1809 Charles XIII.
1818 Charles XIV. formerly marshal Bernadotte

Kings of Denmark.

1746 Frederick V.
1766 Christian VI.
1808 Frederick VI.

Kings of Poland.

1733 Frederick Augustus III.
1764 Stanislaus Augustus II.

This monarch resigned his crown in 1795, when Poland was divided between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; since which the emperors of Russia have assumed the title of kings of Poland.

Kings of Prussia.

1740 Frederick II.
1786 Frederick William II.
1797 Frederick William III.
1823 Frederick IV.

Emperors of Russia.

1741 Elizabeth (Empress)
1762 Peter III.
Catherine II. (Empress)
1796 Paul I.
1801 Alexander
1825 Nicholas

Emperors of the Turks.

1757 Mustapha III.
1774 Abdul Hamet
1789 Selim III.
1807 Mustapha IV.
1808 Mahomed II.

Kings of Portugal.

1750 Joseph
1777 Mary Frances Isabella (Queen)
1816 John VI.

Princes of Orange Stadtholders.

1752 William V.
1806 William Frederick
1813 William I.

This Prince on having the Belgic provinces united to Holland, assumed, in 1814, the title of King of the Netherlands, which was declared hereditary in his family.

King of Bavaria.

1806 Maximilian Joseph

King of Hanover.

George IV. King of Great Britain

King of Naples and Sicily.

1825 Francis Janiver Joseph

King of Sardinia.

1821 Charles Felix

King of Saxony.

1808 Frederick Augustus IV.

King of Wirtemberg.

1816 Frederick William

Lord Lieutenants of Ireland.

1761 George, earl of Halifax
1763 Hugh, earl of Northumberland
1765 Thomas, viscout Weymouth
1766 William George, earl of Bristol
1767 George, viscount Townsend
1772 Simon, lord Harcourt
1776 John, earl of Buckinghamshire
1780 Frederick, earl of Carlisle
1782 William Henry, duke of Portland
George N. Grenville, earl Temple
1783 Robert, earl of Northington
1784 Charles, duke of Rutland
1787 George, marquis of Buckingham
1789 John, earl of Westmorland
1794 William, earl Fitzwilliam
1795 John, earl Camden
1801 Philip, earl of Hardwicke
1805 Edward, earl of Powis
1806 John, duke of Bedford
1807 Charles, duke of Richmond
1813 Viscount Whitworth
1817 Earl Talbot
1821 Marquis of Wellesley

Popes.

1758 Clement XIII.
1769 Clement XIV.
1775 Pius VI.
1800 Pius VII.
1823 Leo XII.

Archbishops of Canterbury.

1758 Thomas Secker
1768 Frederick Cornwallis
1783 John Moore
1805 Charles Manners Sutton

Archbishops of York.

1761 Robert Drummond
1776 William Markham
1807 Edward Venables Vernon

Lord Chancellors.

1764 Earl of Northington
1766 Charles, earl Camden

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1770 Honorable Charles Yorke
1771 Henry, lord Apsley
1778 Edward, lord Thurlow
1783 Alexander, lord Loughborough, Sir W. H. Ashurst, and Sir J. Wilson, *commissioners*
Lord Thurlow
1792 Sir J. Eyre, Sir W. H. Ashurst, and Sir J. Wilson, *commissioners*
1793 Alexander, lord Loughborough
1801 John, lord Eldon
1806 Thomas, lord Erskine
1807 John, earl of Eldon

Secretaries of State.

1760 William Pitt
1761 John, earl of Bute
Charles, earl of Egremont
1762 Hon. G. Grenville, vice Bute
George, earl of Halifax, vice Grenville
1763 John, earl of Sandwich, vice Egremont
1765 The duke of Grafton, vice Halifax
Hon. H. S. Conway, vice Sandwich
1766 Charles, duke of Richmond, vice Grafton
William, earl of Shelburn, vice Richmond
1768 Thomas, viscount Weymouth, vice Conway
Wills, earl of Hillsborough, *colonies*
William Henry, earl of Rochford, vice Shelburne
1770 John, earl of Sandwich, vice Weymouth
1771 George, earl of Halifax, vice Sandwich
Henry, earl of Suffolk, vice Halifax
1772 William, earl of Dartmouth, *colonies*
1775 Thomas, viscount Weymouth
Lord George Sackville Germain, *colonies*
1779 David, viscount Stormont, vice Suffolk
Wills, earl of Hillsborough, vice Weymouth
1782 Welbore Ellis, *colonies*
William, earl of Shelburne, vice Stormont
Hon. C. J. Fox, vice Hillsborough
Thomas Townsend, vice Fox
Thomas, lord Grantham, vice Shelburne
1783 Frederick, lord North, vice Grantham
Hon. C. J. Fox, vice Townsend
George, earl Temple, vice Fox
Thomas, lord Sydney, vice Temple
Francis, Marquis Carmarthen, vice North

Home Department.

1789 W. W. Grenville
1791 Henry Dundas
1794 William Henry, duke of Portland
1801 Thomas, lord Pelham
1803 Hon. Charles Yorke
1804 Robert, lord Hawkesbury
1806 George John, earl Spencer
1807 Robert, lord Hawkesbury
1809 Hon. R. Ryder
1812 Lord viscount Sidmouth
1822 Right hon. Robert Peel

Foreign Department.

1791 W. Wyndham, lord Grenville
1801 Robert, lord Hawkesbury
1804 Dudley, lord Harrowby
1805 Henry, lord Mulgrave
1806 Hon. Charles James Fox
Viscount Howick
1807 Right hon. George Canning
1809 Earl Bathurst
Marquis Wellesley
1812 Viscount Castlereagh, afterwards marquis of Londonderry
1822 Right hon. George Canning

War and Colonies.

1794 Right hon. Henry Dundas
1801 Robert, lord Hobart
1804 John, earl Camden
1805 Robert, viscount Castlereagh
1806 Right hon. W. Wyndham
1808 Robert, viscount Castlereagh
1810 Robert, earl of Liverpool
1812 Earl Bathurst

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

1761 William, viscount Barrington
1762 Sir Francis Dashwood
1763 Hon. G. Grenville
1765 William Dowdeswell
1766 Hon. Charles Townsend
1767 Frederick, lord North
1782 Lord John Cavendish
Hon. William Pitt
1801 Right hon. Henry Addington
1804 Right hon. William Pitt
1806 Lord Henry Petty
1807 Hon. Spencer Perceval
1812 Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart
1823 Right hon. F. J. Robinson

Chief Justices of the King's Bench.

1756 William, lord Mansfield
1788 Lloyd, lord Kenyon
1802 Sir Edward Law, lord Ellenborough
1818 Sir Charles Abbott

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Chief Justices of the Common Pleas.

1762 Sir Charles Pratt
1766 Sir S. Eardley Wilmot
1771 Sir William De Grey
1780 Alexander lord Loughborough
1793 Sir James Eyre
1799 John lord Eldon
1801 Sir Richard Pepper Arden
1804 Sir James Mansfield
1813 Sir Vicary Gibbs
1820 Sir Robert Dallas
1824 Sir Robert Gifford
Sir William Draper Best

Chief Barons of the Exchequer.

1742 Sir T. Parker
1772 Sir S. Stafford Smythe
1777 Sir John Skinner
1787 Sir James Eyre
1793 Sir Archibald M'Donald
1814 Sir Alexander Thompson
1817 Sir Richard Richards
1824 Sir William Alexander

Masters of the Rolls.

1754 Sir T. Clarke
1764 Sir Thomas Sewell
1784 Sir Lloyd Kenyon
1788 Sir Richard Pepper Arden
1801 Sir William Grant
1819 Sir Thomas Plumer
1824 Sir Robert Gifford, now lord Gifford

Vice Chancellors.

1813 Sir Thomas Plumer
1818 Sir John Leach

Attorneys General.

1762 Hon. Charles Yorke
1763 Sir Fletcher Norton
1765 Hon. Charles Yorke
1766 William de Grey
1771 Edward Thurlow
1778 Alexander Wedderburne
1780 James Wallace
1782 Lloyd Kenyon
1783 James Wallace
—— John Lee
—— Lloyd Kenyon
1784 Richard P. Arden
1788 Sir A. M'Donald
1793 Sir John Scott
1799 Sir John Mitford
1801 Sir Edward Law
1802 Hon. Spencer Perceval
1806 Sir A. Pigott
1807 Sir V. Gibbs
1812 Sir T. Plumer
1813 Sir William Garrow
1817 Sir S. Shepherd
1819 Sir Robert Gifford
1824 Sir J. S. Copley

Solicitors General.

1761 F. Norton
1763 William de Grey
1766 Edward Willes
1767 John Dunning
1770 Edward Thurlow
1771 Alexander Wedderburne
1778 James Wallace
1780 James Mansfield
1782 John Lee
—— Richard P. Arden
1784 Archibald M'Donald
1788 Sir John Scott
1793 Sir J. Mitford
1799 Sir William Grant
1801 Hon. S. Perceval
1802 Thomas M. Sutton
1805 Sir V. Gibbs
1806 Sir S. Romilly
1807 Thomas Plumer
1812 Sir W. Garrow
1813 Robert Dallas
1814 Sir S. Shepherd
1817 Robert Gifford
1819 Sir J. S. Copley
1824 Sir Charles Wetherell

Mayors of London.

1761 Sir M. Blakiston
1762 Sir S. Fludyer
1763 William Beckford
1764 William Brigden
1765 Sir W. Stephenson
1766 George Nelson
1767 Sir Robert Kite
1768 Right Hon. T. Harley
1769 Samuel Turner
1770 William Beckford
—— B. Trecothick
1771 Brass Crosby
1772 William Nash
1773 James Townsend
1774 Frederick Bull
1775 John Wilkes
1776 John Sawbridge
1777 Sir T. Halifax
1778 Sir James Esdalle
1779 Samuel Plumbe
1780 Brackley Kennet
1781 Sir Watkin Lewis
1782 Sir W. Plomer
1783 Samuel Newnham
1784 Robert Peckham
1785 Richard Clarke
1786 Thomas Wright
1787 Thomas Sainsbury
1788 John Burnel
1789 William Gill
1790 William Pickett

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1791 John Boydell
1792 John Hopkins
1793 Sir James Saunderson
1794 Paul le Mesurier
1795 Thomas Skinner
1796 William Curtis
1797 Brook Watson
1798 John W. Anderson
1799 Sir R. C. Glynn, bart.
1800 H. C. Combe
1801 Sir J. Eamer
1802 Charles Price
1803 John Perring
1804 Peter Perchard
1805 Sir J. Shaw
1806 Sir W. Leighton
1807 John Ansley
1808 Sir C. Flower
1809 Thomas Smith
1810 Joshua J. Smith
1811 Sir C. S. Hunter
1812 George Scholey
1813 Sir William Domville
1814 Samuel Birch
1815 Matthew Wood
1816 The same
1817 Christopher Smith
1818 John Atkins
1819 George Brydges
1820 John T. Thorpe
1821 Christopher Magnay
1822 William Heygate
1823 Robert Waithman
1824 J. Garratt
1825 W. Venables

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

1761 Sir R. Kite, Sir W. Hart
1762 Sir N. Nash, Sir S. Cartwright
1763 Sir T. Challenor, Sir H. Bankes
1764 Hon. T. Harley, Richard Blunt, S. Turner
1765 Sir T. Harris, Brass Crosby
1766 Brackley Kennet, B. Charlwood, B. Treecothick
1767 Sir R. Darling, Sir James Esdaile
1768 Richard Peers, William Nash
1769 Sir T. Halifax, J. Shakespeare
1770 John Townsend, John Sawbridge
1771 James Martin, W. Baker
1772 John Wilkes, Frederick Bull
1773 The same The same
1774 S. Sayre, W. Lee
1775 William Plomer, John Hart
1776 G. Hayley, N. Newnham
1777 S. Plumbe, N. Thomas
1778 G. Hayley, N. Newnham
1779 J. Burnel, H. Kitchen
1780 T. Wright, E. Pugh
1781 T. Sainsbury, W. Crichton
1782 W. Gill, W. Nicholson
1783 Richard Taylor, B. Cole
1784 B. Turner, Thomas Skinner
1785 John Hopkins, J. Bates
1786 Sir James Saunderson, Brook Watson
1787 P. le Mesurier, C. Higgings
1788 J. Fenn, M. Bloxham
1789 William Curtis, Sir B. Hammett
1790 Thomas Baker, N. Newnham
1791 G. Macauley, R. C. Glynn
1792 J. W. Anderson, H. C. Combe
1793 Alexander Brander, Sir B. Tibbs
1794 P. Perchard, W. Hamerton
1795 Sir J. Eamer, Sir J. Burnett
1796 Sir R. Glode, John Liptrap
1797 Sir S. Langston, Sir William Staines
1798 Sir W. Herne, R. Williams
1799 W. Champion, P. Mellish
1800 C. Flower, J. Blackall
1801 John Perring, T. Cadell
1802 William Rawlins, R. A. Cox
1803 Sir R. Welsh, Sir J. Alexander
1804 J. Shaw, Sir J. Leighton
1805 G. Scholey, W. Domville
1806 John Ansley, T. Smith
1807 J. Miles, J. Branscomb
1808 Christopher Smith, Sir Richard Phillips
1809 J. J. Smith, C. S. Hunter
1810 Matthew Wood, J. Atkins
1811 Sir W. Plomer, S. Goodbehere
1812 S. Birch, W. Heygate
1813 J. Blades, M. Hay
1814 C. Magnay, J. C. Marsh
1815 J. Leigh, C. Reay
1816 Thomas Bell, J. T. Thorpe
1817 George Bridges, R. Kirby
1818 F. Desanges, G. Alderson
1819 T. Roberts, L. Gwynne
1820 R. Rothwell, J. W. Parkins
1821 Robert Waithman, J. Williams
1822 John Garratt, William Venables
1823 M. P. Lucas, J. Thompson
1824 P. Laurie, G. B. Whitaker
1825 A. Brown, J. Key
1826 J. Crowder, T. Kelly

GEORGE IV.

1820, Jan. 30. The lords of the privy council assembled at Carlton-house, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords, and others, and of the late privy council, to be sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

Jan. 31. His Majesty was proclaimed

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with the customary formalities, before Carlton-house, at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange.

Feb. 5. A proclamation was issued, requiring all persons, being in office of authority at the decease of the King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices.

Feb. 6. The marquis of Tavistock moved a resolution in the House of Commons "that it appears that his Majesty's ministers in advising the measures which had led to the late proceedings against the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency or necessity, and that their conduct had been derogatory from the honour of the crown, and the interests of the people." On a division, the numbers were, for the resolution, 178; against it 324.

Feb. 8. Died, Sir Vicary Gibbs, knt. late chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, in the 65th year of his age.

Feb. 11. The Gazette contained the alteration in the litany, required by the death of the King, in which the Queen, by name, was omitted, the formula being "That it may please Thee to bless all the Royal Family."

Feb. 12. The remains of his royal highness the duke of Kent were interred in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

Feb. 13. His royal highness the duc de Berri was assassinated on leaving the opera, by one Louvel, formerly a soldier of the old imperial guard; political fanaticism was the cause of the crime.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

Bedfordshire, C. Barnett, esq.
Berkshire, T. H. A. Earle, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Charles Shard, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Burgess, esq.
Cheshire, J. F. France, esq.
Cornwall, William Rashleigh, esq.
Cumberland, W. Lawson, esq.
Derbyshire, F. Mundy, esq.
Devonshire, Robert Hunt, esq.
Dorsetshire, Thomas Billett, esq.
Essex, Sir T. Neave, bart.
Gloucester, Sir E. B. Sandys, bart.
Hants, James Scott, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Perry, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. E. Cook, esq.
Kent, Sir T. Dyke, bart.
Lancashire, R. Hesketh, esq.
Leicestershire, John Clarke, esq.
Lincolnshire, W. T. Corbett, esq.
Monmouthshire, Sir R. J. A. Kemys, bart.
Norfolk, G. S. Kett, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Cook, esq.
Northumberland, W. Clarke, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Fraser, esq.
Rutlandshire, Robert Shield, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Taylor, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart.
Staffordshire, M. Walhouse, esq.
Suffolk, George Thomas, esq.
Surrey, H. Trower, esq.
Sussex, W. J. Campion, esq.
Warwickshire, C. R. Wren, esq.
Wiltshire, Ambrose Goddard, esq.
Worcestershire, R. Griffiths, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Vansittart, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Brecknockshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, Henry Rogers, esq.
Caermarthenshire, R. S. Pemberton, esq.
Caernarvonshire, W. O. Gore, esq.
Denbighshire, J. L. Salusbury, esq.
Flintshire, James Knight, esq.
Glamorganshire, R. Blakemore, esq.
Merionethshire, Thomas Fitzhugh, esq.
Montgomeryshire, J. B. Williams, esq.
Pembrokeshire, N. Phillips, esq.
Radnorshire, James Crummer, esq.

Feb. 16. Died, the rev. Rogers Ruding, F.A.S., author of "Annals of the Coinage of Britain," &c.

Feb. 17. This day the remains of his late Majesty king George III. were interred with great funeral pomp in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

The two Houses of Parliament unanimously voted to his Majesty an address of condolence, on the death of his late Majesty, and also on the death of the duke of Kent.

Feb. 23. In consequence of information having been given, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of ruffians to assassinate his Majesty's ministers whilst assembled at a cabinet dinner, Mr. Birnie, one of the Bow-street magistrates, with twelve of the patrole, proceeded to Cato-street, in the Edgeware-road, where, in a loft, they found the conspirators assembled: the entrance was by a ladder, by which Ruthven, Smithers, and others of the patrole, ascended; on the door being opened, 25 or 30men appeared armed; Ruthven stated that he was a peace officer, and required them to lay down their arms; A. Thistlewood, one of the gang, opposed the officers with a drawn sword, and Smithers rushing forward to sieze him, was stabbed to the heart, and instantly expired; a desperate

struggle then ensued, and many of the officers were wounded. Captain Fitzclarence arrived with a detachment of the guards, who surrounded the premises, and succeeded in taking nine of the conspirators; who, after a short examination, were committed to prison. Thistlewood, Brunt, and several others, who had escaped, were afterwards apprehended.

Feb. 24. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for the apprehension of Arthur Thistlewood, charged with high treason, and the wilful murder of Richard Smithers.

Feb. 25. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Richard Smithers, the Bow-street patrole, and a verdict of wilful murder was found against Thistlewood, Ings, Wilson, Blackburn, Gilchrist, Cooper, Tidd, Monument, Davidson, Strange, and divers other persons unknown.

Feb. 26. The earl of Chatham appointed governor of Gibraltar, in the room of the duke of Kent, deceased.

Feb. 28. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament by commission, which was prorogued to the 13th March, but on the following day it was dissolved by proclamation.

March 3. A great fire broke out at Mr. Hills, a baker, at Chatham, which burnt houses on both sides of the way; the Sun tavern, and 35 other houses, were totally destroyed.

The Cato-street conspirators severally underwent a private examination before the privy council, at the close of which, Thistlewood, and seven of his associates, were committed to the Tower, and six others were committed to the House of Correction.

An old gentleman of the name of Thomas Parker, and Sarah Brown, his housekeeper, were found murdered, and partly consumed by fire, at their residence in Mulgrave-place, near the Artillery barracks, Woolwich; the villain had first murdered the unhappy victims and then set fire to the house, to conceal, if possible, the atrocious act; two men were taken up on suspicion.

March 4. Sir Nathaniel Conant retired from his situation as chief of the police of the Metropolis, and was succeeded by Mr. Baker, who upon the occasion received the honour of knighthood, as is usual.

March 6. The theatre at Exeter was destroyed by fire.

March 10. Died, aged 82, Benjamin West, esq. president of the Royal Academy, an eminent historical painter.

March 11. The election for members of Parliament for the city of Westminster ended, when the numbers were—

For Sir Francis Burdett.....5327
J. C. Hobhouse, esq. 4882
Hon. G. Lamb 4436

the two former were declared duly elected.

After a contest for the county of Middlesex, the state of the poll at its termination, was—

For George Byng 4004
S. C. Whitbread 3585
W. Mellish.....3073

the former sitting member, Mr. Mellish, was consequently thrown out.

March 16. At the close of the poll for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London, the numbers were—

For Mr. alderman Wood.....5330
Thomas Wilson, esq.....5328
Sir William Curtis 4887
The lord Mayor 4236
Mr. alderman Waithman..4077
Mr. alderman Thorpe....3898

the first four were declared duly elected.

March 23. The trial of Sir Francis Burdett came on at Leicester, before Mr. Justice Best and a special jury, on an information, charging him with addressing a letter on the 28th of August, containing seditious and libellous aspersions on the government; Sir Francis pleaded his own cause, but the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

At the York assizes, Henry Hunt, Johnson, Knight, Healy, Bamford, and others, were tried for a conspiracy, to alter the government, and with meeting tumultuously at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, with 60,000 persons, armed with sticks, &c.; the jury, after a consultation of five hours, returned a verdict of Guilty against Hunt, Johnson, Knight, Healy, and Bamford; and of Not Guilty against the rest.

The freedom of the city of London was voted in common council to the marquis of Camden, for his noble disinterestedness, in giving up to the exigencies of the state his emoluments as one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

A destructive fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Gye and Balne, printers, in Gracechurch-street, which entirely consumed the whole of their extensive establishment, and greatly damaged twelve adjoining houses.

March 29. As some labourers were

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taking down part of the old wall of the Savoy-palace, it fell upon them, and crushed three to death; a horse and cart were also buried in the ruins.

The remains of Benjamin West, esq. late president of the Royal Academy, were interred with great funeral pomp, in St. Paul's cathedral.

April. 1. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon Walter Scott, the celebrated poet.

Died, Isaac Milner, D.D. and F.R.S. dean of Carlisle, a very learned and pious divine.

April 2. His Excellency the Persian ambassador left London on his return to Persia.

April 6. Sir Thomas Lawrence was elected president of the Royal Academy in the room of B. West, deceased.

April 8. Jacob M'Innis and James George Bruce, were tried at the assizes at Chester for shooting Birch, the Stockport constable, and found guilty; M'Innis was executed, but Bruce was respited.

April 10. Sir Charles Wolseley, bart. and Joseph Harrison, were tried at the Chester assizes for exciting commotions at a meeting at Stockport on 28th June last, and with unlawfully assembling to disturb the peace, &c., the jury found them both guilty; Harrison was afterwards tried on two indictments, for using seditious expressions, and for uttering sedition in sermons preached at Stockport; he was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for each offence.

April 12. Died, Arthur Young, esq. F.R.S., a voluminous writer on agricultural and political economy.

April 19. The trials of the conspirators, Thistlewood, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson, commenced at the Old Bailey, and ended on the 27th, when they were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

April 20. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, as attorney and solicitor general to the Queen, took their seats within the bar of the court of King's Bench.

April 22. The elegant building the Catholic chapel, in Moorfields, was opened for the first time; the ceremony of its consecration and dedication was attended by the ambassadors of the different Catholic courts, and by several Catholic families of the first distinction.

April 25. Died, Patrick Colquhoun, esq. L.L.D., author of a "Treatise of the Police of the Metropolis," and other statistical works.

April 27. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the first session of the new Parliament, with a speech from the throne.

May 1. Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, and William Davidson, were executed at the Old Bailey; Ings and Tidd behaved with the greatest hardihood, the rest with decency, but Davidson, the man of colour, seemed to have the only proper sense of his awful situation; the crowd was immense, but no accident happened; the other respited traitors were to be transported to New South Wales for life.

May 6. A proclamation was issued by his Majesty announcing his intention to celebrate the solemnity of his coronation on the first day of August next.

May 10. This being the day appointed for holding the first levee since his Majesty's accession to the throne, it was more numerously attended than had ever been known; not less than 1800 persons of rank and distinction were present.

May 12. An attempt was made to set fire to Hereford college; some suspicion fell upon R. Carpenter, a youth 16 years of age, one of the choristers; he was apprehended and committed for trial; this was not the first attempt that had been made.

May 15. Henry Hunt, and the other defendants, convicted at the last York assizes, were brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive judgment, when Hunt was sentenced to be imprisoned in Ilchester gaol for two years and six months, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour for five years; Johnson, Healy, and Bamford, to be imprisoned in Lincoln gaol one year, and afterwards to give security for their good behaviour; Sir Charles Wolseley was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in Abingdon gaol, and afterwards to give security; and Harrison to be imprisoned 18 months (to be computed from the expiration of his present imprisonment) in the castle of Chester, and afterwards to give security.

May 15. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August last, but the motion was negatived; Ayes, 111, Noes, 235.

May 17. In consequence of the breaking of a cast iron rafter at the theatre in Birmingham, six persons were killed and 20 others were wounded.

May 20. Died, Eaton Stannard Barrett, esq. author of "All the Talents," a poem, and other works abounding in wit and humour.

June 4. Died, in London, Henry Grattan, esq. in his 74th year, a distinguished

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Irish patriot, and an eloquent and able statesman; he was buried in Westminster-abbey, near the graves of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox.

Died, at Paris, M. Volney, author of "The Ruins of Empires," and several other literary and political works.

June 5. Her Majesty queen Caroline landed at Dover from Calais.

June 6. Her Majesty, queen Caroline, arrived in London, and proceeded to the house of alderman Wood, in South Audley-street, where she intended to reside for a short time; she was greeted by the populace with the most enthusiastic cheers; Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman had audiences, and remained in consultation some time.

Lord Liverpool presented a message from his Majesty to the House of Lords, stating, that he deemed it necessary to communicate certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty, which he recommended to their serious attention; a similar message was also sent to the House of Commons.

June 7. Mr. Brougham delivered a message from the Queen to the House of Commons, stating her reasons for returning to England, and her readiness to meet her accusers; and courted the fullest inquiry into her conduct; her Majesty removed from the house of alderman Wood to that of lady Anne Hamilton.

Lord Liverpool moved an address to the King in the House of Lords; and for the appointment of a secret committee to examine the papers relative to the Queen, and referred to in the King's message; a similar address was moved by lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, but the appointment of a committee was adjourned, in hopes of bringing about an arrangement which might prevent the necessity of further proceedings.

June 9. The Queen informed lord Liverpool that she was ready to receive and take into consideration any proposition, consistent with her honour, which he was disposed to make on the part of Government, upon which, several communications passed, and it was proposed, that her Majesty should receive 50,000*l.* a year, relinquish the title, and all the rights and privileges of a Queen.

June 14. The common council of the city of London presented to the Queen a congratulatory address on her arrival in this country.

June 19. Died, at his seat, Spring Grove, near Hounslow, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. president of the Royal Society.

June 24. A deputation from the House of Commons waited upon the Queen, with a resolution of that House, respecting the unhappy differences, and recommending a conciliatory adjustment.

Alderman Waithman and James Williams, esq. were elected sheriffs of London.

June 27. Died, the right rev. William Lort Mansell, D.D., lord bishop of Bristol.

June 28. Her Majesty declining to comply with the wishes of the House of Commons; the secret committee of the House of Lords assembled this day, and proceeded to inspect the documents contained in the *Green Bag;* the marquis of Lansdown and lord Erskine declined acting on the committee, and lords Ellenborough and Hardwicke were appointed in their stead.

July 3. The rev. J. Kaye, D.D., was promoted to the bishoprick of Bristol, in the room of Mansell, deceased.

July 4. The Lord President of the secret committee reported, that they had examined the documents laid before them, which deeply affected the honour of the Queen, charging her with adulterous connection with a foreigner, originally a menial servant; and with other acts unbecoming her rank and station, and of the most licentious character; and therefore recommending a solemn inquiry by a legislative proceeding.

July 5. The Queen presented a petition to the House of Lords praying to be heard by counsel, which was negatived; upon which lord Liverpool presented a bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty, charging her with an adulterous connection with Bartolomew Pergami, otherwise Bergami, whom she had originally engaged in her service in a menial capacity, and afterwards procuring for, and conferring upon him orders of knighthood, and titles of honour, and conducting herself towards the said Bergami with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom; and, therefore, praying it be enacted, that she should be deprived of the rank and title of Queen, and that the marriage between her and the King should be dissolved; the House of Lords adjourned to the 17th of August.

July 7. Twelve Italian witnesses against the Queen, were landed at Dover from France; a riotous mob assembled and beat them unmercifully, the women took the most violent part in this disgraceful affair; the foreigners were obliged to leave the town by stealth, and proceed by different routes to London.

July 11. His royal highness the duke of

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Cambridge and suite arrived in London from Hanover.

July 12. A proclamation was issued to postpone his Majesty's coronation.

Died, the hon. and right rev. Brownlow North, lord bishop of Winchester, aged 79.

July 18. The right rev. George Tomline, bishop of Lincoln, translated to the see of Winchester.

July 19. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, presented a petition to the House of Lords against the bill of pains and penalties preferred against the Queen.

July 22. Stratford Canning, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Died, Dr. John Murray, author of several works on chemistry, the Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

July 26. At Chatham, a new ship, the Trafalgar, of 112 guns, was launched in the presence of the duke of Clarence and several thousand spectators.

July 28. The Queen sent a message to the House of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation of her conduct, and requiring a seat to be provided for her.

July 30. A storm of thunder and lightning happened in London and its vicinity, which, in violence, had not been equalled for some years; the electric fluid struck two houses in Tuttle-street, Liquorpond-street, and considerably damaged them; in one of the houses, a man who had lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, was suddenly restored by the effects of the electric shock.

July 31. A storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, visited the town of Maidstone, which did considerable damage to the vegetation; the same storm also devastated Hedingham, in Suffolk, and at Worthing, in Sussex it was equally destructive.

The trial of Major Cartwright, Wooler, Lewis, Edmonds and Maddox, came on at the assizes for Warwick, on a charge of exciting disaffection to government, and seditiously conspiring to elect Sir Charles Wolesley the legislatorial attorney and representative of the town of Birmingham, when the jury pronounced a verdict of guilty against all of them.

James Nesbitt who had been tried and convicted of the murder of Mr. Parker and his housekeeper at Woolwich, was this day executed on Pennenden-heath; before his execution he made an ample confession of the crime for which he suffered.

Aug. 5. As the ferry boat was crossing from the Anglesea shore to Bangor, with 23 passengers, chiefly females, it was upset, near Caernaryon, and all perished except one man, who clung to the side of the boat.

Aug. 6. Died, at Oatlands, her royal highness Frederica Charlotta Ulrica, duchess of York, in her 54th year; she was buried in Weybridge church.

Aug. 8. Lord viscount Strangford was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Ottoman court; and the right hon. W. V. Fitzgerald to the same situation at Stockholm.

Aug. 17. The House of Peers met to resume their deliberations upon the bill of pains and penalties; her Majesty arrived, and was saluted by the acclamations of an immense concourse of people, both in going to and returning from the House.

Aug. 19. The attorney-general opened the charges against her Majesty in a long and elaborate speech.

The hon. and right rev. George Pelham, D.D., lord bishop of Exeter, translated to the see of Lincoln.

Aug. 21. The attorney general finished his statement, at the conclusion of which he called a witness named Theodore Majocchi, whose appearance had such an effect upon the Queen, that she uttered an exclamation of surprise, and immediately quitted the House; the examination of witnesses for the bill occupied several days.

Sept. 1. Sir Manasseh Massey Lopez was released from his imprisonment in Devon county gaol, fifteen months of his imprisonment being remitted.

Sept. 7. The case against the Queen closed on the part of the attorney-general, Mr. Brougham, as counsel for the Queen made his election to adjourn for a short period, and the further proceedings were adjourned to the 3d of October.

A great and visible eclipse of the sun, it was the largest, that either has been visible in this part of the globe since 1714 or that will be so, before that which will take place in 1847.

Sept. 8. Died, Mr. Rae, late of Drury-lane theatre, of which he was stage manager; he was an excellent actor and a scholar of no mean pretensions.

Sept. 11. An address was presented to the Queen from the captains, mates, and seamen of the British merchant service; the address was carried by upwards of 5000 seamen bearing banners.

Sept. 15. The first stone of a new church to be erected at Windsor, was laid, by J.

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Ramsbottom, M.P., as proxy for the duke of York.

Sept. 16. Died, the rev. Charles Edward De Coetlogon, M.A., a useful and voluminous theological writer.

Sept. 30. Numerous addresses were presented to her Majesty from various cities and towns in England, deprecating the proceedings against her, and some were couched in language rather calculated to do her cause an injury.

Oct. 3. The proceedings against her Majesty recommenced, Mr. Brougham delivered an eloquent and powerful address on behalf of her Majesty, which he did not close till the following day; Mr. Williams, another of her Majesty's counsel, followed Mr. Brougham, and commented strongly on the evidence.

His Majesty took an aquatic excursion, he visited the isle of Wight, Spithead, &c. and on the 5th returned to Brighton.

Oct. 8. Died, in his 53d year, Christophe, alias Henry I., the black king of Hayti.

Oct. 17. The rev. William Carey, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of Exeter, in the room of Pelham, translated.

Oct. 18. A dreadful fire broke out in North-street, York, which entirely destroyed the corn mill of Messrs. Simpson, and to add to the calamity, the gable end of the building fell down, and buried several persons in the ruins, two of whom were killed, and from fifteen to twenty dangerously wounded.

Oct. 19. The monument voted by Parliament to the memory of general Sir T. Picton, was placed in St. Paul's cathedral, near that of admiral lord Hood.

Oct. 23. The witnesses on behalf of the Queen having been all examined, Mr. Denman summed up the defence, in a very long, luminous, and energetic speech, and on the following day, Dr. Lushington closed the defence with an able address, embracing a variety of topics but slightly noticed by the preceding advocates.

Thomas Davison was tried in the court of King's Bench, and found guilty of publishing two blasphemous libels; he defended his own cause, and indulged in gross invectives against the scriptures and the clergy. Jane Carlisle, wife of Richard Carlisle, was also found guilty of publishing two similar libels.

Oct. 27. The Attorney General commenced his reply to the counsel of the Queen, which occupied the greater part of two days; the Solicitor General concluded the case with an able and accurate dissection of the evidence, and its application to the various charges, and animadverted on the mode of defence adopted by her Majesty's counsel; at the conclusion of the speech the House adjourned.

Oct. 28. A coinage of new half crowns was issued from the Bank.

Oct. 29. A great fire broke out at Wootton-house, near Aylesbury, the seat of earl Temple, which entirely destroyed the principal part of the edifice; lord and lady Temple and their infant daughter with difficulty escaped the flames, the loss was estimated at 40,000*l.*

Nov. 3. The House of Lords met, and very long and animated debates took place on the subject of the bill of pains and penalties, which were continued on the 4th and 6th; a division took place, when there appeared, for the second reading of the bill, 123; against it, 95; the bill was accordingly read a second time.

Nov. 7. Lord Dacre presented to the House of Lords a protest from her Majesty, against the decision of that House, and avowing her innocence of the crime laid to her charge.

Nov. 10. On the third reading of the bill of pains and penalties, several of the bishops and temporal lords expressed their determination of voting against the divorce clause; but the House divided upon that clause, and it was carried, in consequence of which, those who had voted for the 2d reading declined supporting the bill with the divorce clause retained in it; the result of which was, a decrease in the former majority, and upon the division on the third reading, there appeared 108 for it, and 99 against it, leaving only a majority of nine in favour of the bill; lord Liverpool then said, that in the present feeling of the country, and with a division of sentiment in the House so nearly balanced, he felt it the duty of himself and his colleagues not to proceed further with the bill, but should move that the question "that the bill do pass," be put on this day six months; this intimation of the abandonment of the bill was received with considerable cheering by the House; the House then adjourned to the 23d instant.

This and the following evening a general illumination took place in the Metropolis, on account of the abandonment of the bill of pains and penalties against the Queen; the mob broke the windows of several houses, the proprietors of which refused to illuminate.

Nov. 12. Died, William Hayley, esq. a celebrated poet, and biographical writer.

Nov. 17. Died, the rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., author of "The History of Russia."

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and other historical works of considerable merit.

Nov. 21. Died, the right hon. James Harris, earl of Malmesbury, in his 75th year, a celebrated diplomatist.

Nov. 23. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to the 23d of January next.

Nov. 25. The Abeona, transport, under the command of lieut. Mudge, caught fire, on her passage from Greenock to the Cape of Good Hope; she had a crew of 21 persons, and 140 passengers, consisting of men, women, and children, only 49 of whom escaped. In three small boats, the rest either perished in the flames or were drowned.

Nov. 29. Her Majesty went in procession from her residence Brandenburgh-house, Hammersmith, to St. Paul's cathedral, to return public thanks for the result of the late proceedings against her; she was escorted by 150 persons on horseback, the crowd was immense, but no accident occurred.

Nov. 30. Lord Colchester and Sir Humphry Davy were put in nomination to succeed the late Sir Joseph Banks, as president of the Royal Society, when Sir Humphry was elected by a very large majority.

In the course of this and the following months, numerous addresses were presented to the Queen, chiefly by bodies of artisans, who went in procession, carrying the emblems of their trade.

Dec. 7. The university of Cambridge presented a loyal address to his Majesty, and on the following day, the lord Mayor of London, accompanied by the aldermen and city officers, presented a similar one from the court of aldermen.

Dec. 9. The common council of the city of London presented an address to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss his present ministers.

Dec. 10. Her royal highness the duchess of Clarence was safely delivered of a Princess, since named Elizabeth.

Dec. 11. In the court of King's Bench, Mr. Wright, the bookseller, obtained a verdict of 1000*l.* damages against William Cobbett, for several libels published against him in the Political Register, and written by the defendant.

Dec. 19. The university of Oxford presented a loyal address to his Majesty.

Dec. 20. The right hon. George Canning resigned his place as president of the board of controul, and his seat in the council, assigning as a reason, that he could not, with honour to himself, remain in administration after the turn which the Queen's business had taken, and the Parliamentary discussion likely to ensue upon it.

Dec. 21. A fire broke out at the Kingston, or lower assembly-rooms, at Bath, which entirely destroyed those elegant premises.

Dec. 23. A society was established under the title of "The Constitutional Association," for opposing the progress of disloyal and seditious principles; Sir John Sewell, L. L. D., was elected president; an address to the public was agreed upon, and several resolutions entered into, to carry into effect the objects of the society.

Dec. 28. Francis Jeffrey, esq. was installed lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Dec. 29. The marquis Wellesley made his public entry into Dublin, as lord Lieutenant, and was received with the usual honours.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For punishing misconduct in drivers of stage coaches.

To enable the chief justice of the King's Bench, or another judge, to try issues at Nisi Prius elsewhere than in Westminster-hall.

For allowing appeals from towns corporate and franchises in certain cases to the general or quarter sessions.

To encrease the power of magistrates in the appointment of special constables.

To amend the laws relating to smuggling, and the coasting trade of Great Britain.

For giving further facilities to the proceedings in the court of King's Bench, and certain powers to justices of assize.

For the summary punishment of persons wilfully or maliciously damaging public or private property.

To amend two acts, 57 and 58 Geo. III. for encouragement of banks for savings.

For enabling landlords more speedily to recover possession of tenements.

For taking an account of the population of Great Britain.

For the further prevention of forging bank notes.

To repeal so much of 39 Eliz., 4 Geo. I., and 5 and 8 Geo. II. as inflicts capital punishment on certain offences therein specified.

To repeal so much of 10 and 11 William III. as takes away the benefit of clergy

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from persons privately stealing in any shop, &c. any goods of the value of 5s. and for more effectually preventing the crime of privately stealing in shops, &c.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1819, TO DEC. 12, 1820.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males.....	11,993	Males.....	9,794
Females.....	11,165	Females....	9,554
	23,158		19,348

Increase in the burials this year 120.

Died,	
Under two years of age	4758
Between two and five	1795
Five and ten	887
Ten and twenty	667
Twenty and thirty	1484
Thirty and forty	2006
Forty and fifty	2069
Fifty and sixty	1878
Sixty and seventy	1632
Seventy and eighty	1208
Eighty and ninety	662
Ninety and a hundred	119
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1820;	£	s.	d.
Army	9,443,243	0	0
Navy	6,586,695	0	0
Ordnance	1,199,650	0	0
Miscellaneous services	2,444,100	0	0
	19,673,688	0	0
Interest on exchequer bills	1,000,000	0	0
Sinking fund on ditto	410,000	0	0
Reduction of unfunded debt	9,000,000	0	0
	30,083,688	0	0
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies	30,196,000	0	0
Surplus of Ways and Means	114,312	0	

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain on the 5th of Jan. 1820.....	633,031,562	12	11
Annual interest and other charges.....	46,456,170	6	9
Unfunded debt and outstanding demands	45,333,404	8	9

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1820.

INCOME.

	£
Excise	29,675,988
Customs	12,550,059
Stamps	6,760,802
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,353,322
Post Office	2,122,928
Pensions, &c.	30,811
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	56,988
Hereditary Revenues	132,967
Property Tax	57,043
Income Tax	283,810
Lottery	175,155
Miscellaneous	343,903
Total Gross Receipt	60,545,779
Drawbacks	3,845,060
Balances	1,637,026
Total Deduction	5,482,086
Actual Taxation	55,063,693
On Account of Loans	17,292,545
Exchequer bills Funded	7,000,000
Received from Ireland	3,834,935
Total Income	83,191,173

EXPENDITURE.

	£	
Interest on Debt	£	29,126,973
Management of ditto		276,419
Sinking Fund		17,510,629
Interest on Exchequer Bills		1,849,220
Total on Acc. of Debt		48,763,240
Proportion on Account of Old		7,526,606
Do. on Acc. created since 1792		41,236,634
Carried forward		48,763,230

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	£.
Brought forward	48,763,230
Civil List	2,134,214
Ditto Scotland	132,081
Bounties, &c.	438,339
Navy	6,387,800
Ordnance	1,401,585
Army Ordinary	7,941,518
—— Extraordinary	984,911
Ireland	40,129
Miscellaneous	2,616,700
Charges of Collection	3,269,566
Exchequer bills paid off	7,934,300
Grand total of Expenditure	82,053,378

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	67..68	220..222	204..207
July	68..69	220..226	214..217

PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	63s.	33s.	23s.
July	70s.	35s.	26s.

Number of bankrupts in the year 1353.

1821, Jan. 1. A fire broke out at Dr. Uwin's, in Bedford-row, occasioned by the carelessness of a servant; a Miss Leathes, aged 18, and a female servant, in order to escape the flames, jumped out of the window of a second floor and were unfortunately killed.

Jan. 6. A boat belonging to the Badger, revenue cutter, coming from the roads to the harbour of Dover, was upset, and two of the crew were drowned.

Jan. 23. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne.

Admiral Sir George Campbell, G.C.B., commander in chief at Portsmouth, was found dead in his dressing-room, with a pistol by his side, with which he had destroyed himself; the coroner's jury returned a verdict of lunacy.

Jan. 24. Several petitions were presented from different parts of the country on the subject of the late proceedings against her Majesty, and strongly reflecting on the conduct of his Majesty's ministers.

Jan. 27. The lord Mayor, sheriffs, recorder, &c. of the city of Dublin, presented an address from that corporation to his Majesty, which was graciously received; being the first that had ever been presented from that body to the sovereign on the throne.

Jan. 31. Lord Castlereagh moved in the House of Commons, that an allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum be made to the Queen, an amendment was moved that 30,000*l.* be substituted, but the original motion was carried without a division; Mr. Brougham delivered a message from her Majesty, stating, that she would accept of no provision until her name was inserted in the liturgy of the church.

Feb. 2. A riot occurred at Wellington, in Shropshire, among the colliers, in consequence of a reduction in their wages; the riot act was read, and the military called in, who were attacked by the mob, upon which they fired, and killed one man and wounded two others, who afterwards died; six were taken prisoners, and the disturbance subsided.

Feb. 3. Jane Carlile, the wife of Richard Carlile, was called up to receive the judgment of the court of King's Bench for publishing a seditious libel in the "Republican," she was sentenced to be imprisoned two years in Dorchester gaol; her husband was already under confinement in the same prison.

Feb. 5. In the House of Commons, the marquis of Tavistock moved a vote of censure against his Majesty's ministers, for their conduct towards the Queen, when after a debate of two days, the numbers were, for the motion, 178, against it, 324.

Feb. 6. His Majesty honoured the theatre royal, Drury-lane, this evening, with his presence; the visit at this period caused a great sensation in the public mind, but he was received, both going and returning, with general cheering, and by the audience with long and enthusiastic applause.

Loyal addresses were presented to his Majesty from 24 counties of Scotland, the greater number unanimously voted.

Feb. 7. A fire broke out at the Caxton printing office, situated on Copperas-hill, Liverpool, which entirely destroyed the whole of the edifice, and all the letter-press and copper-plate machinery, and a great quantity of type and paper, estimated of the value of 36,000*l.*

His Majesty visited Covent-garden theatre, and was received with great applause by all parts of the house.

Feb. 8. The Attorney General, prayed the judgment of the court of King's Bench

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on Sir Francis Burdett, for the seditious libel upon which he had been tried and found guilty at the assizes at Leicester, when he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench prison, and to pay a fine of 2000*l.*; the Baronet was immediately taken in a hackney coach to his place of confinement.

Feb. 11. Died, at Richmond, aged 90, Adam Walker, the celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy, and author of various works on philosophy and the arts.

Feb. 12. A meeting of the electors of Westminster was held at the Crown and Anchor, when a subscription was opened for raising 2000*l.*, to pay the fine of their representative Sir F. Burdett.

Feb. 16. A duel was fought between Mr. Scott, son in law of Sir Walter Scott, and Mr. Christie, a barrister, of Gray's-Inn, when the former was killed; the coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Christie and the two seconds.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1821.

Berkshire, the Hon. F. West
Bedfordshire, J. T. Brooks, esq.
Buckinghamshire, C. S. Murray, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. J. Pasheller, esq.
Cheshire, Thomas Wilson, esq.
Cornwall, Richard Vyvyan, esq.
Cumberland, John Marshall, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir George Crewe, bart.
Devonshire, Sir John Davie, bart.
Dorsetshire, John White, esq.
Essex, R. W. Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Miller, esq.
Hants, T. D. Shute, esq.
Herefordshire, John Biddulph, esq.
Hertfordshire, Joseph Timperon, esq.
Kent, Sir J. S. Sydney, bart.
Lancashire, T.R.G. Braddyll, esq.
Leicestershire, George Moore, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Richard Sutton, bart.
Monmouthshire, Charles Morgan, esq.
Norfolk, Sir Jacob Astley
Northamptonshire, T. P. Maunsell, esq.
Northumberland, A. J. C. Baker, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Wildman, esq.
Oxfordshire, Charles Peers, esq.
Rutlandshire, W. Lawrence, esq.
Shropshire, Richard Heber, esq.
Somersetshire, W. Hanning, esq.
Staffordshire, Francis Eld, esq.
Suffolk, P. Bennett, esq.
Surrey, John Spicer, esq.
Sussex, Richard Hasler, esq.
Warwickshire, W. Withering, esq.
Wiltshire, A. Awdry, esq.
Worcestershire, Elias Isaac, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir W. Ingleby, bart.

Wales.

Anglesea, James Webster, esq.
Brecknockshire, Edward Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. V. Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, W. R. H. Powell, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Joseph Huddart, esq.
Denbighshire, John Maddocks, esq.
Flintshire, John Douglas, esq.
Glamorganshire, W. Forman, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mytton, esq.
Montgomeryshire, V. Vickars, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Joseph Harries, esq.
Radnorshire, Robert Peel, esq.

Feb. 22. The Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States of America.

Feb 27. An order of council was published, regulating the rewards to be paid by government to ships which shall hereafter explore the Arctic Circle, viz. to the first ship that reaches 130 W. longitude, 5000*l.*; the first ship that reaches 150 W. longitude, a further sum of 5000*l.*; the first ship that reaches the Pacific by a north-west passage, a further sum of 10,000*l.*; the first ship that reaches 83 north latitude, 1000*l.*; 85, 1000*l.*; 87, 1000*l.*; 88, 1000*l.*; 89, 1000*l.*

Feb. 28. Died, at Rome, aged 25, John Keats, a distinguished poet, author of "Endymion," and other poems of great merit.

March 4. Died, Elizabeth, the infant daughter of his royal highness the duke of Clarence; she was buried on the 10th, in the chapel of St. George, at Windsor.

March 5. Died, at Somers Town, Richard Twiss, esq. author of "A Tour through Ireland," "Travels through Spain and Portugal," and other works.

March 6. Numerous petitions were presented to the House of Commons from all parts of the kingdom, complaining of the existing distress of the agriculturalists, and praying relief.

March 16. Mr. Plunkett moved in the House of Commons for the second reading of the bill for relief of the Roman Catholics, which, after a long and interesting debate, was carried by a majority of eleven, there being 254 for it, and 243 against it.

March 17. The new comet which was first seen in England on the 24th, of Feb. last, came to its perihelium, viz. within fourteen degrees of the sun; it was at this time too far advanced in the solar rays to admit of any correct observation to be made on its position.

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The commissioners appointed for the erection of new churches made a report, from which it appeared, that 85 new churches or chapels were to be built, furnishing seats for 144,190 persons, at the probable charge of 1,068,000*l.*

March 19. At the assizes for Exeter, Mr. Flindall, editor of the "Western Luminary," was tried for a libel on the Queen, and found guilty.

Four buildings connected with the powder manufactory at Faversham, blew up, with a tremendous explosion, by which three poor men were killed.

Ten millions of specie in gold were lately coined at the Royal Mint, and were ready to be issued by the Bank of England.

March 21. Died, Michael Bryan, author of "A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Printers and Engravers."

March 24. A proclamation was issued giving legal currency to the new silver coinage.

April 2. A tremendous storm of thunder and lightning happened at Bristol; the electric fluid struck that venerable pile the Redcliff Tower, and forced out several stones from the bell loft window, it rolled up the lead from the roof, and displaced several of the stones; many vessels were driven on shore, and at Stanton-drew thirteen sheep were killed by the lightning.

The new Royal Crown intended for his Majesty's coronation was completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, and was deposited in the jewel office, in the Tower; it is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent than the old Crown.

April 3. The Catholic bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed, the numbers being, for the third reading, 216, against it, 197.

April 9. Master Henry J. Rowley, aged 16, nephew of admiral Sir Charles Rowley, who was pursuing his studies at Westminster school, and not attending school, was sent for; on the arrival of the messenger at his lodgings, he locked the door, and threw himself out of the window, three stories high, by which his skull was fractured, and caused his death the next morning.

April 13. Mr. Christie was tried for the wilful murder of Mr. Scott in a duel, and acquitted.

April 17. The second reading of the Catholic bill came on in the House of Lords, when, after a long discussion, it was negatived, the numbers being, for the bill, 120, against it, 159.

April 28. Captain Parry and captain Lyon sailed from Deptford in the discovery ships, to endeavour to discover the north-west passage.

A monument was erected in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, to the memory of the late lord viscount Melville, by the voluntary contributions of the officers and seamen of the British navy.

May 2. Died, at Clifton, aged 82, Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi, (formerly Mrs. Thrale) a lady of distinguished literary talent, and author of "British Synonomy," and other esteemed works.

The 63d anniversary of the Magdalen charity was held; from the report read, it appeared, that 4,900 females had been admitted since its first institution.

May 5. Died, at St. Helena, after a lingering illness, which had confined him to his bed upwards of 40 days, Napoleon Bonaparte; his death was occasioned by a cancer in the stomach (a disease of which his father died;) he was buried with military honours, at the head of Rupert's valley, half way between James Town and Longwood, under the shade of a large willow tree; a Catholic priest performed the ceremony according to rites of the Romish church. He was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, the 15th of August, 1769; in 1795 made a general in the service of France, and on the 9th of November, 1799, he was proclaimed First Consul of the French Republic, and in 1802 he was elected to that office for life. In May, 1804, he was declared emperor of France, and on the 2d of December following he was crowned Emperor at Paris, by Pope Pius VII.; in March, 1805, he was declared king of Italy, and crowned at Milan. In 1810, he was divorced from his wife Josephine, and married to Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor of Austria. In 1814 he abdicated the throne of France, and was permitted to retire to the isle of Elba, from whence, in the following year, he returned to France, and succeeded in re-establishing himself on the throne, but being defeated at the battle of Waterloo, he was deprived of his crown, and banished by the Allied Sovereigns to the island of St. Helena.

May 8. The Hecla, captain Parry, and the Fury, captain Lyon, sailed from the Nore, to prosecute their voyage of discovery.

Mr. Turner, a clerk in the Bank of England, was detected in fraudulently transferring to different parties 10,000*l.* Navy five per cents, he was placed in the custody of a Bow-street officer, at the

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Crown tavern, Clerkenwell-green, but in attempting to escape from the window in the night, he fell down, and broke the hip joint, and the bones of the right arm; he was taken in a deplorable state to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

This day the Bank of England commenced paying their Bank notes in cash; they issued Sovereigns instead of small notes to the bankers, it being their intention to withdraw from circulation all the one and two pound notes.

May 11. Mr. Cooper, the editor of the John Bull, Sunday newspaper, and Mr. Weaver, the printer, were committed to Newgate, for a breach of the privilege of the House of Commons, in misrepresenting a speech of Mr. Henry Grey Bennett, one of the members.

May 15. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons for an enquiry into the transactions at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819; the motion was negatived, by a large majority, after occupying the attention of the House two days, there being for the motion, 111, against it, 285.

Died, John Bonnycastle, esq. professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, author of several excellent elementary works on the science of algebra, arithmetic, &c.

Died, Dr. Calcott, a musical composer of original genius and profound science.

May 24. A bill passed the House of Commons for disfranchising the borough of Grampound, and transferring the elective franchise lost by that borough to the county of York.

May 28. John Hunt, printer of the Examiner, Sunday newspaper, was brought up to receive judgment for a libel on the House of Commons, in stating, that it contained more public criminals than public guardians; he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction, in Cold Bath-fields.

Thomas Flindall was at the same time sentenced to eight months imprisonment in Exeter gaol for a libel on the Queen.

June 1. Major Cartwright, and Messrs. Wooler, Edmunds, and Maddox, convicted of unlawfully assembling and electing Sir C. Wolseley legislatorial attorney for Birmingham, received the sentence of the court of King's Bench;—Cartwright fined 100*l.*; Edmunds to be imprisoned nine months; Maddox 18 months; and Wooler 15 months, in the gaol of Warwick, and each party afterwards to give security for good behaviour.

June 5. A part of the wall of the theatre at Shrewsbury gave way at midnight, and falling upon the roof of an adjoining house forced it in, and buried the inmates in the ruins; a man, and his wife and child were killed, and several other persons much bruised.

June 9. A proclamation was issued, appointing Thursday, the 19th of July, for the ceremony of the coronation of his Majesty.

June 14. At his house in Berkeley-square, general Eden was stabbed by a discharged servant in the right breast, he was committed to Newgate.

June 24. Died, Sir Francis Milman, bart. M.D. and F.R.S., late president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

June 30. This month the cross and ball at the top of St. Paul's cathedral were taken down, without any accident; they were to be replaced by a new ball and cross, to be made upon improved principles.

July 4. Her Majesty claiming a right to be crowned Queen with the King, the privy council assembled at the Cockpit, Whitehall, to hear counsel in support of her Majesty's claim; Messrs. Brougham and Denman were heard at great length on her Majesty's behalf, and the Attorney and Solicitor General against the claim; the Lords of the Council, after long and solemn deliberation, reported, that the Queens consort of this realm are not entitled, of right, to be crowned at any time, which report was communicated to her Majesty.

The newly erected theatre in the Haymarket was opened for the first time; it is much larger in dimensions than the old theatre, which was very appropriately called the "Little Theatre."

Died, Richard Cosway, R. A., an eminent painter in miniature.

July 5. His Majesty's ship Adventure, captain W. H. Smyth, sailed from Deptford, to take an extensive survey of the coast of North Africa.

July 7. John, lord Eldon, lord high Chancellor, created an earl, by the style of viscount Encombe and earl of Eldon.

July 11. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to Thursday the 20th of Sept. next.

July 17. Her Majesty published a long and spirited protest against the decision of the privy council.

THE CORONATION.

July 19. This day the solemnity of the coronation of his majesty King George IV. took place; for some time previous

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great preparations had been made in Westminster Hall and the Abbey; the Hall was fitted up in a style suitable to the occasion; two rows of spacious galleries were erected against the eastern and western walls of the hall; over the principal entrance from Palace-yard an orchestra was constructed in a style of architecture corresponding with the gothic roof of the building. The Throne was placed on the southern extremity of the building, and erected upon a spacious platform which extended over the scite lately occupied by the courts of Chancery and King's Bench. The platform was asceaded by three flights of steps, each extending across the hall. The first and second from the area were covered with crimson cloth, and the upper flight and the floor leading to the table was covered with rich carpet. On the right of the throne, at the east end of the hall, a box was constructed for the female branches of the Royal Family; at the opposite side, and also at the royal platform, was a box appropriated to foreign ambassadors and their ladies; over the former were the boxes subdivided between the earl marshal, the lord high steward, and the lord high constable; and above the first mentioned, boxes were fitted up for the suites of the foreign ambassadors. The lower gallery on the east side was devoted to persons having the lord great chamberlain's and peers' tickets; the upper was divided into sections for the public departments. The lower tier at the west end was appropriated to peeresses alone, for about one-third of its length, and the remainder to peers tickets. The upper tier was allotted to different official persons. At each side of the hall a long dinner table was placed with marked seats for the peers. From the cantalivers, ornamented with angels bearing shields, which support the antique roof, gilt chandeliers were suspended to shed a light upon the dining table.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

All the galleries, as well as the benches situated just before them, on the pavement of the aisle, were covered with scarlet cloth; within the choir were the benches on which the knights commanders of the Bath, the privy councillors, and knights of the Garter, not being peers, the judges, and different law officers of the Crown, took their seats during the coronation.

In the centre of the cross was a raised floor, called "The Theatre," and upon it a throne; the theatre was under the tower of the Abbey; and on a platform of four steps, raised in the centre of it, covered with cloth of gold, and surrounded with the richest Turkey carpets, stood the coronation chair; on the north and south sides of the theatre were the north and south transepts of the Abbey church, in which, seats, covered with scarlet cloth, were assigned for the peers, and plain matted seats for the spectators behind them. At each of the four pillars which support the main tower of the Abbey, seats were reserved for the heralds and officers of arms; and near to the south pillar stood the pulpit, from which the coronation sermon was preached. Rising another flight of steps was the platform, on which was the altar and communion table, and on which were placed the chairs and footstools used by the King during the sermon and litany, and also the old chair of St. Edward the Confessor. The floor of this platform was covered with superb Persian tapestry, and the surrounding walls with beautiful damask. In the front of the throne was the *Sacrarium*. The area of this chapel was a square formed for the ambassadors and the princesses. Two silk benches for the bishops were on the left side. In the centre of the side formed by the organ gallery, was the altar. A splendid table covered with large pieces of gold plate, under a slightly projecting canopy, sustained by golden palm trees. On the right of the altar was an ottoman covered with a canopy of gold tissue, to be held over the King at his unction, and the robe which he was then to wear. On the right side, was a blue velvet chair and desk, where the King was to offer his private devotions; and in the centre of the area stood king Edward's throne, a stately antique chair covered with cloth of gold. In gradual order the seats of the choristers and the gentlemen of his Majesty's band rose, fringed with scarlet; and as a finish to the view from the grand western entrance, stood the majestic organ of the Abbey.

Boxes for spectators were fitted up in the cornice galleries, which ran round the whole extent of the Abbey, and were superbly decorated.

The external preparations were worthy of notice; from the north door of Westminster-hall there was a winding platform, the railing on each side was covered with purple cloth, and the flooring was covered with the same kind of cloth, to the extent of 16 feet, leaving about a yard on each side uncovered; the course over which the procession proceeded from the Hall to the Abbey was about 1500 yards in extent; awnings were drawn, but at short dis-

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tances, red lines were placed to close or spread them; to each line and pulley was allotted one man, so that the most rapid change could be effected if the weather required it. On each side of the platform was a narrow standing place, somewhat under it, from the Hall to the Abbey, and on this sub-platform were stationed parties of foot soldiers, flanked and supported by horse soldiers.

The whole range of houses opposite the Hall, presented nearly a uniform erection of series of seats in the form of theatrical boxes, with a sort of Chinese roofing. The stages erected on each side of the platform, from the Hall to the Abbey, were made to accommodate 100,000 persons. The firing of guns, and ringing of bells, at one o'clock on Thursday morning, announced the opening of this important day, and so early as two o'clock, the streets were filled with carriages of persons going to witness the ceremony. At three o'clock, the platform leading from the Hall to the Abbey was thrown open to public view. At five o'clock a considerable number of the company had arrived, and were conducted to their places in the galleries. The duchess of Gloucester was the first of the Royal Family who arrived at the Hall, taking her seat in the royal box.

About half past five o'clock her Majesty, in her state carriage, drawn by six horses, and accompanied by lord and lady Hood and lady Anne Hamilton, entered St. James's park by Constitution-hill gate. The crowd accumulated immensely as she advanced; the soldiers every where presented arms with the utmost promptitude and respect; and a thousand voices kept up a constant cry of "The Queen," "The Queen for ever!" not unmingled, however, with the cries of a contrary character. Her Majesty first went to the Dean's-yard gate, but finding that the entrance for persons of rank was at Poet's Corner, she directed her coachman to drive thither. The coachman accordingly followed the line of the platform to New Palace-yard, but he there found that there was no thoroughfare. He drove on, however, opposite to Westminster-hall gate, and there stopped. Lord Hood now alighted to enquire for the means of getting through to the Abbey, and having found an open gate leading to the Speaker's house, he went back to her Majesty, and requested her to alight. Her Majesty did accordingly allight. While her Majesty remained in the carriage, a crowd assembled about her, and gave her repeated cheers, which were answered by an expression of different sentiments from the galleries and windows. Her Majesty seemed to be a good deal agitated, but she bowed with great condescension.

Her Majesty, when she alighted, was accompanied by lady Hood and lady Hamilton, and leaned upon the arm of lord Hood. On reaching the door, however, the mistake was discovered, and the group returned. Her Majesty was now surrounded by a great number of persons, who followed her along the side of the platform till she reached the steps by which persons having Peers' tickets were permitted to ascend. There she instantly mounted, followed by her suite, and leaning on lord Hood. On reaching the platform, the soldiery were drawn across the passage, and an officer advanced and asked for the tickets. Lord Hood said, he had authority to be there, and at the same time took a paper from his pocket. On presenting it, without examination, her Majesty was permitted to pass. She then crossed the platform, and descended on the other side. As she proceeded, several constables went before her, and the populace surrounded her on all sides. The constables and mob having led the way towards the passage leading to the kitchen, her Majesty followed; but the gate being shut, and an explanation given of the place at which she had arrived, lord Hood said her Majesty's desire was not to go into the Hall, but to go to Poet's Corner, with a view of gaining admission to the Abbey. Thither she was instantly conducted, through an opening in the covered way. On arriving at the place where tickets were received, Lord Hood demanded admission for the Queen.

The door-keeper said, that his instructions were to admit no person without a Peer's ticket.

Lord Hood.—"Did you ever hear of a Queen being asked for a ticket before? This is your Queen."

The door-keeper said that his orders were general, and without any exceptions. He had never been in a similar situation before, and could say nothing as to the propriety or impropriety of refusing her Majesty admission.

Lord Hood. "I present to you your Queen, do you refuse her admission?"

Her Majesty added, that she was his Queen, and desired to be permitted to pass.

The door keeper repeated that his orders were peremptory; and said, however reluctant he might be, he could not suffer her Majesty to pass without a ticket.

Lord Hood. "I have a ticket."

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Door-keeper. "Upon producing it I will permit you to pass."

Lord Hood then took from his pocket one ticket for the Abbey, for a Mr. Wellington, which he tendered to the door-keeper.

The door-keeper said, that would admit but one individual.

Lord Hood then asked her Majesty if she would enter alone?

Her Majesty hesitated—upon which Lord Hood asked, whether there had not been some preparations made for her Majesty's reception.

The door-keeper answered in the negative.

Lord Hood. "Then I am to understand you refuse your Queen admittance to Westminster abbey?"

The door-keeper said he was ready to admit her Majesty with a ticket, but not without.

After a short consultation with her Majesty, as to whether she would go into the Abbey alone, or not—her Majesty declined—and it was resolved, having been refused admission to the cathedral church of Westminster, that she should return to her carriage.

As she turned round to quit the spot, some persons in the door-way burst into a vulgar laugh of derision. Her Majesty looked at them contemptuously; and lord Hood observed, that in such a place he expected to have met with decorous conduct at least towards a sovereign—instead of that she had been denied her indubitable right, and been treated, not only in an ill-mannered, but in an unmanly way.

Her Majesty then turned about, and passed through a groupe of fashionable women who were going to the Abbey with tickets, but who did not take the slightest notice of her. Her Majesty was followed by a crowd to the platform, some of whom were approving and some disapproving her conduct. On entering her carriage, there was considerable disapprobation, interminglied with cries of "shame, shame," "off, off," but other parts of the populace repeated the cries of "the Queen, the Queen," with great enthusiasm. Her Majesty was elegantly dressed in a muslin slip, on a petticoat of silver brocade. She wore a small purple scarf, and had a splendid diamond bandeau on her head, with feathers. Lady Hamilton and lady Hood were likewise elegantly dressed, and seemed to participate in all the feelings of her Majesty. Lord Hood was in a court dress, and in the little he said, spoke with firmness but with politeness.

THE PROCESSION.

The lords spiritual and temporal, and all the noblemen and gentlemen in official situations, intended to perform their parts in the splendid ceremony, assembled at their appointed posts as early as eight o'clock in the morning. Soon after eight o'clock the peers were called over in the House of Lords by Deputy Garter, and proceeded to the Hall, where the other persons appointed to walk in the procession had been previously marshalled on the right and left by the officers of arms.

At about ten o'clock his Majesty entered the hall, and took his seat in the chair of state, which was announced by the firing of a gun. The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Deputy Earl Marshal ascending the steps placed themselves at the outer side of the table; the Lord High Steward, and the rest of the great officers, Deputy Garter and the Black Rod, arranged themselves near the chair of state; the Royal Trainbearers on each side of the throne. The Vice Chamberlain, in the absence of the Lord Chamberlain, then brought the sword of state to the Lord High Constable who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom it was laid upon the table; then curtana or the sword of mercy, with the two swords of justice being in like manner presented, were drawn from their scabbards by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid on the table before his Majesty; after which the gold spurs were delivered, and also placed on the table. Immediately after a procession advanced up the Hall, with the usual reverences, in the following order.

Serjeant of the Vestry, in a Scarlet Mantle.
Children of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles, four abreast.
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, four abreast.
Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles, four abreast.
Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, four abreast.
Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Two Pursuivants of Arms.
Two Heralds.
The two Provincial Kings of Arms.

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The Dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's Crown on a Cushion of Cloth of Gold.
The First Prebendary of Westminster carrying the Orb.
The Second Prebendary carrying the Sceptre and the Dove.
The Third Prebendary carrying the Sceptre with the Cross.
The Fourth Prebendary carrying St. Edward's Staff.
The Fifth Prebendary carrying the Chalice and Patina.
The Sixth Prebendary carrying the Bible.

The Dean and Prebendaries having arrived at the foot of the steps, and Deputy Garter preceding them, ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the King, the Dean presented the crown to the Lord High Constable who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed before the King. The rest of the regalia were severally delivered by each Prebendary on his knee to the Dean, by him to the Lord High Constable, and by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him laid on the table. His Majesty then commanded Deputy Garter to summon the Noblemen and Bishops who were to bear the Regalia, and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain delivered the same to the Lords, by whom they were to be severally carried. The Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, who were to support his Majesty for the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, were then summoned, and ascending the steps, placed themselves on each side of the King. The second gun was then fired, and the procession, flanked by the Earl Marshals Gold Staff Officers, moved forward upon the blue cloth, spread from the Throne in Westminster-hall to the great steps of the Abbey; the anthem "O Lord grant the King a long life, &c." being sung in parts in succession, with his Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets and beating of drums until the arrival at the Abbey.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's herb woman, Miss Fellows, with her six maids, Miss Garth, Miss Collier, Miss Ramsbottom, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker, strewed the way with herbs. All the ladies were splendidly dressed in white, Miss Fellows wore in addition a scarlet mantle trimmed with gold lace.

Messenger of the College of Arms, in a Scarlet Cloak, with the Arms of the College embroidered on the left shoulder.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.

Two Household Fifes with Banners of Velvet fringed with Gold, and Five Household Drummers in Royal Livery, Drum-Covers of Crimson Velvet, laced and fringed with Gold.

The Drum-Major, in a rich Livery, and a Crimson Scarf fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters, in rich Liveries of Crimson Velvet laced with Gold and Silver, with Silver Trumpets, having Banners of Crimson Damask embroidered and fringed with Gold.

Kettle Drums, Drum Covers of Crimson Damask, embroidered and fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters in Liveries, as before.

Serjeant Trumpeter, carrying his Mace.

The Knight Marshal, attended by his officers.

The Six Clerks in Chancery, in Gowns of Black Flowered Satin, with Black Silk Loops and Tufts upon the Sleeves.

King's Chaplains having Dignities, dressed in their Scarlet Habits as Doctors, with Black Silk Tippets, and carrying their square Caps in their Hands.

The Sheriffs of London.—Alderman Waithman, and J. Williams, esq.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery, dressed in their Gowns of Black figured Silk, with Black Silk Loops and Tufts.

The King's Serjeants at Law, in Scarlet Gowns, wearing their Coifs, with Black square Caps in their Hands.

The King's Ancient Serjeant, John Lens, esq.

The King's Solicitor General. The King's Attorney General.

Thirty-two Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Serjeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Gilt Verge.

Serjeant Porter, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Black Ebony Staff.

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Children of the Choir of Westminster, in Surplices.
Twelve Children of the Chapel Royal, in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them.
Choir of Westminster, in Surplices, with Music books in their hands.
Thirty-two Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in Scarlet Mantles.
Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a Scarlet Gown.
Twelve Prebendaries of Westminster, in Surplices and rich Copes.
The Dean of Westminster, in a Surplice, and rich Cope of Purple Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver.
Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards.
His Majesty's Band, in full State habits.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, in their Mantles, Chains, and Badges.
Knights Commanders of the Bath, not Peers.
Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their Mantles, Chains, and Badges.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers), in the full Habit of their Order, carrying their caps in their hands.

The Knights of the Bath presented a particularly splendid appearance. They were in the full dress of their Order, consisting of a surcoat of white satin, over which there was a mantle of crimson satin, lined with white, and tied at the neck with a cordon of crimson silk and gold, with gold tassels. On the left shoulder of this mantle was embroidered an eight pointed silver Star, having in the centre three Imperial Crowns of gold, with the motto "Tria juncta in Uno," in letters of the same. They wore also hats of white silk, ornamented with a standing plume of ostrich feathers of the same colour, buskins of white kid, gold spurs, and gold-hilted swords, in white leather scabbards. The Collars of this Order were of gold, and were composed of nine Imperial Crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, properly enamelled, issuing from a Sceptre. The whole were linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white. The Badges which were suspended to these Collars, consisted of an oval Medal of gold, on which were a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a Sceptre, as before encircled with the motto of the Order.

A Pursuivant of arms, in his Tabard.
The Three Barons of the Exchequer, and Three Justices of each Bench, in their Robes, wearing their Serjeants Coifs, and carrying their Caps in their hands.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in his Judge's Robes and Coif, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with Ermine unpowdered, wearing his collar of SS's, gilt.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in his Judge's Robes, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with Ermine unpowdered, wearing the collar of SS's.

The Vice Chancellor.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in his Judge's Robes and Coif, with his Hood and Sleeves, lined with ermine unpowdered, wearing his Collar of SS's. gilt.
The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary, Sir George Chetwynd, bart. Lord Viscount Chetwynd, and James Buller, esq.
Privy Councillors, not Peers, in rich Habits.
Dean of Windsor, Register of the Order of the Garter.
Knights of the Garter, not Peers, in the full Habit and Collar of the Order, Caps in their hands.

The Collar of the Knights of this Order had an extremely elegant appearance. It is of gold, and consisted of twenty-five roses of red enamel, surrounded by blue garters, on which appears the motto of the Order in gold, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Between each of the garters was a golden love knot, with which they were connected; and to the centre of the collar was suspended the figure of St. George slaying the Dragon, which was also made of gold, enamelled in proper colours.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain, the Marquis of Graham.
Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, Lord George Beresford.

Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, bearing a crimson bag with the medals struck in honour of the Coronation.

A Pursuivant of Arms in his Tabard.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards and collars of SS.

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The standard of Hanover borne by the Earl of Mayo.

Barons, in their Robes of Estate, of Crimson Velvet, with their Coronets in their hands.

A Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of S.S.

The Standard of Ireland, borne by lord Beresford.

The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.

The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their Rochets, with their Caps in their hands.

Two Heralds in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of England borne by Lord Hill.

Earls, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

Marquises, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, the Marquis of Hertford, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand, attended by an Officer of the Jewel Office, in a scarlet Mantle, with a crown embroidered on the left shoulder, bearing a Cushion, on which was placed the Ruby Ring and the Sword to be girt about the King.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand.

The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

King of Arms of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

Gloucester King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

Hanover King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

Dukes, in their robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Ulster King of Arms, in his Tabard, and Crown in his hand.

Clarenceux King of Arms in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

Norroy King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

The dresses of all the Heraldic Officers added great splendour to the other ceremonial costume. The crowns of the different Kings at Arms consisted of a plain circle of gold, on which were raised sixteen upright leaves, eight of them being shorter than the others; round the circle were the words "Miserere mei Deus."

On the Tabards or Surcoats of each Heraldic Officer, his Majesty's arms were richly embroidered. The word Tabard, which still signifies a gown in some parts of Germany and Belgium, here denotes a sort of sleeveless coat with wings which fold over the arms, on every part of which garment the Royal Ensigns are depicted in their proper colours. The dresses of the Kings at Arms were made of velvet and cloth of gold, those for the Heralds of damask, and those for the Pursuivants of satin; they were all lined with crimson silk or taffeta, and fastened by ribands. The Kings and Heralds wore also collars of S. S. made of silver, those of the former gilded, and those of the latter plain. The collar itself consisted of several S shaped ornaments linked together, and at the two centres were badges, consisting of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, enamelled in their proper colours.

The lord Privy Seal, the earl of Westmoreland, in his robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

The Lord President of the Council, the earl of Harrowby, in his robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Archbishops of Ireland, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

The Archbishop of York, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, in his robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, bearing his Purse, and attended by his Pursebearer.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The REGALIA.

St. Edwards Staff, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Gold Spurs, borne by Lord Calthorpe.

The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by Marq. Wellesley.

The third Sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.

Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.

The second Sword, borne by duke of Northumberland.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

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Usher of the Green Rod. Usher of the White Rod.

The Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, Collar, and Jewel, bearing the city mace.

The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his Tabard, carrying his Crown and Sceptre.

Garter principal King of Arms, in his Tabard, bearing his Crown and Sceptre.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his Rod.

In the Golden Collar of the Lord Mayor, a love-knot and a red rose, enclosed a white one, were set between every two S. S. and on either side of the jewel at the breast was a representation of a portcullis; this jewel or badge consisted of the City Arms and supporters in enamel, set round with diamonds.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Gwydir, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet and his White Staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the Garter, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his Cap and Feathers; his train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his Coronet; his train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; his train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand; and his train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand; his train borne by

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand his Baton as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; his train borne by

The High Constable of Ireland in his robes, Coronet in his hand, with his staff.

The High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Errol, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, and his staff.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, Lord Howard of Effingham with his staff.

The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Dorset.

The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, in his Robes, his Coronet in his hand, with his staff, attended by a Page, carrying his Baton of Field Marshal.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

A Gentleman carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.

The Sceptre with the Dove, carried by the Duke of Rutland.

St. Edward's Crown carried by the Lord High Steward, robed.

The Orb, carried by the Duke of Devonshire.

A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.

The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Ely.

The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Chester.

THE KING.

Supporter: Lord Bishop of Oxford, for the lord Bishop of Bath and Wells

In the Royal Robes, wearing a Cap of Estate, adorned with jewels, under a canopy of Cloth of Gold, borne by the following sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports:

Supporter: Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the lord Bishop of Durham.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Standard Bearer.

The Hon. William Henry Scott, James Dawkins, esq. Edward Milward, esq.—Barons of Hastings.

Joseph Stewart, esq. Charles Emmerson, esq. G. Noakes, esq.—Barons of Sandwich.

E. B. Wilbraham, esq. and Henshaw Latham, esq.—Barons of Dover.

Benjamin Cobb, esq. and Cholmondeley Dering, esq.—Barons of Romney.

Stewart Majoribanks, esq. and William Deedes, jun. esq.—Barons of Hythe.

William Philips Lamb, esq. and John Dodson, esq.—Barons of Rye.

Henry Brougham, esq. and L. Concannon, esq. Barons of Winchelsea.

Twenty Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Lieutenant.

His Majesty's train borne by eight eldest Sons of Peers.

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Among whom were, Marquis of Douro, son of the Duke of Wellington; Earl of Rawdon, son of the Marquis of Hastings; Earl of Brecknock, son of the Marquis of Camden; Viscount Ingestrie, son of Earl Talbot; Earl Rocksavage, son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley; Viscount Cranbourne, son of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Assisted by the Master of the Robes, and

Followed by the Groom of the Robes.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Gold Stick of the Life Guards in Waiting, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.

Equerries and Pages of Honour.

Aides-de-Camp.

Gentlemen Ushers.

Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Pages in full State Liveries.

His Majesty's Footmen in full State Liveries.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard. Yeomen of the Guard. Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Gentlemen Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard. Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Yeomen of the Guard, closing the Procession.

On the arrival of the procession at the Abbey, the Herb Woman, with her maids and the serjeant porter, remained at the entrance within the great west door; the drums and trumpets filed off to their gallery over the entrance to the choir. The choristers of the Chapel Royal, and of Westminster, proceeded, with his Majesty's band, to the organ gallery; and on his Majesty's entering the Abbey, the choirs commenced singing the Hallelujah chorus, after which, a scene from the Oratorio of Saul, followed by the Anthem "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord," &c. Immediately after the conclusion of the Hallelujah-chorus and before the remainder of the music, the King's scholars of Westminster school, from the platform gallery over the entrance into the choir, with their masters, greeted his Majesty with repeated shouts of "Vivat Georgius Rex!"

The Prebendaries and Dean of Westminster filed off to the left about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the King's coming into the church, when they fell into the procession next before the King of Arms, who preceded the great officers.

As the procession entered the choir the several persons composing it were conducted to their seats by the officers of arms, the Prebendaries of Westminster proceeding to their places near the altar. The Princes of the Blood were conducted to their seats as peers, and the prince Leopold to his seat in the royal box.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports, who bore the canopy, and the Gentlemen Pensioners, remained at the entrance of the choir, where the standards were received from the noblemen who bore them by the officers of arms, and by them delivered to pages.

The King ascended the theatre, passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state on the east side thereof, opposite to the altar; and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the fald-stool) took his seat, the two bishops, his supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the Deputy, lord Great Chamberlain, and the lord High Constable, on his left; the great officers of state, the lord Howard of Effingham acting as Earl Marshal; the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, train bearers, Deputy Garter, Lyon King of Arms, the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair. Upon the conclusion of the Anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Deputy lord Great Chamberlain, the lord High Constable, and lord Howard of Effingham, acting as Earl Marshal, preceded by Deputy Garter, went to the east side of the theatre, where the

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Archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during which his Majesty was standing, and turned towards the people on the side on which the recognition was made; the people replying, with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save King George the Fourth!" and at the last recognition the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

His Majesty then took his seat, and the Bible, the Chalice, and Patina, were carried to and placed upon the altar by the Bishops who had borne them in the procession.

The King then passed to the altar, where his Majesty kneeling, made his first offering of a pall or altar cloth of gold, and afterwards his second offering of an ingot of gold. The King was then conducted to the chair of state, on the south side of the area, and the Regalia, except the swords, were laid on the altar.

The litany was then read by the bishops of London and Bangor, vested in copes. Next was read the beginning of the communion-service, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; and after it a sermon was delivered by the Archbishop of York, which being concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury advancing to the King, administered the Coronation Oath. The King then arose from his chair of state, and proceeded uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion laid on the steps, and placing his hand on the Holy Gospels, his Majesty took the oath, and added thereto his royal sign manual. The King returned to his chair, and the hymn "Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire," &c. was sung; after which, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the annointing. At the conclusion of this prayer the choirs sung the Anthem "Zadoc the Priest," &c. during which the King was disrobed of his crimson robes; and his Majesty taking off his cap of state, the robes and cap were carried into St. Edward's chapel.

King Edward's chair, covered with cloth of gold, having been placed in front of the altar, his Majesty took his seat therein to be anointed; when the following four Knights of the Garter, viz. the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Marquis of Londonderry, being summoned by Deputy Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall of cloth of gold, and the Dean of Westminster, holding the ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the anointing spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty therewith.

The King then kneeling the Archbishop pronounced the benediction.

His Majesty was next arrayed with the supertunica of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, when the spurs were taken from the altar, and his Majesty's heels having been touched therewith, they were again laid upon the altar.

His Majesty standing up was girt with the sword, which his Majesty afterwards offered at the altar in the scabbard, and retiring to his chair the sword was redeemed. His Majesty rising was invested with the imperial mantle or dalmatic robe of cloth of gold, and with the armil.

The King then sat down, and received from the Archbishop the Orb, which his Majesty afterwards returned to the Dean, who laid it upon the altar.

The ruby ring was placed by the Archbishop on the fourth finger of the King's right hand, and the Dean brought from the altar the two sceptres, with the cross and dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop.

Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, then presented his Majesty with a pair of gloves, richly embroidered with the arms of Howard, which his Majesty put on; and the Archbishop delivered the sceptre with the cross into his Majesty's right hand, and the sceptre with the dove into his left hand; the lord of the manor of Worksop supporting his Majesty's right arm, and holding the sceptre as occasion required.

The Archbishop standing before the altar, and having taken St. Edward's crown into his hand, consecrated and blessed it, and, assisted by the other bishops, his Grace came from the altar, the Dean of Westminster carrying the crown, which the Archbishop received and placed on his Majesty's head, while the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried "God save the King," the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal. The Peers then put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns. The acclamations ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, and the choirs sang the anthem "The King shall rejoice in thy strength," &c.

The Archbishop then presented the Bible to the King, and his Majesty having returned the same to the Archbishop, it was replaced on the altar.

The Archbishop having pronounced the

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benediction, the King kissed the Archbishops and Bishops who knelt before him. The "Te Deum" was then sung, during which the King removed to his chair, on the east side of the throne; and at the conclusion, his Majesty was then enthroned by the Bishops and Peers, and the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation; whereupon the Archbishop advanced to the steps of the throne, and, ascending, knelt before the King, and, for himself and the other Lords Spiritual pronounced the words of homage, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops kneeling around him, and for themselves repeating after him.

The Archbishop then kissed his Majesty's left cheek, as did the Archbishop of York, and the rest of the Bishops, and retired.

Then his royal highness the duke of York advanced to the steps of the throne, and, ascending, took off his coronet, and kneeling before the King, for himself and the other Dukes of the Blood Royal, who severally took off their coronets and knelt with him and about him, pronounced the words of homage, the rest of the Royal Dukes, for themselves, repeating after him. Then his Royal Highness touched the crown upon his Majesty's head, and having kissed his Majesty's left cheek, as did the rest of the Dukes of the Blood Royal, retired.

Then the duke of Norfolk advanced in like manner to the throne, and being followed by the rest of the Dukes, took off his coronet, knelt before the King, and for himself and the other Dukes, who also took off their coronets and knelt with him and about him, pronounced the words of homage, the rest of the same degree for themselves repeating after him; after which his Grace touched the crown upon his Majesty's head, and kissed his Majesty's left cheek, as did the rest of the Dukes after him, and retired.

The marquis of Winchester advanced with the rest of the Marquises: the earl of Denbigh with the rest of the Earls: the lord viscount Hereford with the rest of the Viscounts: and the lord Audley with the rest of the Barons: and each degree severally and respectively did their homage in like manner, and retired.

During this part of the solemnity, the sceptre with the cross was held on the King's right hand, by the duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, and the sceptre with the dove by the duke of Rutland; the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household throwing about the medals of the coronation, as his Majesty's princely largesse, or donative.

The Peers who bore the Regalia, on advancing to do their homage, severally delivered the same to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom they were returned, after the homage had been performed.

After the homage, the Bishop of Salisbury, who read the Epistle, and the Bishop of St. David's, who read the Gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the patina and chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the patina, and the wine in the chalice. His Majesty then descended from the throne, and went to the altar, where having taken off his crown, his Majesty received the sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The choir then sang the last anthem, "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel," &c.; and, at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, and, amidst the acclamations of the assembly, the King put on his crown, and taking the two sceptres in his hands, again ascended the throne, and sat there, supported and attended as before, until the conclusion of the post communion service and blessing. The choirs then sang the national air "God save the King."

His Majesty, attended as before, having descended into the area, passed through the door on the south side of the altar into St. Edward's chapel; and the Noblemen who had carried the Regalia received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by the altar.

The King, being come into the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptres to the Archbishop, who laid them upon the altar. The rest of the Regalia were then delivered to the Dean, and by him laid on the altar.

Then the King was disrobed of his dalmatic robe of state, and arrayed in the royal robe of purple velvet, the Archbishop delivering the sceptre with his cross into his right hand, and the orb into his left. The Dean then delivered the sceptre with the dove to the duke of Rutland, who had before carried it, and who was to bear it in the returning procession.

As soon as the King entered St. Edward's chapel, the Officers of Arms called over and arranged the procession for the return to Westminster Hall; and at the moment

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when his Majesty came out of the chapel the procession moved forward to Westminster Hall, in the same order as it came from thence, except that the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster did not return; and the Noblemen who, in the former procession, had borne the gold spurs, and St. Edward's staff, (left in St. Edward's chapel) and the orb, and the sceptre with the cross, now borne by his Majesty, walked in their due places according to their degrees in the peerage.

As the procession entered the Hall, the fifes, drums, and trumpets, proceeded to their gallery, and the several other persons composing it were directed to their respective places by the officers of arms; the Barons of the Cinque Ports, with the canopy, remaining at the bottom of the steps.

His Majesty having ascended the elevated platform, retired into his chamber. The company at the tables then sat down, and the Barons of the Cinque Ports carried away the canopy as their fee.

THE BANQUET.

The dinner being ready, his Majesty, wearing his crown, and carrying the sceptre with the cross, and the orb, and attended and supported, and his train borne as before, came out of his chamber, preceded by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and the four swords being carried before him, took his seat in the chair of state.

The first course was then brought up with the usual ceremony, attended by the three following great officers of state, mounted on horses richly caparisoned, viz. the marquis of Anglesea, as lord High Steward, between the duke of Wellington, as lord High Constable, and lord Howard of Effingham, as Earl Marshal. The dinner was placed on the table by his Majesty's two clerks of the kitchen.

The Deputy lord Great Chamberlain, with his Majesty's cup-bearer, Montagu, earl of Abingdon, and his assistant, James Walter, earl of Verulam, being preceded by Black Rod, then received from the officer of the jewel-house the gilt basin and ewer for his Majesty to wash, attended by Peter Soame John Everard Buckworth Herne Soame, esq. the lord of the manor of Heydon, with a towel. The King rising and delivering his sceptre to the duke of Norfolk, and the orb to the Bishop standing on his left hand, the cup-bearer poured out the water on his Majesty's hands, the lord of the manor of Heydon holding the towel. The Dean of the Chapel Royal then said grace, and his Majesty having taken his seat, the Bishops, his supporters, retired to their dinner.

On the King's right hand stood the duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worksop, holding the sceptre; next to him, on the same side, the Lords bearing the four swords. On his Majesty's left hand the duke of Devonshire, with the orb; and next to him the Deputy lord Great Chamberlain, and next to him the duke of Rutland, bearing the sceptre with the dove.

At the end of the table, on the King's right hand, were seated their royal highnesses the dukes of York, Sussex, and Gloucester; and, on his Majesty's left hand, the dukes of Clarence and Cambridge, and prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, each attended by a Peer.

The duties of his Majesty's carver were performed by Basil Percy, earl of Denbigh; those of the assistant carver, by Thomas, earl of Chichester; those of sewer, by Richard, earl of Mount Edgecumbe; and those of assistant sewer, by Charles, earl of Whitworth.

Then the Deputy appointed by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as lord of the manor of Bardolph, otherwise Addington, presented the mess of dillegrout, prepared by the King's master cook.

William Wilshere, esq. lord of the manor of Great Wymondeley, in Hertfordshire, assisted by the King's cup-bearer, and his assistant, having received from the officer of the jewel-house a silver gilt cup, containing wine, presented the same to the King; and his Majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to him for his fee.

George William, duke of Argyll, as heritable master of the household of Scotland, then presented a gold cup of wine; and his Majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to his Grace for his fee.

Before the second course, Henry Dymoke, esq. appointed to officiate as King's Champion, for his father, the rev. Henry Dymoke, as lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, entered the Hall on horseback, in a complete suit of bright armour, his helmet adorned with a plume of feathers, with his gauntlet in his hand, between the lord High Constable and the lord Howard of Effingham, acting as Earl Marshal, also on horseback, preceded by two trumpeters, with the Champion's arms on their banners; the sergeant trumpeter, and two sergeants at arms, with their maces; the

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Champion's two esquires, in half armour, one on the right hand, bearing the Champion's lance, the other on the left hand, with the Champion's target, the arms of Dymoke depicted thereon; and Lancaster Herald, with a paper in his hand, containing the challenge; four pages richly apparelled following.

At the Champion's entrance into the Hall, the trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the King's table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, Lancaster Herald, with a loud voice, proclaimed the challenge. Whereupon the Champion threw down his gauntlet; which, having lain a short time upon the ground, Lancaster Herald took up, and delivered again to the Champion.

They then advanced to the middle of the Hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner; and lastly, to the steps of the throne, where Lancaster Herald (and those who preceded him) ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the challenge in like manner; the Champion, having thrown down his gauntlet, and received it again from Lancaster Herald, made a low obeisance to the King; whereupon the cup-bearer presented to the King a gold cup and cover, filled with wine, and his Majesty, having drunk to the Champion, sent to him by the cup-bearer the said cup, which the Champion (having put on his gauntlet) received, and having made a low obeisance to the King, drank of the wine; after which, making another low obeisance to his Majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed out of the Hall, taking with him the said cup and cover as his fee.

Immediately after, Deputy Garter, attended by the rest of the officers of arms, proclaimed his Majesty's styles, in Latin, French, and English, three several times, first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform, next in the middle of the Hall, and lastly, at the bottom of the Hall, the officers of arms crying "Largesse" in the usual manner.

The second course was then served up with the same ceremony as the first.

The Peers then rose, and drank "Good health and a long and happy reign to his Majesty!" which was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations; after which, by his Majesty's command, the duke of Norfolk, standing on the King's right hand, said "The King thanks his Peers for drinking his health; he does them the honour to drink their health, and that of his good people."

Then the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster proceeded up the Hall, and at the foot of the steps of the elevated platform, sang the national anthem of "God save the King." At the conclusion of the dinner, the choirs sung "Non nobis, Domine."

Then the deputy to Thomas Rider, esq. lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington, presented his Majesty with three maple cups.

The office of Chief Butler of England was executed by the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Arundel, and lord of the manor of Kenninghall; and the office of Chief Butler of Ireland, by James, earl of Ormonde and Ossory.

Dinner being concluded, the Lord Mayor and twelve principal citizens of London, as assistants to the Chief Butler of England, accompanied by the King's cup-bearer and assistant, presented to his Majesty wine in a gold cup; and the King having drunk thereof, returned the gold cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee.

Herbert Parsons, esq. Mayor of Oxford, with eight burgesses of that city, as assistants to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, (assistant to the duke of Norfolk in the office of Chief Butler of England) was conducted to his Majesty, preceded by the King's cup-bearer, and having presented to the King a bowl of wine, received the three maple cups for his fee.

John Campbell, esq. lord of the manor of Lyston, then brought up a charger of wafers to his Majesty's table.

John, duke of Atholl, as lord of the Isle of Man, presented his Majesty with two falcons, which were delivered to John Arthur Douglas Bloomfield, esq. appointed by his Majesty assistant falconer to receive the same.

James, duke of Montrose, as Master of the Horse to the King, performed the office of serjeant of the silver scullery.

Brownlow, marquis of Exeter, as lord of the barony of Bedford, performed the office of Almoner; and the office of Chief Larderer was performed by the deputy of Henry, earl of Abergavenny, as lord of the manor of Scoulton.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon George Bartholomew Pocock, esq. standard-bearer; and Fenwick Bulmer, esq. senior gentleman of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

His Majesty retired from the banquet about eight o'clock, and returned to Carlton House.

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July 23. The East India ship, Blendenhall, captain Greig, bound from London to Bombay, was wrecked off Inaccessible island, in the South Atlantic ocean, eight of the crew perished, but the commander, officers, and passengers, got safe on shore; the ship went to pieces.

July 24. Mary Ann Carlile, sister to Richard Carlile, was tried for selling a blasphemous libel, entitled, "An appendix to the Theological Works of Thomas Paine," and found guilty.

July 25. His Majesty held a levee, and on the day following a drawing-room, it being the first since the coronation, the splendour was never equalled, most of the foreign courts had ambassadors extraordinary, besides a number of foreign Princes which the coronation had brought to England: the number of persons present of the first distinction were not less than 2000.

July 31. His Majesty left Carlton-palace on his way to Ireland, escorted by a party of light dragoons.

Aug. 1. Died, Mrs. E. Inchbald, aged 66, a dramatic writer of considerable merit.

Aug. 7. Died, at Brandenburgh-house, Hammersmith, her Majesty, Caroline Amelia, Queen of England; she was born May 17, 1768, and was the second daughter and fifth child of the late Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, by the princess Augusta, daughter of the late Frederick prince of Wales; she was married to his present Majesty, then prince of Wales, on the 8th of April 1795, by whom she had one child, the late princess Charlotte, born 7th January, 1796; she desired to be buried at Brunswick.

Aug. 8. The Earl of Moira, packet, bound from Liverpool to Dublin, having nearly 100 persons on board, including the crew, was lost on the Wharf bank, off Mock Beggar, and the greater part of the crew and passengers perished; about 50 were saved by the Hoylake life boat, and two boats which arrived from Liverpool.

Aug. 13. At the Slatherell coal pits, near Audley, in Staffordshire; four men and five boys were killed by an explosion of inflammable gas.

Aug. 14. Her Majesty's remains were conveyed in great funeral pomp from Hammersmith, with an intention of proceeding through the Uxbridge road to Bayswater, and onwards through Islington, &c. to avoid the City; but a tumultuous mob twice arrested the progress of the procession, and succeeded in blockading every street leading out of Tottenham-court-road, in the direction of the New-road, and thereby compelling the cavalcade to go down Drury-lane and through the City; it then passed on to Whitechapel, and reached Harwich on the Thursday following, from whence the body was put on board a vessel, which sailed immediately for Stadt. Her Majesty left the principal part of her property to William Austin, the youth whom she had brought up from his infancy; she left her advocates, Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde, her executors.

Aug. 15. His Majesty landed in Ireland, and was received by all ranks of people with the highest enthusiasm; on the 17th he made his public entry into the city of Dublin, in an open carriage drawn by eight horses; his reception was very gratifying, his Majesty dined on the 23d with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, where a grand entertainment was provided; he visited the Royal Society, and other public institutions, and was every where welcomed with the acclamations and good wishes of his Irish subjects.

Aug. 24. An inquest was held on the body of George Francis, who was shot by the Life Guards during the riot which occurred at the Queen's funeral; the jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder against a Life-guardsman unknown."

Sept. 5. His Majesty embarked from the harbour of Dunleary (since called King's Town) on his return from Ireland, and landed at Milford Haven on the 12th, from whence he proceeded, by land, through Caermarthen, Abergavenny, and Cheltenham, to London, and arrived at Carlton house on the 15th.

Sept. 6. Died, Vicesimus Knox, D.D., in his 70th year, author of "Essays Moral and Literary," and other theological and moral works.

Sept. 9. A fire broke out in the house of Messrs. Southal and Fossick, in Grace-church-street, which destroyed that and the three adjoining houses, and damaged several others; four persons perished in the ruins in endeavouring to save some of the property.

Sept. 12. An inquest, which lasted fourteen days, was held on the body of Richard Honey, who was shot on the day of the funeral procession of her late Majesty, when a verdict of Manslaughter was returned against the officers and soldiers of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, who were on duty between Tyburn turnpike and Park-lane.

Sept. 14. His Majesty having expressed his disapprobation of some part of the conduct of Sir Robert Baker on the 14th of August, in permitting the funeral of the

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Queen to take a different route from that marked out by Government; Sir Robert resigned his situation as chief police magistrate at Bow-street, and Mr. Birnie was appointed to succeed him, on whom the honour of knighthood was afterwards conferred.

Sept. 15. The rev. Mr. Blacow of Liverpool, was tried at the assizes for Lancaster for a libel on the late Queen, contained in a sermon delivered in his parish church, he was found guilty.

Sept. 17. His Majesty in council declared his intention of going out of the kingdom (to Hanover) for a short time, and therefore nominated the duke of York, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord Chancellor, and several other noblemen, lords justices for the administration of the government in his absence.

Major-general Sir Robert T. Wilson was removed from his Majesty's service, in consequence of his conduct at the Queen's funeral.

Sept. 23. A thick fog overspread London and the vicinity; the mall guards were obliged to walk before the coaches with lighted lamps to prevent accidents.

Sept. 24. His Majesty embarked at Ramsgate to pay a visit to his Hanoverian dominions; he landed at Calais, and passed through Lille, Brussels, Aix la Chapelle, Dusseldorff, and Minden, where he arrived on the 5th of October; on the 11th his Majesty made his public entry into the city of Hanover.

Sept. 29. Several men employed to beautify the interior of St. Paul's cathedral, were precipitated to the ground in consequence of the falling of a scaffold; six of them were dangerously hurt, one of whom died in his way to the hospital.

Oct. 4. Died, in his 64th year, John Rennie, the celebrated engineer; the Breakwater at Plymouth, and Waterloo-bridge are lasting monuments of his talents.

Oct. 12. Died, William Angus, a celebrated historical and landscape engraver, aged 69.

Three old houses at the corner of Little Rider-street, St. James's, fell down, and buried 15 persons in the ruins, two of whom were taken out dead, and the others severely injured.

Oct. 23. A dreadful explosion of inflammable gas took place at Carville colliery, near Newcastle, which instantly killed 53 persons, who were at work in the mine.

Oct. 29. His Majesty set off from Hanover on his return to England.

Nov. 7. His Majesty arrived at Calais on his return from Hanover; the duke of Angouleme, and several French noblemen, were introduced to him; on the 8th he arrived at Carlton house, which was announced by a double salute from the guns in the Park.

Nov. 16. Addresses were presented by the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, to his Majesty, on his safe arrival from Hanover.

Mary Ann Carlile was brought up to receive judgment for publishing a blasphemous libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned twelve months in Dorchester gaol.

Nov. 23. Died, the right hon. Sir James Mansfield, late lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, in his 88th year.

Nov. 24. Robert T. Weaver, T. Arrowsmith, and William Shackell, the alledged proprietors of the John Bull newspaper, were tried for a libel on the memory of lady Caroline Wrottesley, deceased, imputing to her an intrigue with a menial servant; the court sentenced Weaver to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and Shackell and Arrowsmith 500*l.* each, and all to be imprisoned nine months in the King's Bench, and afterwards to give security for five years.

Nov. 26. The rev. Richard Blacow was brought up to receive judgment for a libel on the late Queen; when he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned in the King's Bench for six months, and afterwards to give security for his good behaviour for five years.

Dec. 1. At Newton-house, the seat of the earl of Darlington, near Bedale, a stack of chimnies fell through the roof, and killed, in her bed, Miss Russell, a young lady 19 years of age, niece to the countess of Darlington.

Dec. 11. The right hon. the marquis of Wellesley was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The duke of Montrose was appointed lord Chamberlain; the marquis of Conyngham lord steward; and the duke of Dorset, master of the horse to his Majesty.

Dec. 16. The Boddington, of 300 tons burthen, a West India ship, took fire in the Thames, near St. Catherine's-stairs, and was totally destroyed.

Dec. 24. By the rising of a high spring tide, the neighbourhood of Westminster-hall was completely inundated; at Vauxhall, beyond the bridge, the bank of the Thames gave way and deluged the surrounding fields, gardens, &c., hundreds of families left their houses, anxious only for the preservation of their lives; the

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main road to Vauxhall was covered with boats, conveying persons to places of safety; the floods were general all over the country.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To amend the law respecting the inclosing of open fields, pastures, waste lands, &c. in England.

For making further provision for the gradual resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England.

For abolishing the African company.

For declaring valid certain indentures of apprenticeship, and certificates of settlements of the poor in England.

For giving greater facility in the prosecution and abatement of nuisances arisfrom furnaces of steam engines.

To exclude the borough of Grampound from sending burgesses to serve in Parliament, and to enable the county of York to send two additional knights in lieu thereof.

To amend the several acts for the regulation of attornies and solicitors.

To amend 22 Geo. III. for the better relief and employment of the poor.

To regulate acceptances of bills of exchange.

To explain and amend several acts relating to the assessing, levying, and collecting the county rate.

To authorize the exchange of lands, &c. subject to trusts for charitable purposes, for other lands, &c.

For the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace in and near the Metropolis; and for more effectual prevention of depredations on the river Thames and its vicinity.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 12, 1820, TO DEC. 11, 1821.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	13,072	Males -	9,379
Females -	12,160	Females -	9,072
	25,232		18,451

Decrease in the burials this year, 807.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	4276
Between two and five	1793
Five and ten	904
Ten and twenty	628
Twenty and thirty	1358
Thirty and forty	1817
Forty and fifty	1957
Fifty and sixty	1672
Sixty and seventy	1612
Seventy and eighty	1312
Eighty and ninety	774
Ninety and a hundred	150
A hundred and eight	1

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1821.

INCOME.

Excise	£ 30,127,416
Customs	12,957,855
Stamps	6,833,713
Land and Assessed Taxes	8,205,033
Post-Office	2,081,781
Pensions, &c.	83,766
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	58,420
Hereditary Revenues	141,148
Property Tax	47,979
Income Tax	83,911
Lottery	219,140
Miscellaneous	262,114
Total Gross Receipt	61,102,276
Drawbacks	3,900,352
Balances	1,581,851
Total Deduction	5,582,203
Actual Taxation	£ 55,520,073
On Account of Loans	13,030,784
Received from Ireland	4,261,005
Total Income	72,811,862

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt	29,469,162
Management of ditto	277,314
Sinking Fund	17,210,957
Interest on Exchequer Bills	2,219,602
Total on Acct. of Debt	£ 49,186,035
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,500,000
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	41,686,032
Civil List	2,208,941
Do. Scotland	133,078
Bounties, &c.	476,874
Navy	5,043,880
Ordnance	1,337,023
Army Ordinary	7,854,115
——Extraordinary	1,078,655
Subsidies	426
Ireland	48,038
Miscellaneous	2,370,043
Charges of Collection	3,267,634
Exchequer Bills paid off	504,160
Grand total of Expenditure	£ 71,559,821

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AN ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, IN CONFORMITY TO THE ACT 1 GEO. IV. CAP. XCIV.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses.	By How many families occupied.	Uninhabtd. Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Bedfordshire	15,412	17,373	202	40,385	43,331	83,716
Berkshire	24,705	27,700	622	65,546	66,431	131,977
Buckinghamshire	24,876	28,867	549	64,867	69,201	134,068
Cambridge	20,869	25,603	247	60,301	61,608	121,909
Cheshire	47,094	52,024	1,212	132,952	137,146	270,098
Cornwall	43,873	51,202	1,820	124,817	132,630	257,447
Cumberland	27,246	31,804	908	75,600	80,524	156,124
Derbyshire	40,054	42,404	1,072	105,873	107,460	213,333
Devonshire	71,486	90,714	3,082	208,229	230,811	439,040
Dorsetshire	25,926	30,312	766	68,934	75,565	144,499
Durham	32,793	45,940	966	99,100	108,573	207,673
Essex	40,978	59,629	1,164	144,909	144,515	289,424
Gloucestershire	60,881	72,156	2,555	160,451	175,392	335,843
Herefordshire	20,061	21,917	804	51,552	51,691	103,243
Hertfordshire	23,178	26,170	509	64,121	65,593	129,714
Huntingdonshire	8,879	10,397	168	24,020	24,751	48,771
Kent	70,507	85,399	3,186	209,833	216,183	426,016
Lancashire	176,449	203,173	5,759	512,476	540,383	1,052,859
Leicestershire	34,775	36,866	1,141	86,390	88,181	174,571
Lincolnshire	53,813	58,760	979	141,570	141,488	283,058
Middlesex	152,969	261,871	7,327	533,573	610,958	1,144,531
Monmouthshire	13,211	14,122	520	37,278	34,555	71,833
Norfolk	62,274	74,497	1,269	166,892	177,476	344,368
Northamptonshire	32,503	35,552	527	79,575	82,908	162,483
Northumberland	31,526	43,128	1,166	95,354	103,611	198,965
Nottinghamshire	35,022	38,603	859	91,491	95,382	186,873
Oxfordshire	25,594	28,841	531	68,817	68,154	136,971
Rutlandshire	3,589	3,936	61	9,223	9,264	18,487
Shropshire	38,663	41,636	1,012	102,056	104,097	206,153
Somersetshire	61,852	73,537	1,974	170,199	185,115	355,314
Southampton	49,516	57,912	1,943	138,373	144,925	283,298
Staffordshire	63,319	68,780	2,326	171,668	169,372	341,040
Suffolk	42,773	55,064	656	132,410	138,132	270,542
Surrey	64,790	88,806	2,741	189,871	208,787	398,658
Sussex	36,283	43,565	1,272	116,705	116,314	233,019
Warwickshire	55,082	60,123	2,408	133,827	140,565	274,392
Westmoreland	9,243	10,438	301	25,513	25,846	51,359
Wiltshire	44,702	47,684	1,129	108,213	113,944	222,157
Worcestershire	34,738	39,006	980	90,259	94,165	184,424
York E. Riding	34,390	40,499	1,277	92,761	97,688	190,449
N. Riding	35,765	38,731	835	90,153	93,228	183,381
W. Riding	151,314	161,466	7,230	397,542	401,815	799,357
	1,951,973	2,346,717	66,055	5,483,679	5,777,758	11,261,437

WALES.

Anglesea	8,737	9,825	174	21,784	23,279	45,063
Brecnockshire	8,425	9,022	408	21,853	21,760	43,613
Cardiganshire	11,304	12,071	220	27,898	29,886	57,784
Caermarthenshire	16,102	18,392	333	43,577	46,662	90,239
Caernarvonshire	10,932	11,478	215	28,412	29,546	57,958

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COUNTIES.	Inhabited Houses	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabtd. Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total. of Persons.
Denbighshire	14,771	15,677	376	37,785	38,726	76,511
Flintshire	9,973	10,611	147	26,733	27,051	53,784
Glamorganshire	19,396	20,314	615	50,427	51,310	101,737
Merionethshire	6,925	7,279	230	16,479	17,903	34,382
Montgomeryshire	10,706	12,056	194	29,743	30,156	59,899
Pembrokeshire	14,491	15,202	503	34,530	39,479	74,009
Radnorshire	4,121	4,779	147	11,266	11,193	22,459
	136,183	146,706	3,652	350,487	366,951	717,438
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	27,579	35,701	996	72,383	83,004	155,387
Argyle	16,059	18,309	1,273	47,775	49,541	97,316
Ayr	17,842	26,645	406	61,077	66,222	127,299
Banff	8,971	9,685	210	20,193	23,368	43,561
Berwick	5,803	7,165	276	15,976	17,409	33,385
Bute	2,205	2,855	30	6,474	7,323	13,797
Caithness	5,319	5,944	39	14,196	16,042	30,238
Clackmanan	2,145	2,881	62	6,356	6,907	13,263
Dumbarton	3,536	5,341	78	13,046	14,271	27,317
Dumfries	12,248	14,458	285	33,372	37,306	70,678
Edinburgh	19,077	40,469	1,163	87,750	103,755	191,514
Elgin	6,668	7,327	162	14,292	16,870	31,162
Fife	18,944	25,749	527	53,540	61,016	114,556
Forfar	16,812	26,718	576	52,071	61,359	113,430
Haddington	6,230	7,934	379	16,828	18,299	35,127
Inverness	17,055	18,324	413	42,304	47,853	90,157
Kincardine	5,894	6,685	213	13,540	15,578	29,118
Kinross	1,419	1,827	34	3,660	4,102	7,762
Kircudbright	6,441	7,912	190	18,506	20,397	38,903
Lanark	47,016	51,497	2,413	115,385	129,002	244,387
Linlithgow	3,302	4,965	96	10,703	11,982	22,685
Nairn	2,012	2,131	54	4,082	4,924	9,006
Orkney & Shetland	9,176	10,483	94	24,070	29,054	53,124
Peebles	1,750	1,962	51	4,973	5,073	10,046
Perth	26,718	30,970	960	66,033	73,017	139,050
Renfrew	10,490	23,977	546	51,178	60,997	112,175
Ross and Cromarty	13,638	14,506	345	32,324	36,504	68,828
Roxburgh	6,587	8,639	242	19,408	21,484	40,892
Selkirk	1,081	1,372	35	3,205	3,432	6,637
Stirling	8,984	13,733	338	31,718	33,658	65,376
Sutherland	4,654	4,822	21	11,088	12,752	23,840
Wigtown	5,819	6,774	150	15,837	17,403	33,240
	341,474	447,960	12,657	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.	Inhabited Houses.	Inhabitants.
Connaught	191,267	1,053,918
Leinster	284,673	1,785,702
Munster	213,201	2,005,363
Ulster	272,349	2,091,966
	961,490	6,846,949

IN THE ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, MANN, AND SCILLY.

	Inhabited Houses.	Inhabitants.
Guernsey, &c.	3,083	20,827
Jersey	4,053	28,600
Mann	6,627	40,081
Scilly		2,614
	13,763	92,122

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Inhabited Houses.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabitd. Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
England	1,951,973	2,346,717	66,055	5,483,679	5,777,958	11,261,437
Wales	136,183	146,706	3,632	350,487	366,951	717,438
Scotland	341,474	447,960	12,057	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456
Army, Navy, Marines, and Seamen in registered vessels.						319,300
	2,429,630	2,941,383	82,364	6,817,718	7,254,613	14,391,631
Ireland	961,490					6,846,949
British Isles	13,763					92,122
					Total Inhabitants	21,330,702

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS, INCLUDING THE FLUCTUATING POPULATION OF SEAMEN, &c. NOT INCLUDED IN THE PAROCHIAL RETURNS.

	1700	1750	1801	1811	1821
City of London within the walls	139,300	87,000	78,000	57,700	58,400
——— without the walls	169,000	156,000	155,000	68,000	72,000
City and Liberties of Westminster	130,000	152,000	165,000	168,600	182,400
Out Parishes	226,900	258,900	379,000	593,700	730,700
Parishes not within the Bills of Mortality	9,150	22,350	123,000	162,000	224,300
Total of the Metropolis	674,350	676,750	900,000	1,050,000	1,274,800

COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND WITH THOSE OF FRANCE.

Great Britain, &c.		France.	
London and Suburbs	1,274,800	Paris	720,000
Dublin	186,276	Lyons	115,000
Glasgow	147,043	Marseilles	102,000
Manchester and Salford	133,788	Bourdeaux	92,000
Edinburgh and Leith	133,235	Rouen	86,000
Liverpool	118,972	Nantes	77,000
Birmingham	106,722	Lille	60,000
Cork	100,535	Strasbourg	50,000
Bristol	87,779	Toulouse	50,000
Leeds	83,796	Orleans	42,000
Limerick	66,042	Metz	42,000
Plymouth	61,212	Nismes	40,000

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SLAVE POPULATION IN HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

	Year	Males	Females	Total.
Barbadoes	1823	36,159	42,657	78,816
Demerara	Ditto	41,224	33,753	74,977
Grenada	Ditto	12,258	13,052	25,310
Jamaica	Ditto	166,595	169,658	336,253
Tobago	1824	6,558	7,038	13,656
Trinidad	1822	13,052	10,336	23,388
In the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.				
Cape	1823	20,401	14,780	35,271
Mauritius	1816	55,717	29,706	85,423

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EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE STATES OF AMERICA.

	Sq. leagues	Inhabits. in 1823.
United States contain	174,300	10,220,000
Mexico	75,830	6,800,000
Guatimala	16,740	1,600,000
Colombia	91,952	2,785,000
Peru	41,420	1,400,000
Chile	14,240	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770	2,300,000
Brazil	256,996	4,000,000

The island of Cuba contained 700,000 inhabitants, among whom are 250,000 slaves; Jamaica 402,000; Porto Rico, 225,000, of which 25,000 are slaves; Guadaloupe and its dependencies, 120,000, of which 100,000 are slaves; Martinique, 90,000, among whom are 78,000 slaves.

The whole population of the two Americas and the Caribbee islands is 32,942,000 souls, among whom are included 5,047,000 slaves, 1,386,000 black freemen, 13,471,000 whites, 8,600,000 Indians, of which about 820,000 are still independent, and 6,248,000 of a mixed race.

This population is thus distributed, according to the different forms of worship:—22,486,000 Roman Catholics; 11,636,000 Protestants; and 820,000 Indians, not Christians.

The following are the proportions in which the languages prevail in the New World. The English language is spoken by 11,647,000; the Spanish by 10,504,000; the Indian by 7,593,000; the Portuguese by 3,740,000; the French by 1,242,000; the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish, by 216,000 inhabitants; making, altogether, the number of 27,340,000 speaking the European languages, and 7,593,000 the Indian.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONEY EXPENDED AT HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION, STATING THE AMOUNT, UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS, EXPENDED, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES THE MONEY WAS SUPPLIED.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Steward, expenses attending the banquet	25,184	9	3
Lord Chamberlain, for the furniture and decorations of Westminster-abbey, and Westminster-hall; for providing the regalia; for dresses, &c., of the persons attending and performing various duties	111,172	9	10
Master of the Horse, for the charger for the Champion	118	18	6
Master of the Robes, for his Majesty's Robes, &c.	24,704	8	10
Surveyor General of Works, for fitting up Westminster-abbey, and Westminster-hall, platforms, &c.	50,367	9	1
W. D. Fellows, esq. Secretary to his Majesty's Great Chamberlain, for expenses incurred	2,500	0	0
Hire of the Theatres	3,504	15	0
Master of the Mint, for medals	4,770	5	4
Sir G. Nayler, for expenses in the earl marshal's department	2,500	0	0
Sir G. Nayler, towards the publication of the account of the ceremony	3,000	0	0
Deputy Earl Marshal, usual fee	800	0	0
Sir R. Baker, expense of police	981	18	10
Sir T. Tyrwhit, for messengers & door-keepers, House of Lords	173	2	6
Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, for snuff boxes for Foreign Ministers	8,205	15	5
Earl of Kinnoul, on account of pursuivants and heralds in Scotland	254	7	7
Total	238,238	0	2

Note.—A few claims are still unsettled, the amount probably not exceeding 1,000*l.*

Paid out of the sum voted by Parliament, in the session 1820	100,000	0	0
Paid out of money received from France on account of pecuniary indemnity, under treaty, Anno 1815	138,238	0	2
Total	238,238	0	2

AMOUNT OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1821.

	£.
Army	8,750,000
Navy	6,176,700

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Ordnance - - -	1,195,100
Miscellaneous services -	1,900,000
Total	16,021,800
Interest on Exchequer bills	1,000,000
Sinking fund on ditto.....	290,000
	19,311,800
By reduction of the Unfunded debt.....	706,400
Total	20,018,200
Amount of Ways and Means for raising the supplies,	20,031,569

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of the United Kingdom payable in Great Britain on 5th Jan. 1821.....	801,565,310	12	5¾
Amount of the unfunded debt, on 5th Jan. 1821	37,042,433	11	10½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	Bank.	India.
3 per cent. con.		
Jan. 68..72	222..228	221..228
July 73..77	230..235	230..235

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	54s.	25s.	19s.
July	52s.	24s.	19s.

Number of bankrupts this year, 1286.

1822, Jan 1. The Royal Chapel at Brighton, founded by his Majesty, was this day consecrated by the bishop of Chichester, in the presence of the King, and several distinguished persons of his suite.

Jan. 3. The noble mansion at Seaton Delaval, the property of Sir Jacob Astley, was destroyed by fire.

Jan. 17. His Majesty arrived in Town from Brighton, and held a court, at which lord Sidmouth resigned the seals of office as secretary of state for the Home department, and Sir Robert Peel received them as his successor.

The right hon. C. W. W. Wynne appointed president of the board of controul.

Jan. 29. W. R. Hamilton, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Two Sicilies.

Jan. 30. The Thames, East Indiaman, a new ship, 1400 tons burthen, was wrecked near Beachy Head, twelve of the crew perished, the remainder were saved by captain Manby's apparatus for preservation from shipwreck.

Feb. 4. Her late Majesty's will, with three codicils annexed, was proved in the prerogative court, Doctor's Commons, the property was sworn under 20,000*l*.

The penalties which Richard Carlile was adjudged to pay on his several convictions were estreated into the Exchequer, and a writ issued to levy one penalty of 500*l*., the sheriff proceeded to his house, and seized every thing in it, and shut up the house.

Feb. 5. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament, for the first time since his coronation, with a gracious speech from the throne.

Feb. 16. Mr. Shadwell applied to the lord Chancellor on behalf of Mr. Murray, the publisher of lord Byron's "Cain," for an injunction, to restrain a printer of the name of Benbow from pirating the work, but his Lordship refused the application, on the ground of the doubtful character of the work.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1822.

Bedfordshire, P. A. Latour, esq.
Berkshire, Sir G. East, bart.
Buckinghamshire, Benjamin Way, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. R. J. Adeane, esq.
Cheshire, C. Wicksted, esq.
Cornwall, D. Howell, esq.
Cumberland, W. Crakenthorpe, esq.
Derbyshire, Philip Gell, esq.
Devonshire, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, bart.
Dorsetshire, The right hon. Sir Evan Nepean, bart.
Essex, Sir G. H. Smyth, bart.
Gloucestershire, S. J. W. F. Welsh, esq.
Hants, John Sheddon, esq.
Hereford, T. H. Symons, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Daniel, esq.
Kent, I. P. Powell, esq.
Lancashire, James Shuttleworth, esq.
Leicestershire, C. J. Packe, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir J. H. Thorold
Monmouthshire, James Jenkins, esq.
Norfolk, Sir R. P. Jodrell, esq.
Northumberland, Edward Craster, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Nethercoat, esq.
Nottinghamshire, W. F. Handley, esq.
Oxfordshire, J. Blackall, esq.

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Rutlandshire, Thomas Floor, esq.
Shropshire, R. B. Moore, esq.
Somersetshire, V. Stuckey, esq.
Staffordshire, Phineas Hussey, esq.
Suffolk, A. H. Steward, esq.
Surrey, C. N. Palmer, esq.
Sussex, John Eversfield, esq.
Warwickshire, M. Wise, esq.
Wiltshire, Edward Phillips, esq.
Worcestershire, Samuel Ryland, esq.
Yorkshire, Richard Bethel, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, W. W. Sparrow, esq.
Brecknockshire, John Christie, esq.
Cardiganshire, T. L. Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, W. H. Bevan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, W. L. Caldecot, esq.
Denbighshire, Samuel Newton, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Harrison, esq.
Glamorganshire, Sir J. Morris, bart.
Merionethshire, John Gill, esq.
Montgomeryshire, J. H. Lyon, esq.
Pembrokeshire, J. Mears, esq.
Radnorshire, J. H. Powell, esq.

Feb. 22. The earl of Liverpool met the bankers of London, and other holders of five per cent. stock, and communicated to them his plan for paying off the five per cents, viz. to create a new stock bearing four per cent,—holders not signifying their dissent to have 105*l.* in the new stock, and persons dissenting to be paid in numerical order.

Feb. 24. Died, aged 87, Thomas Coutts, esq. an eminent banker.

Feb. 25. In consequence of the daring and repeated outrages of the Whiteboys in Ireland, the lord Lieutenant placed the county of Cork under the operation of the insurrection act.

March 6. The tide was so low in the river Thames, near London bridge, that it was fordable in many places; numerous persons walked across, and several valuable articles that had lain at the bottom of the river for years were picked up.

March 9. A barbarous murder was committed at No. 16, Robert-street, Bedford-row, on the person of Mrs. Donatty, who occupied the house; the assassin left a sack filled with plate and other articles, which, from the circumstance of his being disturbed, he did not carry off.

Died, the rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D., author of "Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa," and other geographical works.

March 11. The navy five per cents transfer bill was read in the House of Commons a third time, and passed; it passed the Lords, and received the royal assent.

March 22. A tremendous hurricane arose in the Metropolis, which did considerable damage; two coasting vessels broke from their moorings below bridge, and coming in contact, four men, endeavouring to right them, were thrown into the river, three of whom were drowned.

March 24. Westminster Abbey was opened for the first time since the coronation; the monuments having all been cleaned, appeared as if they had just been put up.

March 26. A duel was fought at Auchtertool, in Fifeshire, between Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, bart. and James Stuart, esq. of Dunearn; the ball of Mr. Stuart struck the shoulder blade of Sir Alexander and entered the spine, of which wound he soon after died.

March 27. The right hon. George Canning appointed governor general of India; and Serjeant Blossett, chief justice of India.

March 30. Died, Sir John Silvester, bart. Recorder of the city of London, in his 77th year.

April 1. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield appointed a knight grand cross of the Bath.

April 9. As Mr. Briggs, of Brighton, and Mr. Knowles, of Cowfold, were returning from Newhaven in a light chaise cart, their horse is supposed to have missed the track, and fallen over a cliff upwards of 100 feet high, their bodies were found the next day quite dead, the horse was also killed, and the chaise dashed to pieces.

April 11. The Lark, schooner, was upset in a gale of wind, and six of the crew and passengers were drowned, the only survivor was taken up by an American brig bound for Cadiz.

Newman Knowles, esq. appointed Recorder of the city of London, in the room of Sir John Silvester, bart. deceased.

April 12. Died, Sir Nathaniel Conant, knt. chief magistrate of the Bow-street police office.

April 20. Mr. alderman Waithman brought an action against the proprietors of the John Bull newspaper, for imputing to him that he had received stolen goods, and that he had committed perjury; the jury brought in a verdict of 500*l.* for the plaintiff.

April 23. The marquis of Queensbury invested with the order of the Thistle.

April 25. Thomas Denman, esq. elected Common Serjeant, in the room of N.

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Knowles, promoted; the other candidate was Mr. Bolland, at the close of the poll the numbers were—for Mr. Denman, 131, and Mr. Bolland, 119.

Lord John Russell brought forward his motion for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, when, after a powerful and eloquent opposition by Mr. Canning, it was negatived, the numbers being, for the motion 164, against it 269.

Two houses, No. 6 and 7 Budge-row, Cannon-street, fell down, burying the inmates in the ruins, seven persons were dug out, one, a child, quite dead, the others so dreadfully bruised as to leave faint hopes of recovery.

May 2. A duel took place between the duke of Buckingham and the duke of Bedford, in consequence of some words used by the latter at the Bedford county meeting; both parties fired, but the duke of Bedford fired in the air, in consequence of which, an amicable explanation took place, and they shook hands.

May 7. The splendid new church of St. Pancras was this day consecrated by the bishop of London; the expense of the building, it is said, will not exceed 70,000*l.* there are 2,500 seats in it; the general plan of the exterior is after the model of a temple at Athens.

May 10. Mr. Canning moved the second reading of the bill brought in by him for allowing Catholic peers to sit in Parliament, when it was carried, ayes 235, noes 223.

May 14. From a return made by order of government, it appeared, that the number of aliens in England amounted at this time to 24,930.

May 15. Their royal highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark arrived in London, but declined the honours offered by his Majesty, being desirous of living privately.

May 20. The proprietors of the John Bull newspaper, were brought up to receive judgment for several libels on the late Queen; when the court sentenced T. Arrowsmith to pay a fine of 300*l.*, and W. Shackell and J. Weaver to be imprisoned three months, and pay a fine of 100*l.* each.

May 27. An alarming riot happened in Great Peter-street, Westminster, originating in a quarrel between some Irish of the lower class; a body of more than 200 assembled, armed with every description of weapon, and a general affray commenced, which was quelled by detachments of the police from Bow-street, Queen-square, and the Thames police; many persons were wounded, and 34 of the rioters were apprehended.

May 30. A ball was given at the King's theatre for the benefit of the distressed Irish, the nett produce of which amounted to 3,500*l.*

June 3. Vauxhall gardens were this evening re-opened, under the direction of Messrs. Bish and Co. the new proprietors; the gardens were newly decorated; a cosmorama; a theatre for the performance of light pieces, and other amusements, contributed to render this celebrated place of entertainment highly attractive.

June 10. Mr. Stuart was tried by the high court of Judicature at Edinburgh, for mortally wounding Sir Alexander Boswell, in a duel, when the jury found a verdict of Not Guilty.

June 17. The proprietors of the Haymarket theatre gave the profits of one night's performance for the benefit of the distressed Irish.

June 21. The Bank of England issued a notice that all bills and notes approved of, and not having more than 95 days to run, would be discounted at four per cent. per annum.

June 28. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. Fearn, a jeweller, at the corner of Adam-street, Adelphi, which totally consumed it, with the valuable stock of diamonds, pearls, plate, and watches, to a considerable amount in value, 6000*l.* only of which was insured.

June 30. A destructive fire broke out at Whitstable, in Kent, which, in a short space of time, totally destroyed nine dwelling-houses, four shops, and 33 storehouses, besides damaging several others.

July 1. The foundation stones of two new churches, one at Kensington-common, and the other at Brixton, were laid with great ceremony by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the parish officers, &c.

July 2. A bill to amend the marriage act passed, but gave great dissatisfaction from the complexity of its clauses, and the publicity required to be given by the parties contracting matrimony previous to the ceremony.

July 10. A public dinner was given at the City of London tavern, to Don Francisco Antonio Zea, the vice president and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia; the duke of Somerset was in the chair.

The first stone of an intended new bridge over the Thames, at Windsor, was laid with proper masonic ceremony by his royal highness the duke of York, as high steward of the borough.

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July 20. Iturbide, the Mexican chief, crowned emperor of Mexico.

A charge of a revolting nature was made against the hon. and right rev. the bishop of Clogher, which was heard before the magistrates at Marlborough police office; the Bishop was admitted to bail, but with difficulty escaped the popular vengeance.

July 23. His Majesty's ship Drake was lost in her passage from Halifax to St. John's, Newfoundland; captain Baker, lieut. Stanley, the master, a midshipman, the master's son, the carpenter's son, nine seamen, two marines, and two women, were drowned, about 50 succeeded in gaining the shore.

July 25. Died, Mr. John Emery, a distinguished comic actor, late of Covent-Garden theatre.

July 29. At the assizes for Limerick, Daniel Doody, John Cussen, James Leahy, and others, were tried, and found guilty of aiding and assisting one Brown to carry off Miss Honoria Goold, in order that he should defile her, and compel her to marry him.

Several English actors, under the direction of Mr. Penley, attempted to perform the English drama at the theatre Porte St. Martin, at Paris, but the Parisians assailed them not only with hisses but with missiles; one of Mr. Penley's daughters received a violent blow on the face, and the whole of the *corps dramatique* were brutally treated, and this ruffianly and cowardly attack was applauded by the journals, and was wholly unnoticed by the police, so much for the *politeness*, *gallantry*, and *justice* of the French.

Aug. 6. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and after having made a gracious speech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 8th of October.

Aug. 10. His Majesty embarked from Greenwich, to pay a visit to Scotland, and on the 14th landed at Leith, he was received by the people with enthusiastic shouts, and during the time he continued in Scotland the Scots manifested their attachment to his Majesty in a manner highly gratifying.

Aug. 12. Died, by his own hand, Robert, marquis of Londonderry; his Lordship sunk under the weight of a very heavy session of Parliament; symptoms of mental aberration had been observed in his Lordship by the duke of Wellington, who had required Dr. Blankhead to visit him, his Lordship severed the carotid artery with a knife, and died almost instantly; he was an able diplomatic character, and an acute and efficient Parliamentary leader; he was in the 53d year of his age; on the 20th his remains were deposited in Westminster abbey.

Aug. 25. Died, at Slough, near Windsor, aged 83, Sir William Herschel, knt. L.L.D. and F.R.S., a distinguished astronomer; he discovered a new primary planet, which he named the Georgium Sidus, but now more generally known by the name of Uranus.

Aug. 29. His Majesty left Scotland, on his return to England, and arrived at Carlton-house on the 1st of September.

Sept. 7. A murderous affray happened at Chippenham; at a revel held at Kington Langley some weeks since, an offence was given to a party of young men from Chippenham, to revenge which, about 30 or 40 men, armed with bludgeons, assembled at Chippenham, and assaulted indiscriminately men, women, and children; two men were literally butchered, the high constable nearly killed, and between 30 and 40 men, women, and children, were wounded; several persons concerned were afterwards taken into custody, and warrants were issued against others.

Sept. 9. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, bart. appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Stockholm.

Sept. 16. The Parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday the 26th of Nov.

The right hon. George Canning was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Sept 30. The committee at the City of London tavern, appointed to receive subscriptions for relief of the distressed Irish, terminated their sittings, the sum received by the committee amounted to nearly 270,000*l.*

Oct. 1. A sale of the magnificent furniture and other valuable effects of Mr. Beckford took place at his seat, Fonthill-abbey, Wilts, which lasted several days, and was resorted to by thousands from all parts of the country.

Oct. 6. The brig George, bound from Quebec to Greenock, with timber, was wrecked on her passage; a child was washed overboard, and its mother died on the 12th of hunger and fatigue; the survivors having no food, ate of the dead body to allay their hunger; between the 12th and the 23d five others died, whose bodies also served for food to the survivors; on the 14th of November the wreck was discovered by the Saltoun, of Carlisle,

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who relieved the only surviving part of the crew, viz. the captain and one seaman, they had been 38 days on the wreck.

Oct. 12. Died, at Venice, aged 65, the celebrated sculptor Anthony Canova.

Oct. 15. The tower of St. Ethelbert at Canterbury fell down.

Oct. 16. Died, aged 98, Mrs. Eva Maria Garrick, relict of David Garrick, esq. the English Roscius.

Oct. 21. The metropolitan court of Armagh, by a judicial sentence, deprived Dr. Percy Jocelyn, and deposed him from the bishoprick of Clogher, and from his episcopal orders.

Nov. 6. Died, at Paris, count Berthollet, a celebrated chymist.

Nov. 14. A man of the name of Waddington was tried and convicted of selling "Palmer's Principles of Nature," and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Cold-bath-fields prison.

Nov. 19. An aged couple who had for many years kept the toll bar at Aston Clinton, near Aylesbury, were found savagely murdered; a reward of 100*l.* was offered for the discovery of the assassins.

Nov. 23. A fire broke out at Mr. Walker's, a feather-bed maker, in High Holborn, which consumed that and the adjoining house, Mr. Taylor's, in which a number of valuable works on architecture were destroyed; Mr. Smith, the occupier of the wine vaults next door, had been unwell for some time, and on being removed to a place of safety, expired in the arms of the person who had conveyed him.

Dec. 7. Died, John Aikin, M. D., a medical and miscellaneous writer of distinguished talent.

Dec. 12. The Liverpool and Ellesmere steam packet, left Liverpool for Ellesmere, having 23 persons on board, including the crew; the weather being tempestuous she ran foul of a flat, which occasioned a leak, and she shipped four feet water in her cabin, she afterwards, being ungovernable, struck upon the sand near Stanlow-house, about 70 yards from the shore; the passengers and crew attempted to gain the land, in doing which nine persons perished, the others were saved, and the vessel subsequently was got off the sand bank.

Dec. 14. A disgraceful tumult happened at the theatre in Dublin, preconcerted to insult the lord Lieutenant, who attended the theatre; placards were distributed, and when his Lordship appeared a burst of hisses proceeded from the rioters, who had the audacity to fling a bottle and a watchman's rattle at the vice regal box; the peace officers then interfered, and the most active of the rioters were taken into custody.

Dec. 21. A monument to the memory of the late right hon. Spencer Perceval was opened in Westminster abbey.

A fire broke out at Long's hotel, in Bond-street, which entirely destroyed it, with the whole of its valuable furniture.

Dec. 31. The subscription for the relief of the suffering districts of Ireland, collected in England, Scotland, and Wales, amounted this year to upwards of 350,000*l.* by special grant from Parliament 300,000*l.* and from local subscriptions, &c. in Ireland 150,000*l.* making a total of 800,000*l.*

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For transferring several annuities of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, into annuities of 4*l.* per cent. per annum.

To enable, in certain cases, the opening of commissions under which the judges sit upon the circuits after the day appointed for holding the assizes.

To facilitate summary proceedings before justices of the peace, &c.

For the more adequate punishment of manslaughter, and of servants convicted of robbing their masters, &c.

For preventing frauds upon creditors by secret warrants of attorney to confess judgment.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds.

For the more speedy return and levying of fines and recognizance estreated.

To amend the laws relating to the importation of corn.

To prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle.

To amend the laws relating to bankrupts under joint commissions.

To amend 26 Geo. II. for preventing clandestine marriages.

For amending the laws for regulating the licensing alehouses in England.

To amend the laws relating to bankrupts.

To authorize advances of money for relief of the distresses in Ireland.

To explain 53 Geo. III. respecting the enrollment of memorials of grants of annuities.

To provide for the more effectual punishment of certain offences by imprisonment with hard labour.

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To amend the general laws for regulating turnpike roads in England.

A GENERAL BILL OF THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 11, 1821, TO DEC. 11, 1822.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males	11,968	Males	9,483
Females	11,405	Females	9,382
	23,373		18,865

Increase in the burials this year 414.

Died,

Under two years of age	4605
Between two and five	2033
Five and ten	933
Ten and twenty	649
Twenty and thirty	1348
Thirty and forty	1905
Forty and fifty	1995
Fifty and sixty	1826
Sixty and seventy	1502
Seventy and eighty	1224
Eighty and ninety	680
Ninety and a hundred	104
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1

SUPPLIES GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1822.

	£
Army	7,925,000
Navy	5,480,000
Ordnance	1,200,000
Miscellaneous services	1,700,000
Greenwich Hospital, out-pensioners	310,000
	16,615,000
Interest on Exchequer bills	1,200,000
	17,815,000
For reduction of debt	3,381,456
	21,196,456
Ways and Means for raising the supplies provided by the same session of Parliament	21,272,670

NATIONAL DEBT.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the public funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 5th of Jan. 1822	795,312,767	9	4
Unfunded debt and outstanding demands	36,244,726	7	0½

THE QUANTITY OF WINE EXPORTED FROM OPORTO IN THE YEAR 1822.

	Pipes.
To England and its dependencies	27,535
Hamburgh	111
Holland	37
Sweden	16
Denmark	19
Leghorn	6
Trieste	3
Genoa	2
Russia	1
France	1

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR 1822.

INCOME.

	£
Excise	31,006,741
Customs	12,569,099
Stamps	6,953,561
Land and Assessed Taxes	7,359,456
Post Office	2,141,562
Pensions, &c.	72,994
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	83,525
Hereditary Revenues	311,797
Property Tax	151,000
Income Tax	1,666
Lottery	234,000
Miscellaneous	500,811
Total Gross Receipt	61,666,912
Drawbacks	696,099
Balances	2,714,500
Total Deduction	6,410,599
Actual Taxation	55,255,620
On Account of Loans	11,708,617
Excess of Exchequer bills issued	4,054,600
Received from Ireland	4,137,524
Total Income	75,156,361

EXPENDITURE.

	£
Interest on Debt	29,214,655
Management of ditto	276,042
Sinking Fund	15,811,710
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,430,597
Total on Acc. of Debt	46,738,204

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	£.
Proportion on Account of Old	7,500,000
Do. on Acc. created since 1792	39,232,204
Civil List	2,041,440
Ditto Scotland	1,527,821
Bounties, &c.	
Navy	5,193,642
Ordnance	1,007,821
Army Ordinary	7,093,974
—— Extraordinary	
Ireland	599,942
Miscellaneous	2,105,797
Charges of Collection	3,277,130
Grand total of Expenditure	70,114,791

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent. Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	75..76	235..239	234..239
July	79..80	242..252	244..251

PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	49s.	20s.	16s. 6d.
July	43s.	19s.	18s.

Number of bankrupts in the year 1094.

1823, Jan. 1. A room in Capel-court was opened for transacting business in the foreign funds, which had hitherto been conducted openly at the Royal Exchange.

Jan. 2. The grand jury of Dublin ignored all the bills of indictment preferred against the rioters at the theatre, but the Attorney General intimated to the court that he should prefer ex officio informations against them.

Jan. 3. Sir James Mackintosh was installed Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow; Sir Walter Scott was his opponent, who lost the election by the casting vote of the president.

Jan. 5. The congress of sovereigns at Verona, viz. Austria, Russia, and Prussia, determined to recall their ambassadors from Spain, in consequence of the violent proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, and the revolutionary movements in that country; the Spanish minister, San Miguel, gave the necessary passports, and the ministers of these powers left Spain.

Jan. 8. The ship Windermere, of 367 tons, was wrecked on her passage from Calabar to Liverpool, in 50 degrees north latitude, and fourteen west longitude, and fifteen of the crew were drowned, the remaining nine were taken from the wreck by the brig Venus.

Jan. 17. A meeting was held at Hereford to take into consideration the present agricultural distress of the country, when a petition to the legislature was agreed to; one proposed by Mr. Cobbett was rejected by the meeting with unequivocal marks of indignation.

Jan. 22. A meeting of the freeholders of the county of York was held in the Castle-yard, to take into consideration the present state of the House of Commons, and the necessity of a reform thereof, when, after some opposition, resolutions were entered into, and a petition agreed to be presented to the House of Commons, praying an effectual reform.

Jan. 23. Mr. Canning resigned his place as representative of the town of Liverpool, in consequence of his appointment to the secretaryship for foreign affairs.

Jan. 26. Died, at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, Edward Jenner, M.D. in his 76th year, he was the discoverer of vaccination.

Jan. 27. Died, in his 86th year, Charles Hutton, L. L. D. and F. R. S., author of several works on mathematics and philosophy.

Jan. 28. Louis XVIII. in his speech to the two chambers, intimated a determination to go to war with Spain, to preserve that country from the intrigues of the revolutionary party, and save France from the moral contamination of their principles.

Jan. 31. The right hon. Frederick John Robinson appointed chancellor, and under treasurer of the Exchequer, and the right hon. W. Huskisson treasurer of the navy.

The right hon. Nicholas Vansittart appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Bexley, of Bexley, in Kent.

Feb. 1. The right hon. Henry Wellesley, K.G.C.B., appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of Austria.

The earl of Clanwilliam appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia.

Feb. 4. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Feb. 7. Died, Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, the celebrated novelist.

The earl of Liverpool, the righ hon. F. J. Robinson, B. Paget, esq. viscount Lowther, lord G. C. H. Somerset, the right hon. J. M. Barry, and E. A. M'c Naghten, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and lord high treasurer of Ireland.

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Feb. 8. The trial of the rioters at the Dublin theatre finished in the court of King's Bench, Dublin, after occupying the court five days, when the jury, not being able to agree on their verdict, were discharged, and consequently no verdict was given.

Feb. 10. A commission, appointed by the lord Chancellor, was held at Freemason's-hall, to try the question whether lord Portsmouth was of sound mind and fit to manage his own affairs; the object of his friends was to endeavour to prove his incompetency to contract matrimony, and to take his property out of the hands of lady Portsmouth, to annul the marriage, and exclude the children, who were alledged to be not the children of his Lordship; after a hearing of several weeks, the jury decided, "that his Lordship was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and that he had been so from the 1st of January, 1800."

Feb. 15. Mr. Huskisson was elected member for Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Canning; he was opposed by lord Molyneux and Dr. Crompton.

Feb. 19. An alarm of fire was given at the theatre at Newcastle upon Tyne, occasioned by the gas setting fire to the wood work which enclosed the pipe, and though no danger accrued from the circumstance, the rush to get out was tremendous, and in the struggle eight persons were trampled to death, and several severely injured.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Bedfordshire, T. C. Higgins, esq.
Berkshire, H. P. Sperling, esq.
Buckinghamshire, W. S. Lowndes, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. W. Rayner, esq.
Cheshire, John White, esq.
Cornwall, C. Trelawney, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Stanley, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Bateman, esq.
Devonshire, T. Bewes, esq.
Dorsetshire, H. C. Sturt, esq.
Essex, J. J. Tuffnell, esq.
Gloucester, John Smith, esq.
Hants, E. Knight, jun. esq.
Herefordshire, E. B. Pateshall, esq.
Hertfordshire, Robert Sutton, esq.
Kent, Thomas Austen, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir W. Wulker
Lincolnshire, Sir W. E. Welby
Monmouthshire, J. Bailey, esq.
Norfolk, Sir E. K. Lacon
Northamptonshire, T. W. Hunt, esq.
Northumberland, P. J. Selby, esq.
Nottinghamshire, William Mason, esq.
Oxfordshire, Daniel Stuart, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Thompson, esq.
Shropshire, John Mytton, esq.
Somersetshire, J. F. Pinney, esq.
Staffordshire, James Hordern, esq.
Suffolk, Henry Usborne, esq.
Surrey, C. H. Turner, esq.
Sussex, Richard Prime, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Willes, esq.
Wiltshire, John Fuller, esq.
Worcestershire, John Williams, esq.
Yorkshire, Walter Fawkes, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, J. Panton, esq.
Brecknockshire, Richard Davys, esq.
Cardiganshire, G. W. Parry, esq.
Caermarthenshire, J. Phillips, esq.
Caernarvonshire, W. Turner, esq.
Denbighshire, Sir D. Erskine, bart.
Flintshire, P. D. Cooke, esq.
Glamorganshire, J. Edwards, esq.
Merionethshire, J. Wynne, esq.
Montgomerysbire, D. Pugh, esq.
Pembrokeshire, O. Lewis, esq.
Radnorshire, J. B. Walsh, esq.

Feb. 26. Died, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in his 66th year, John Philip Kemble, the celebrated tragedian.

March 7. A splendid entertainment was given to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors at the City of London tavern; upwards of 400 persons of rank and respectability attended, among whom were the duke of Sussex and the duke of San Lorenzo.

March 10. Died, William Bingley, A.M. author of "Animal Biography," and other works of instruction.

March 12. A convention was signed at Madrid between Great Britain and Spain, for the amicable adjustment of complaints respecting the capture and detention of British vessels and property by Spanish authorities.

March 13. Died, in his 89th year, the right hon. John Jervis, earl St. Vincent, a brave and successful naval commander.

March 14. Died, in his 85th year, at Turville Park, near Henley upon Thames, the celebrated French general Dumourier.

March 17. The duke of Clarence appointed general of the marine forces, in the room of earl St. Vincent, deceased.

Serjeant Hullock appointed a Baron of the Exchequer.

March 19. Iturbide, emperor of Mexico, abdicated his throne, and determined to quit that country with his family.

March 20. The proprietors of Bank stock reduced the half yearly dividend from five to four per cent., after considerable opposition.

The king of Spain and the Cortes removed from Madrid to Seville.

March 24. Dr. Wollaston was elected foreign associate of the French Institute, in the room of Dr. Jenner, deceased; out of nine candidates proposed five were English.

March 26. The Alert, packet, bound from Dublin to Liverpool, was wrecked near Holyhead, and about 130 persons, chiefly passengers, perished; the captain and crew, except the steward and a boy, and fourteen passengers were saved.

April 2. The duke of Angouleme published an address to the Spaniards, setting forth the causes of the invasion,—to suppress the revolutionary faction which held the King in captivity and menaced his life, which excited troubles in France, and produced an insurrection in Naples and Piedmont.

April 4. Elizabeth Bryant, the mother, Elizabeth Bryant, her daughter, and Jane Bryant, were tried at the assizes at Taunton, for a violent assault on Anne Burgess, a reputed witch. It appeared that the defendants, on a presumption that the prosecutrix had bewitched a child of the elder Bryant, seized her, and inflicted several severe wounds upon her, upon a supposition that drawing blood from the witch would end the charm; this they did under the advice of a pretended conjuror named Baker; the jury found them all guilty, and they were sentenced to four months imprisonment each.

April 7. The French army, under the command of the duke of Angouleme, passed the Bidassoa.

April 16. In consequence of the atrocities committed at West-end fair, the magistrates assembled at Hammersmith determined to put down Brook-green fair; a like determination was made by the Lambeth police magistrates to suppress Bow fair.

April 23. Died, in his 86th year, Joseph Nollekens, an eminent sculptor.

The Cortes of Spain commenced their sittings at Seville, and issued a declaration of war against France.

Cabriolets were first used in London, they are built to hold two persons, besides the driver, and the fares are one third less than hackney coaches.

May 11. The schooner Supply, foundered on her passage from Whitehaven to Liverpool, when thirteen women and children were drowned; the crew, and male passengers saved themselves.

Wanstead House was sold for 10,000*l.* the purchaser to clear away to the foundation by Lady-day 1825.

May 12. A fire broke out in New-street, Covent-garden, which burnt down one house, and considerably damaged another; a female of the name of Parry was burnt in the conflagration.

May 15. A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, for the purpose of entering into subscriptions to assist the Greeks in their struggle to establish their independence.

May 16. The brig Robert, of Whitehaven, bound from Dublin for Liverpool, was wrecked on the rock of Langles point, only nineteen persons were saved out of between 50 and 60, chiefly passengers of the lower class of people.

May 24. The duke of Angouleme entered the city of Madrid without the least opposition.

Frederick Oldfield and Richard Bennett were indicted for keeping a common gaming house, No. 71, Pall Mall, and were both found guilty.

May 25. The council of Castile and of the Indies, assembled at Madrid, nominated a Regency to govern Spain during the captivity of the King; the Regency to be composed of five members, viz. the duke del Infantado, the duke de Montemar, the bishop of Osma, baron D'Eroles, and M. Calderon.

June 10. The court of common council of the city of London voted the sum of 1000*l.* to aid the Spaniards in their resistance to the French invasion.

June 11. The Spanish Cortes required the king of Spain to remove from Seville to Cadiz, which he refused, unless compelled by force; the Cortes then decreed the King to be in a state of mental insanity, and appointed a Regency. The British ambassador, and the ministers of Sweden, America, and the Netherlands, refused to acknowledge the Regency, and determined to remain at Seville.

The Spitalfields weavers attended in crowds at the door of the House of Commons on the third reading of the silk manufacture bill, and though they were informed the bill was passed, they peaceably separated.

June 13. A meeting was held at the London tavern, to consider the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards in their resistance of French aggression, in seeking to impose a government upon Spain, contrary to the wishes and against

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the interests of the Spanish people; a subscription was forthwith entered into.

At a meeting of the court of common council of the city of London, the sum of 1000*l.* was voted in aid of the Greeks.

June 14. The king of Spain and the Cortes arrived at Cadiz.

June 17. The first stone of a new church to be erected at Greenwich, was laid by the princess Sophia Matilda; it was to be dedicated to St. Mary; the bishop of London, lord Bexley, and several other persons of distinction attended the ceremony.

June 19. Died, aged 83, William Combe, esq. author of "Dr. Syntax's tour," "Johnny Quæ-genus," and other humourous works.

June 20. His Majesty having munificently presented to the nation the splendid Royal Library, a motion was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for a grant of 40,000*l.* towards the erection of an additional building at the British Museum for the reception of it, which was agreed to.

June 23. Thomas Howard Griffiths, esq. aged 60, was shot dead by his son, Abel Griffiths, aged 22, who afterwards shot himself; a coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the son, who afterwards killed himself in a sane state of mind.

June 24. A great fire broke out in Bedford-street, Bedford-row, which raged with great fury several hours, and totally destroyed three houses in Bedford-street, five in Featherstone buildings, and damaged several in Red Lion-street.

June 30. Died, Octavius G. Gilchrist, esq. a miscellaneous writer of some celebrity.

July 4. A grand fancy ball was given at the theatre royal, Covent Garden, in aid of the subscription for the Spanish refugees, the nett profits amounted to 372*l.* 6*s.* which was paid to the Spanish committee.

The fair annually held at Edmonton was declared, by a decision of the court of King's Bench, to be illegal, being neither held by grant or prescription.

July 6. Died, Sir Henry Raeburn, first portrait painter to the King in Scotland, an artist of the first eminence in his profession.

An act received the royal assent relative to the interment of persons committing felo de se, by which their burial in cross-roads with a stake drove through their bodies was abolished.

July 14. Died, the rev. Weedon Butler, aged 80, a theological and miscellaneous author of repute.

July 17. The right hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K. G. C. B., appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

July 19. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to Thursday, the 30th of September.

July 25. His excellency the prince de Polignac, ambassador from the king of France, had his first audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials.

August 3. A man by the name of Riding attempted to assassinate S. Horrocks, esq. M. P. for Preston, in Lancashire, the assassin met Mr. H. on his return from church, and struck him a violent blow with a cleaver, which made a deep incision in his skull, he afterwards was proved insane, and committed to the lunatic asylum.

August 4. A dreadful explosion of gunpowder happened at the button manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Storkey, at Birmingham; Mr. Wilson was blown to atoms, and Sarah Cope, a young woman employed in the warehouse, was instantly killed; four others were dreadfully burnt, one of whom afterwards died.

August 8. Some thieves broke into the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, in the absence of his Grace and family; they were disappointed in the hopes of great plunder, as the plate had been sent to his Grace's silversmith for security. On the 10th, the church of St. Mary's, at Lambeth, adjoining the palace, was broken open, (supposed by the same gang) but the thieves got nothing, as they were unable to force open an interior door which led to the body of the church.

Died, in Dublin, the rev. Edward Ledwich, L.L.D., author of "The Antiquities of Ireland," a learned and industrious antiquary.

August 18. The slaves on the island of Demerara revolted, and were not subdued without bloodshed.

August 19. Died, in his 57th year, Robert Bloomfield, author of "The Farmer's Boy," and other poems of considerable merit.

August 20. Died, at Rome, in his 84th year, Pope Pius VII. formerly cardinal Barnabas Chiaramonti.

August 25. Corunna surrendered to the French.

August 31. The French attacked the Trocadero, a small island within the harbour of Cadiz, and carried it by assault.

Sept. 9. An entire family, consisting of Mr. T. Franks, his wife and son, were murdered near Fermoy, in Ireland, by a party of Whiteboys.

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A sale of the splendid furniture, library, &c. late belonging to Mr. Beckford, commenced at Fonthill-abbey, and continued several days.

Sept. 11. Died, David Ricardo, esq. M. P. for Portarlington, author of "The Principles of Political Economy and Taxation."

Sept. 12. The bridge house committee met at Guildhall, to consider and fix upon the scite of the intended new London bridge; Mr. Rennie, the engineer, attended, when it was determined to have the new bridge on a new scite as close to the present bridge as possible, and allow the present one to stand till the new one, with its approaches, should be completed.

Sept. 19. A proclamation was issued for giving currency to the double sovereigns, or gold two pound pieces.

Sept. 23. Died, Matthew Baillie, M.D. and F.R.S., an eminent physician, and author of some valuable medical tracts.

Sept. 27. Cardinal Della Genga elected Pope; he assumed the title of Leo XII.

Oct. 1. The Cortes of Spain gave Ferdinand VII. his liberty, who issued a proclamation, abolishing all the acts of the Constitutional government from the 7th of March, 1820, to the 23d of October, 1823, but approving of the acts of the Regency.

Oct. 3. Cadiz surrendered to the French troops.

Oct. 7. Riego, the Spanish Constitutional general, was tried and executed at Madrid; all the Spanish generals capitulated, and several of them fled to England. France was to continue in the military occupation of Spain for a limited time.

Oct. 17. His Majesty's government determined to send out consular agents to the Spanish provinces in South America, for the protection of the trade of his Majesty's subjects.

Oct. 19. Died, at St. Petersburgh, M. Steibelt, the celebrated musical composer.

Oct. 20. A dreadful explosion of fire damp took place in a colliery at Whitehaven, belonging to the earl of Lonsdale, by which fourteen men, sixteen women, and two boys, lost their lives; seventeen horses were destroyed.

Oct. 24. A murder of more than ordinary atrocity was perpetrated in Gill's-hill-lane, near Butler's-green, Aldenham, Herts. Mr. William Weare had been invited by John Thurtell to a cottage belonging to William Probert, in Gill's-hill-lane, to take the diversion of shooting; Weare went with Thurtell in his gig, the latter, in a solitary lane, drew out a pistol and fired in the face of his unsuspecting companion, no effect being produced by the shot, Weare jumped out of the chaise, and endeavoured to escape, but Thurtell followed, and notwithstanding his cries for mercy, murdered him, by repeated blows with the pistol. It appeared that both Probert and one Joseph Hunt were privy to the intended murder, and shared some of the plunder of the unfortunate man, at the cottage of Probert, where they all met after the murder: they also went in the night and put the body of Weare in a sack, and flung it into a pond. The coroner's jury, on an investigation of the facts, returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Thurtell, and against Hunt and Probert as accessaries before the fact; whereupon they were committed to Hertford gaol.

Oct. 29. Captain Parry, with the Hecla and Fury discovery ships, arrived off Shetland; he had not been able to penetrate so far west on this as on the former voyage; only five men died during the voyage.

Nov. 11. Died, aged 71, Sir Richard Richards, lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

Nov. 14. Viscount Granville appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of the Netherlands.

Nov. 17. A convention was signed at Vienna, between his Majesty and the emperor of Austria, for a definitive settlement of the Austrian loan, due to Great Britain, by which the Emperor agreed to pay 2,500,000*l.* in satisfaction of the whole of the British claims on Austria.

Nov. 25. The Brighton suspension chain pier was opened to the public with great ceremony.

Nov. 29. The corporation of Plymouth presented the freedom of their borough to the right hon. George Canning, in a box made from the breakwater marble, richly set in silver.

Nov. 30. Died, at Almondale, near Edinburgh, in his 76th year, the right hon. Thomas lord Erskine, heretofore lord High Chancellor, and formerly an eminent pleader at the English bar.

Mina, the celebrated Spanish Constitutional general, arrived at Plymouth from Spain, he was received with great enthusiasm.

Dec. 1. His Majesty honoured Drury-lane theatre with his presence, and was received by a crowded and genteel audience with every mark of applause.

Dec. 3. Died, at Gato, near Benin, the celebrated traveller G. Belzoni.

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His Majesty visited the theatre royal, Covent-garden; the house was crowded, and the performance went off with great eclat: his Majesty was received with marked enthusiasm.

Dec. 15. A meeting of the members of the profession of the law was held in Lincoln's-inn Hall, to take into consideration the best means of paying some token of respect to the memory of the late lord Erskine, when it was agreed to erect a statue of his Lordship in some place to be agreed upon by a committee; and subscriptions were entered into to carry the intention of the meeting into effect.

Dec. 17. A violent storm of wind, rain, and hail, visited the Metropolis, which blew down several stacks of chimnies; the shipping in the river also suffered severely; one man was blown into the river and drowned, while securing the moorings of a vessel.

Dec. 27. The inhabitants of Plymouth dock, which had assumed the size and population of a town, obtained his Majesty's permission to have it in future called "Devonport," and an order to that effect was inserted in the Gazette.

Dec. 31. In the course of the year several of the streets in London were paved in the carriage road with granite broken in small angular pieces, according to the suggestion and plan of Mr. James M'c Adam.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

To render valid certain marriages.

To repeal certain provisons of an act of the third year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act to amend 26 Geo. II. for the better preventing clandestine marriages."

For further regulating the reduction of the national debt.

To encrease the power of magistrates in cases of apprentices.

To enlarge the powers of justices in determining complaints between masters and servants, and between masters, apprentices, artificers, and others.

To amend an act for the more speedy return and levying of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and recognizances estreated.

For enabling courts to abstain from pronouncing sentence of death in certain capital felonies.

For rebuilding London bridge.

To alter and amend the laws relating to the interment of any persons found felo de se.

For extending the benefit of clergy to several larcenies.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the building, repairing, &c. gaols and houses of correction in England and Wales.

For amending the laws respecting the solemnization of marriages in England.

For better protection of the property of merchants, in relation to goods, &c. entrusted to factors or agents.

To relieve his Majesty's subjects from all doubt concerning the validity of certain marriages, &c. contracted abroad.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 10, 1822, TO DEC. 17, 1823.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	13,945	Males -	10,455
Females -	13,734	Females -	10,132
	27,679		20,587

Increase in the burials this year, 1722.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5905
Between two and five	1937
Five and ten	757
Ten and twenty	757
Twenty and thirty	1375
Thirty and forty	1764
Forty and fifty	1902
Fifty and sixty	1932
Sixty and seventy	1874
Seventy and eighty	1592
Eighty and ninety	680
Ninety and a hundred	105
A hundred	4
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and nine	1

AMOUNT OF THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, TO 5TH JAN. 1823, UNREDEEMED.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	766,017,019	1	10
Ireland	25,789,293	9	10
Total	791,806,312	11	8
Annual interest and other charges	44,726,926	18	9
Total of the unfunded debts and outstanding demands	41,485,770	9	11½

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF ALL IMPORTS INTO, AND EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, DURING THREE YEARS, ENDING 5TH JAN. 1823, EXCLUSIVE OF THE TRADE WITH IRELAND.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	Value of Imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS. Produce of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.	Total Exports	Value of the produce and manufactures Exported.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VALUE exclusive of the Trade with Ireland. 1821..	31,484,108 11 8	37,818,035 13 3	10,525,025 18 8	48,343,051 11 11	35,568,669 9 5
1822..	29,724,173 13 7	40,194,892 13 11	10,602,090 0 0	50,796,982 13 11	35,826,082 13 7
1823..	29,401,807 10 10	43,558,488 12 9	9,211,927 16 10	52,770,416 9 7	36,176,896 13 11

AN ACCOUNT OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO, AND OF ALL EXPORTS FROM IRELAND, DURING EACH OF THE THREE YEARS ENDING 5TH JAN. 1823, (STATED INCLUSIVE AND EXCLUSIVE OF THE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.)

YEARS ending 5th of January.	Value of Imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS. Produce of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial.	Total Exports.	Value of the produce and manufactures Exported.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VALUE inclusive of the Trade with Great Britain. 1821..	5,197,192 17 8	7,089,441 11 6	89,781 6 11	7,179,222 18 5	10,308,713 11 9½
1822..	6,407,427 15 8¾	7,703,857 11 8¾	77,795 4 3½	7,781,652 16 0	9,808,057 19 7½
1823..	6,607,197 12 5¾	6,771,607 2 3¾	54,302 7 3	6,825,909 9 6½	7,871,237 10 2
VALUE exclusive of the Trade with Great Britain. 1821..	954,542 5 7	577,589 13 11	30,886 11 7	608,406 5 6	855,983 4 6½
1822..	1,068,586 11 3½	636,852 3 6½	27,599 5 7½	664,451 9 2	833,548 2 6
1823..	1,098,287 6 6	678,044 9 7	15,661 10 1	693,705 16 8	792,067 15 10

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS, THEIR TONNAGE &C. BELONGING TO THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, ON 30TH SEPT. IN THE YEARS 1820, 1821, AND 1822.

	On 30th Sept. 1820.			On 30th Sept. 1821.			On 30th Sept. 1822.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom.....	21,473	2,412,804	155,335	21,163	2,329,213	150,424	20,756	2,288,999	147,529
Guernsey, Jersey, and Mann....	406	26,225	3,775	489	26,639	3,859	482	26,404	3,788
British Plantations.....	3,405	209,564	15,304	3,384	204,350	14,896	3,404	203,641	15,016
Total.....	25,374	2,648,593	174,414	25,036	2,560,202	169,179	24,642	2,519,044	166,333

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF NEW CHURCHES BUILT AND IN PROGRESS IN THE METROPOLIS AND ITS VICINITY, WITH THE MONEY GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT, AND THE ESTIMATED EXPENSE OF BUILDING, &c.

	Sittings.	Grant.	Estimate.
Hanover-square, Regent-street	1,580	5,555	
Mary-le-bonne, Langham-place	1,761		19,514
Mary-le-bonne, Wyndham-place	1,828		28,000
Mary-le-bonne, Stafford-street	1,844		19,743
Waterloo-road, Lambeth	2,032		18,119
Chelsea, St. Luke	2,005	8,333	
Camberwell, Surrey	1,734	5,000	
Greenwich, Kent	1,713	11,000	
Hackney, Middlesex	1,820		16,500
Norwood, Surrey	1,412		12,387
Brixton, Surrey	1,926		15,340
Kennington, Surrey	2,016		15,248
Newington Surrey	2,000		18,468
Ditto Suffolk-street	2,043		15,775
Old-street, St. Luke	1,608		15,065
St. Pancras, Regent-street	1,832		16,528
Ditto Somers Town	1,958		14,291

Churches also are to be built at Pimlico, Bermondsey, Clerkenwell, Edmonton, Mary-le-bonne, eastern division, Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Chelsea, (Hans Town) St. George in the east; St. George, Hanover-square; St. Andrew, Holborn; Islington, Hornsey, Pancras, St. Martin in the fields Kensington, and Old St. Luke.

	£	s.	d.
Amounts of sums voted by Parliament, and payments for services not voted to 5th Jan. 1823	51,672,660	6	10¼
Amount of the Ways and Means for raising the supplies	52,016,615	17	11¾
Surplus of Ways and Means	343,955	11	1

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, FOR 1823.

INCOME.

Excise	£ 25,342,828
Customs	11,496,763
Stamps	6,801,950
Land and Assessed Taxes	6,206,927
Post-Office	1,462,692
Pensions, &c.	61,358
Hackney Coaches and Hawkers	53,880
Hereditary Revenues	5,241
Lottery	24,809
Miscellaneous	1,539,552
On Account of Loans	7,075,000
Total Income	60,073,000

EXPENDITURE.

Interest on Debt, Management of ditto	28,082,585
Sinking Fund	7,482,325
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,131,122
Total on Acct. of Debt £	36,696,032
Proportion on Acct. of Old	7,400,000
Do. on Acct. created since 1792	29,296,032
Civil List	2,143,006
Do. Scotland, Bounties, &c.	2,800,000
Navy	5,613,151
Ordnance	1,364,328
Army Ordinary, ——Extraordinary	7,351,992
Miscellaneous	2,475,831
Grand total of Expenditure £	58,444,340

QUANTITY OF PORTER BREWED BY THE TWELVE PRINCIPAL BREWERS IN LONDON, IN ONE YEAR, TO 5TH JULY 1823.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	351,474
Truman and Co.	219,127
Whitbread and Co.	213,841
Reid and Co.	190,078
Combe and Co.	140,209

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	Barrels.
F. Calvert and Co...	107,858
H. Meux and Co....	103,409
Goodwin and Co.....	72,076
Elliott and Co.....	61,619
Tickell, Joseph	24,066
Cross and Co.	19,501

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	74..79	236..240	245..250
July	80..83	221..226	250..258

PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	41*s.*	28*s.* 7*d.*	17*s.* 6*d.*
July	50*s.* 6*d.*	33*s.*	24*s.* 8*d.*

Number of bankrupts this year 935.

1824, Jan. 1. The Ex-emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, arrived in London from Italy.

The emperor of Austria contracted a loan of 2,500,000*l.* in order to pay off the debt due from the Austrian government to Great Britain.

A man of the name of W. H. Reynolds, a carpenter, attempted to assassinate general Burton, by firing two pistols at him, which wounded him in the side; this took place at the General's house, in New-street, Dorset-square; Reynolds accounted for his conduct by alledging his suspicions that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and he conceived the General to be her paramour; he was committed to Newgate for trial.

Jan. 7. The trials of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt, for the murder of Mr. Weare, took place at Hertford; Probert was admitted an evidence against them; the trial lasted two days, when the jury found them both guilty; Thurtell read a long and studied defence with great effect; Hunt's defence was read by the clerk of the arraigns, as he was incapable of making the least exertion on his own behalf.

The church of St. Mary, in Bryanstone-square, was consecrated by the bishop of London, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assemblage of the parishioners.

Jan. 8. A long expected pugilistic combat took place on the race course at Worcester, between Spring, a noted prize fighter, and Langan, an Irishman, for 600 guineas; after a well contested battle of 84 rounds, victory declared for Spring; nearly 40,000 persons attended this exhibition, during which, a temporary erection, containing upwards of 1000 persons, fell down, by which one man was killed, and several severely wounded.

Jan. 9. John Thurtell was executed in front of Hertford gaol, he met his fate with extraordinary fortitude; the sentence on Hunt was commuted to transportation for life.

Jan. 10. Sir Robert Gifford, knt. was appointed lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and afterwards created Baron Gifford, of St. Leonards, in the county of Devon.

Died, Thomas Edward Bowdich, esq. the celebrated African traveller.

Jan. 15. John Hunt was tried for the publication of a libel on his late Majesty, George III., contained in lord Byron's "Vision of Judgment," published in the "Liberal," the jury found him guilty; sentence was deferred; Mr. Scarlet afterwards made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a rule for a new trial.

Jan. 20. Died, the right hon. and right rev. James Cornwallis, earl Cornwallis, and bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, in his 81st year.

Jan. 21. The governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles M'Carthy, having arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and being apprized of the hostile intentions of the Ashantees, a tribe of ferocious Africans, went with a force of about 750 men, to subdue them; having arrived at Assamacow he was met by the enemy, 10,000 strong, who attacked him with great fury, and succeeded in defeating his little army; Sir Charles, and many of his officers were taken prisoners, and savagely slaughtered.

Jan. 24. Frederick Oldfield and Richard Bennett, who were tried and convicted in the court of King's Bench, for keeping common gambling houses, were brought up for judgment, and received the following sentences, Oldfield, for the first offence to pay a fine of 500*l.*, for the next, a fine of 1,500*l.* and Bennett 2,000*l.*, for a third offence, each to pay 1,500*l.* and to give security for their good behaviour for five years.

In the State Paper office a Latin manuscript of John Milton was discovered; it is supposed to be in the hand writing of his nephew, Phillips; his Majesty has ordered it to be translated and published.

Jan. 28. At a meeting of the court of common council of the city of London, it was resolved to place a statue of the late patriotic Granville Sharp in the hall.

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A musical phenomenon appeared this month in the person of George Aspull, a child only eight years old, who performed the most difficult pieces of Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, and Czerni, with appropriate ease, and with great execution; the most elaborate composition he plays without previous study.

Jan. 31. William Alexander, esq. received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed lord chief baron of the exchequer.

Sir John Copley, knt. was appointed attorney general, and Charles Wetherell, esq. solicitor general, and afterwards knighted.

Feb. 1. Died, Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. a distinguished political, dramatic, and miscellaneous author.

Died, the rev. John Lempriere, D.D. author of "Bibliotheca Classica," and other works in great repute.

Feb. 2. The Fame, Indiaman, having Sir Stamford Raffles, late governor of Bencoolen, and his family on board, caught fire, and was totally consumed; the governor, his lady, and their children, with the rest of the persons on board, escaped with difficulty in boats, with scarcely any clothes on them.

Feb. 3. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Feb. 6. Died, at Demerara, John Smith, a missionary, who had been tried and convicted of high treason, for exciting the negroes to rebellion; from certain favourable points in his case, his Majesty granted him a pardon, but it arrived at the colony only a short time previous to his decease.

The brig John, of Cork, was wrecked off Holyhead; the whole of the passengers, eleven in number, and two of the crew, perished.

Feb. 10. At a meeting of West India proprietors, it was resolved to petition the King to withhold his assent to any legislative measure affecting the colonies, or to allow a full compensation to the planters, if the emancipation of the slaves should be considered a national object.

Feb. 16. An action was brought by Byrne against Mr. Parkins, ex-sheriff of London, to recover the amount of subscriptions received by the latter from the public on Byrne's account; when the jury gave a verdict for 104*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* against the defendant.

The count Schulenberg, an Hanoverian nobleman, was killed by a gentleman's carriage running over him in Chandos-street.

Feb. 21. Died, at Munich, Eugene Beauharnois, son of the empress Josephine, by her first husband, and formerly Viceroy of Italy.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand entertainment to general Mina, and several of the Greek and Spanish patriots.

The Burmese, a nation extending along the Eastern shore of the bay of Bengal, took up a threatening position on the British frontier, and invaded a small territory under the protection of the British government; colonel Bowen was sent against them with a small force, but was repulsed with considerable loss.

Feb. 22. Died, John Davy, a musical composer of great celebrity.

Feb. 24. The lord chamberlain appointed George Colman, esq. examiner of Plays, Tragedies, Comedies, &c. in the room of John Larpent, esq. deceased.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1824.

Bedfordshire, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart.
Berkshire, Sir C. Saxton, bart.
Buckinghamshire, P. D. P. Duncombe, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. G. Thompson, esq.
Cheshire, P. L. Brooke, esq.
Cumberland, T. H. Graham, esq.
Cornwall, J. S. Enys, esq.
Derbyshire, S. Oldknow, esq.
Devonshire, B. B. Dickenson, esq.
Dorsetshire, G. Garland, esq.
Essex, N. Garland, esq.
Gloucestershire, T. J. L. Baker, esq.
Hants, Walter Long, esq.
Herefordshire, W. C. Haydon, esq.
Hertfordshire, P. Hadow, esq.
Kent, F. W. Martin, esq.
Lancashire, J. Entwistle, esq.
Leicestershire, E. Major, esq.
Lincolnshire, W. E. Tomline, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Partridge, esq.
Norfolk, T. T. Gurdon, esq.
Northamptonshire, W. Abbott, esq.
Northumberland, Edward Collingwood, esq.
Nottinghamshire, W. Charlton, esq.
Oxfordshire, S. Batson, esq.
Rutlandshire, J. Morris, esq.
Shropshire, J. Wingfield, esq.
Somersetshire, E. J. Esdaile, esq.
Staffordshire, E. Sneyd, esq.
Suffolk, J. Fitzgerald, esq.
Surrey, F. Young, esq.
Sussex, Daniel Rowland, esq.
Warwickshire, R. M. Atty, esq.
Wiltshire, Sir E. Poore, bart.
Worcestershire, Sir C. S. Smith
Yorkshire, Sir J. Van de B. Johnstone, bart.

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WALES.

Anglesea, John Owen, esq.
Brecknockshire, W. A. Gott, esq.
Cardiganshire, J. S. Harford, esq.
Caermarthenshire, George Morgan, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Sir D. Erskine, bart.
Denbighshire, R. M. Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, R. J. Mostyn, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Bassett, esq.
Merionethshire, A. Corbett, esq.
Montgomeryshire, S. A. Severne, esq.
Pembrokeshire, O. Harris Williams, esq.
Radnorshire, H. Vaughan, esq.

Feb. 26. A dreadful fire broke out in the extensive wharfs and warehouses of Messrs. Pickford, and Co. on the banks of the City-road basin, which destroyed a great part of the building, and doing damage to the amount of 30,000*l*.

March 1. Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. was elected lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

March 3. A storm of wind did considerable damage to the Metropolis and its vicinity, several trees were torn up by the roots in the parks.

Died, M. Viotti, a celebrated performer on the violin, and a composer of merit.

March 5. Lieut.-general Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. was appointed lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands.

March 7. The hon. and right rev. Henry Ryder, bishop of Gloucester, translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry.

March 9. Died at Paris, the duke of Cambaceres, a prominent character during the French revolution, and one of the Consuls with Bonaparte and Le Brun.

The House of Commons granted a further sum of 500,000*l*. (in addition to a former grant of one million) for the erection of new churches.

March 13. Died, Sophia Lee, author of "The Recess," a novel; the "Chapter of Accidents," a successful comedy, &c.

March 15. The pile stone of the new London Bridge was sunk this day, amidst the cheers of a great assemblage of persons.

March 17. A treaty was signed at London between Great Britain and the king of the Netherlands, respecting the territory and commerce in the East Indies.

March 22. The collection of pictures belonging to the late J. J. Angerstein were purchased by government for 57,000*l*., as the commencement of a National Gallery.

General Francis marquis of Hastings was appointed governor and commander in chief of the island of Malta and its dependencies.

March 24. Died, by his own hand, Sir George R. Collier, K.C.B. a captain in the Royal Navy; his death was supposed to have been occasioned by some severe strictures upon his conduct in "James's Naval History;" a coroner's inquest found a verdict of lunacy.

A great fire broke out at Woolwich, within a short distance of the Dock-yard; twelve houses were speedily reduced to ashes, besides several sheds.

March 25. Died, Sir Thomas Plumer, master of the rolls.

March 30. Died, the rev. Thomas Maurice, in his 70th year; a celebrated poet, and the author of "Indian Antiquities," and other valuable works.

March 31. The rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Gloucester.

April 3. Died, William Cooke, esq. author of "Conversation," a didactic poem, and other poetical works of great esteem.

April 8. Lieut. Goldsmith, of the Nimble cutter, and fourteen of his men, from mere wantonness, removed from its situation the celebrated Logan, or Rocking-stone, a mass of granite nearly 100 tons weight, which was so exactly poised, that the force of one man was sufficient to make it vibrate; it was an object of great curiosity to all the visitors to the Land's End, and had been noticed in the earliest records of the kingdom; two poor families derived their subsistence from attending persons desirous of seeing it, who by this act of folly were deprived of support; the circumstance excited the greatest indignation, not only in Penzance, but all over the country.

April 9. The Ottoman court addressed a note to lord Strangford, asserting, that English subjects assisted the Greeks, and requiring, that in future, neither money or ammunition should be allowed to be furnished to the Greeks by England.

April 10. Commissioners were appointed by his Majesty to investigate the abuses, and the causes of delay in the court of Chancery.

April 13. A fire broke out in the shot tower of Messrs. Cox and Poyser, at Derby; the tower was 150 feet in height, divided into seven stages or floors, five of which were consumed.

Mr. Canning apprized the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, that his Majesty had caused the port of Algiers to be blockaded.

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April 14. Lieut. Hume Johnson, of the Fury, discovery ship, committed suicide by shooting himself with a double barrelled gun; a coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "mental derangement," he was about to proceed, with captain Parry, on the Northern voyage of discovery.

April 15. The powder works at Papamow, Calcutta, containing 300 barrels of powder, exploded, by which accident 40 persons were blown to pieces.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 3d of May.

April 17. Died, at Missolonghi, after an illness of ten days, George lord Byron, a poet of the very first class; he was in the 37th year of his age, and had lately employed his great talents and pecuniary resources to the aid of the Greeks; the provisional government of Greece ordered a public mourning of 21 days for his Lordship; his remains were brought to England, and interred in the family vault at Hucknell, in Nottinghamshire.

April 19. As seven persons were returning from Greenwich, in an open boat, the rudder of a barge came in contact with it, near Ratcliffe, by which the boat was upset, and all on board perished.

April 21. Died, the rev. Richard Beadon, D.D. bishop of Bath and Wells.

April 23. Died, Richard Payne Knight, esq. vice president of the society of Antiquaries; a gentleman deeply versed in literary antiquities, and a poet of considerable eminence.

April 28. William Draper Best, esq. appointed chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, and afterwards knighted.

Robert lord Gifford appointed master of the Rolls.

April 30. Joseph Littledale, esq. was appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, and afterwards knighted.

An attempt was made by the Prince and Queen of Portugal to effect a revolution in the government of that country; the King was imprisoned in his own palace, and his ministers confined; but the design proved abortive, chiefly through the interference of the diplomatique corps at Lisbon, the prince Miguel was sent to France on his travels, and the Queen was prohibited from appearing at court, and placed under strict surveillance.

May 1. The king, (Rhio Rhio) and queen of the Sandwich islands arrived yesterday in London, from Portsmouth; they took up their abode at Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi.

The entire skeleton of a Mammoth was discovered at Ilford, in Essex; it lay buried sixteen feet below the surface of the earth.

Died, the right rev. John Buckner, lord bishop of Chichester, aged 90.

The right rev. Dr. G. H. Law, bishop of Chester, translated to the see of Bath and Wells.

The rev. R. J. Carr, D.D. promoted to the bishoprick of Chichester.

May 3. The loans contracted by the Constitutional government of Spain were disavowed by Ferdinand VII. and no funds were provided for payment of the dividends due thereon.

May 6. A duel was fought between the marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Battier, in consequence of certain statements made by the Marquis in answer to charges brought by Mr. B. against the officers of the 10th regiment of Hussars; Mr. Battier missed fire, the Marquis firing without effect, the affair was terminated; the Marquis was afterwards reprimanded by the Commander in Chief for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer.

The king of Spain issued a declaration, stating, that he would never consent to the independence of the Spanish colonies, and would appeal to the judgment of the congress of European sovereigns.

May 8. The Hecla, discovery ship, capt. Parry, sailed from the Thames, to prosecute another voyage to the Arctic regions.

A destructive fire broke out at the sugar houses of Mr. alderman Lucas, in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, which totally destroyed them.

May 11. The Ex-emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, left London on his return to his native country, where a conspiracy had been entered into to restore his authority.

A considerable naval and military armament under the command of Sir A. Campbell and commodore Grant, attacked Rangoon, the principal sea port of the Burmese, and captured it without loss; several engagements afterwards took place, in which the Burmese were defeated with great loss, who were finally driven into their own territories; and an end was put to any farther apprehension of invasion from them.

May 12. A rowing match for 100 guineas took place this day; Sir John Burgoyne betted some aquatic amateurs of the guards, that they could not row from Oxford to Whitehall, in a six oared boat, against wind and tide, in sixteen hours; the amateurs won the wager and had fifteen minutes to spare; many thousand pounds

were won and lost upon the occasion; the rowers were captains Le Blanc, Douglas, Westhenra, Short, Stanley, and Hudson.

May 14. A man of the name of Lloyd, completed an extraordinary and unprecedented undertaking, of walking backwards 40 miles a day for ten successive days; at the close he had considerable time to spare; great bets were depending upon the issue.

May 18. The heavy and excessive rains of this and the preceding day did considerable damage in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, particularly at St. Pancras by the overflowing of Turnmill brook; and also at Kennington and Brixton, the roads about which were completely inundated.

May 21. Colonel Sutherland attacked and defeated the Ashantees near Cape Coast Castle.

May 24. The earl of Liverpool having, at the instance of his Majesty, brought in a bill to restore in blood the representatives of several attainted Scotch lords, and also to reverse the attainder of the earl of Stafford; the bills passed without opposition.

May 25. A person of the name of Harris and a female named Stocks ascended in a balloon from the City-road; after ascending a considerable height, from the ignorance and mismanagement of the aeronauts, the balloon fell with great precipitation near Croydon, the man was killed, and the female severely stunned, but ultimately recovered.

May 26. Died, Capel Lofft, esq. barrister at law, a poet, and political writer, in the Whig interest; he was the patron and friend of Robert Bloomfield, the author of the "Farmer's Boy," &c.

May 28. An institution for the diffusion of science among the middle and working classes of society, was established, called, "The London Mechanics Institution," upwards of 800 persons, chiefly artificers, attended the first lecture, and evinced, by the propriety of their behaviour and attention to the subject, a disposition to benefit by the instruction thus cheaply afforded to them.

May 31. Mr. Munden, the celebrated comedian, took his leave of the stage, his first appearance on Covent-garden stage was in the year 1790.

June 1. Mr. Brougham moved an address to his Majesty, relative to the proceedings at Demerara against Smith the missionary, but after a debate of two days the motion was negatived.

June 8. A fire broke out at Carlton-palace, which burnt one of the sitting rooms; before it was extinguished several valuable paintings were destroyed.

Another battle took place in the neighbourhood of Chichester, between Spring and Langan, which ended in the defeat of the latter after 77 rounds.

The rev. C. J. Bloomfield, D.D. was promoted to the bishoprick of Chester.

June 9. Mons. de Falck, ambassador extraordinary from the king of the Netherlands, and the count de Villa Real, envoy from the king of Portugal, had private audiences of his Majesty to deliver their credentials.

Died, Thomas Chevalier, esq. F.R.S., surgeon extraordinary to his Majesty; a man of distinguished eminence in his profession.

Died, Mr. W. Oxberry of Drury-lane theatre; an actor of considerable merit in low comedy.

June 10. The rocket manufactory of Sir William Congreve, at West Ham, Essex, blew up, in consequence of several of the rockets being ignited by a spark arising from a blow in nailing up a case; the roof of the building was blown off, and two of the men were dreadfully burnt.

June 12. John Hunt was brought up to the court of King's Bench to receive judgment, for publishing lord Byron's "Vision of Judgment," when he was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and find sureties, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.

June 15. A petition, signed by 150 of the first mercantile houses of London, was presented to the House of Commons, praying for a recognition of the South American States; Mr. Canning, after expressing his gratification at the manner in which the petition had been introduced, felt bound to abstain from any specific declaration upon the subject at present.

June 24. A great fire broke out in High-street, Edinburgh, which completely destroyed a large house, six stories high, and two adjoining ones; one of the city officers was so scorched, by the flames seizing his clothes, that he died the next day.

Died, Wilson Lowry, esq. F.R.S., an engraver of the first eminence.

June 25. His Majesty went in his usual state to the House of Peers, and delivered a speech from the throne, after which, the Parliament was prorogued to the 24th day of August next.

The directors of the Bank of England resolved to lend money at 4*l.* per cent. interest, on Government securities, or on Bank Stock, the lowest sum to be advanced was to be 5,000*l.*

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June 28. Mr. Sadler and Mr. Campbell ascended in a balloon from Heriot's Hospital green, Edinburgh, and after traversing the air for upwards of two hours, they landed safely in the parish of Leven, in Fifeshire.

June 29. Died, Thomas Keith, author of many valuable works on the science of Mathematics.

June 30. This month a company of speculators established works at Phipp's-bridge, near Merton, Surrey, for washing linen by steam.

A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at the Freemasons' tavern, to consider of the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late James Watt, esq.; lord Liverpool was in the chair; a liberal subscription, to effect the purpose, was entered into, and it was proposed to erect the monument either in St. Paul's or Westminster-abbey; his Majesty subscribed 500*l.*

July 1. Thomas Thurtell, the brother of the murderer, and James Snowden, were convicted of endeavouring to obtain money from the County fire office, under pretence of a loss of goods by fire; they were sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate.

The foundation stone of a new national Scotch church, intended to be erected in Regent-square, near the Foundling-hospital, was laid by the duke of Clarence, accompanied by the rev. Mr. Irving, the minister, and several patrons of the undertaking.

July 7. Died, Sir George Wood, knt. late one of the barons of the Exchequer, aged 81.

July 8. The king of the Sandwich islands, and his queen, Tamehumalu, excited great interest in the Metropolis, in this and the preceding month; unfortunately, the Queen caught the measles, and died this day, and her consort died on the 14th, of an abscess in the lungs; their bodies were sent, in splendid coffins, to Owyhee, to be interred; their suite left England, with their remains, in the Blonde, frigate, commanded by captain lord Byron.

July 10. The duke of York, attended by the duke of Wellington, prince Leopold, and other distinguished persons, reviewed several regiments of infantry in Hyde Park.

July 11. Colonel Sutherland, with an irregular force of 5000 men, defeated the Ashantees consisting of 16,000 men, with great slaughter, after which they retreated to their own country.

July 12. A coffin, containing the remains of James II. king of Great Britain, was discovered in digging the foundation of a new church, at St. Germain's, near Paris.

The brig Jessie, which sailed from Prince Edward's island for Europe, on the 22d Dec. last, was wrecked near the island of St. Paul, 200 miles from Cape Breton; the crew and passengers, 22 in number, were discovered dead, under a temporary hut on the island, which they had erected to shield themselves from the severity of the weather.

July 14. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the Metropolis, which was terrific, during three hours, the time it lasted; several other parts of the country experienced a similar visitation, accompanied with heavy rain.

July 16. The remains of the late lord Byron were interred in the village church of Hucknel, near Nottinghamshire, within two miles of Newstead abbey, once the patrimonial residence of the family of Byron.

The ship King George the IV., having on board a great quantity of colonial produce, was lost on the coast of Africa, near Brede river, the crew and passengers were saved.

Stephen Gaselee, esq. was appointed one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir J. Richardson, resigned, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood.

July 19. Iturbide, Ex-emperor of Mexico, having landed in Mexico, was arrested at Soto la Marina, and condemned to die, by virtue of a decree of the Congress, issued on the 28th of April last, he was accordingly shot; and thus ended this weak and inefficient attempt to recover his throne.

July 24. The Dey of Algiers having violated the privileges belonging to the Consular character in the person of Mr. M'Donald, and he refusing satisfaction, war was declared against him, and Sir Harry Neale, with the squadron under his command, blockaded Algiers, and threatened a bombardment unless the Dey complied with the demands of the British government; he declared his readiness to sign a declaration transmitted from England, which happily concluded the war without bloodshed.

A fire broke out in Chancery-lane, which destroyed three houses, and damaged several others.

July 30. Died, William Sharp, an eminent engraver, but a singular enthusiast; he was a believer in the prophecies of Richard Brothers, whose portrait he engraved, and subsequently gave credence to the reveries of Johanna Southcott.

Aug. 3. The will of the Ex-emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte, was regis-

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tered in Doctors' Commons, and a probate thereof was granted to count Montholon, one of the executors.

Ipsara was taken from the Greeks by the Turkish fleet under the command of the captain Pacha, but was afterwards recaptured by the Greeks with great slaughter.

A body of Spanish Constitutionalists, under the command of Valdez, obtained possession of the fortress of Tarifa, but it was retaken by the French and Spanish Royalists, by storm, on the 19th of August.

Aug. 9. Died, the rev. J. Nightingale, author of "A Portraiture of Methodism," &c.

Aug. 15. The Abbé Papillon, one of the priests of the Roman Catholic chapel, George-street, Portman-square, expired in the pulpit whilst preaching before the prince de Polignac, the French ambassador, and a numerous congregation.

Aug. 24. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament to the 4th day of November.

Aug. 25. At Plymouth, an extraordinary flux and reflux of the sea took place; within five minutes the same spot presented dry ground and water two feet and a half deep.

Aug. 30. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury laid the first stone of a new church, dedicated to St. George, intended to be erected at Ramsgate, in the Isle of Thanet.

Sept. 3. The first stone of a new bridge over the Thames, at Brentford, was laid by colonel James Clitherow, assisted by the magistrates, clergymen, and parish officers of Brentford, Ealing, and Isleworth; the bridge at this place is perhaps one of the greatest antiquity in the kingdom: a pontage having been granted by Edward I. anno 1280, for its maintenance.

Sept. 6. A person of the name of Outram, a visitor at Margate, went out in a fishing boat, with Harman, a waterman, when at Marsh bay, a short distance from Margate, the boat suddenly upset, and both persons were drowned.

Sept. 9. The Synod of the Secession Church of Scotland, suspended the rev. Mr. Fletcher from his functions as a minister, in consequence of his behaviour to Miss Dick, to whom he was under a contract of marriage, which he refused to perform.

Sept. 10. A destructive fire broke out in Rosemary-branch-lane, which destroyed and damaged upwards of 30 houses, chiefly inhabited by foreign jews.

Mr. Henry Fauntleroy, a banker of Berner's-street, was charged with committing forgeries on the Bank of England to a great amount; the firm to which he belonged stopped payment in consequence.

Sept. 11. Sir William A'Court, bart. was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.

The right hon. W. N. Hill was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Naples.—The right hon. A. J. Foster to the court of Sardinia.—H. W. Wynn, esq. to the court of Denmark; and lord Erskine to the court of Wurtemburg.

Sept. 16. Died, Louis XVIII. king of France, in his 68th year, after a protracted illness; he was succeeded by his brother, the count D'Artois, now Charles the Xth.

Sept. 23. Died, Major Cartwright, a veteran patriot, and great supporter of Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, he was in his 85th year.

Sept. 29. Mr. Sadler, the celebrated aeronaut, descending in a balloon near Blackburn, in Lancashire, struck against a chimney and fell to the ground, by which his skull was fractured, and he died the next morning.

Oct. 13. A terrible accident happened at the cotton manufactory of Mr. N. Gough, at Salford, in consequence of two iron beams giving way, the floor and the machinery fell upon the one immediately under it, in which 250 persons, chiefly children, were employed in the manufactory; upwards of 20 were dug out dead, and all were more or less wounded.

Oct. 19. His Majesty, in council, prorogued the Parliament from the 4th day of Nov. next to the 6th day of January next.

Oct. 30. Died, in Dublin, the rev. C. Maturin, author of the tragedy of "Bertram," "Melmoth," &c.

Mr. Henry Fauntleroy was tried at the Old Bailey sessions for forgery, and found guilty.

Nov. 1. A mutiny broke out at Barakpore, in the East Indies, among the soldiers of the 47th regiment of Native Infantry, in which two companies of other regiments participated; general Dalzell was compelled to surround the mutineers with two regiments and the artillery, and upon their refusing to surrender, the artillery and troops opened a regular fire upon them, which they returned, but finally fled, leaving nearly 100 dead; the native officers, being either remiss, or having connived at the mutiny, were dismissed the service, and the regiment was disbanded.

Nov. 2. From the sensation created by the act of folly in lieut. Goldsmith, in displacing the Logan, or Rocking-stone, on the coast of Cornwall, he, as a repara-

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tion, was determined to replace it, and after two unsuccessful attempts, and the most laborious exertions of several persons, he succeeded in fixing it in precisely its former situation.

Nov. 3. The new church, dedicated to St. John, in the Waterloo-road, Lambeth, was consecrated by the bishop of Winchester.

Nov. 5. Viscount Granville was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, and Sir Charles Bagot to the king of the Netherlands.

Nov. 8. The Columbus, a vessel of the largest dimensions, arrived at Gravesend; she sailed from Quebec, where she was built, in Sept.; she was 300 feet in length, 50 feet six inches wide, and registered 3,900 tons; she had 6,300 tons of timber on board.

Nov. 11. Captain Lyon, of the discovery ship, Griper, engaged in the North West expedition, arrived at the Admiralty, without accomplishing the object of the expedition.

Nov. 14. A great fire broke out at Mr. Bond's, a linen draper, in Fleet-street, which communicated to the house of Mr. Hill, chemist, and six other houses, which were completely destroyed. This destructive fire opened a view from Fleet-street of the beautiful church of St. Bride. On the following day, the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, on the South side of Ludgate-hill, were burnt down, and several other houses adjoining; various accidents occurred, but no lives were lost.

Nov. 15. A great fire broke out in High-street, Edinburgh, which consumed 15 or 16 large houses of six or seven stories high; the Tron church caught fire, the steeple of which fell in, but the body of the church was saved; several persons were wounded by the falling timbers, &c.

Nov. 20. Died, Robert Charles Dallas, esq. a political and miscellaneous writer of some celebrity.

Nov. 23. A tremendous hurricane visited England, which was more severely felt at the sea ports; at Portsmouth, ships foundered in every direction; the Colville was wrecked off Weymouth, and all on board perished; a brig went down off Margate, and all hands lost; at Plymouth, Hastings, and all along the coast of Devonshire, the effects of the storm were disastrous; it exceeded in violence any storm within the recollection of the oldest man living, and the devastation and ruin to the shipping were unprecedented in the annals of this country.

Nov. 30. A self constituted body, called "The Catholic Association," created great dissatisfaction among the Irish protestants; they published papers of a vehement and intemperate character, and levied a tax upon the Catholic population, under the denomination of the "Catholic Rent," the application of which was not setforth; and as the amount was considerable, it was justly feared that it might be applied to improper purposes.

Mr. Henry Fauntleroy was executed opposite the debtors' door, Newgate, pursuant to his sentence; the demeanor of the unhappy man was perfectly composed, but he closed his eyes, and appeared wholly absorbed in the contemplation of his dreadful situation.

Dec. 2. The first stone of a building for a theatre and lecture room, for the Mechanics Institute, in Southampton-buildings, was laid by Dr. Birkbeck, the president.

Dec. 14. The boiler of a steam engine belonging to Windsor and Co. of Manchester, burst with a tremendous explosion, demolishing the greater part of the building, and burying several persons in the ruins; four persons were killed and many severely scalded and bruised.

Dec. 17. By a decision of the court of King's Bench, the chambers occupied by barristers and attornies in Lincoln's-inn were made chargeable to the poor's rate.

Mr. Hunt, the late sheriff of Nottingham, and his wife, were stopped by a gang of robbers near Naples, who, after taking their money, fired into the carriage and killed Mr. Hunt on the spot, and wounded Mrs. H. who died the next day; the murderers were afterwards apprehended, tried, and executed.

Dec. 22. Miss Foote, the actress, brought an action against Joseph Hayne, esq. for breach of promise of marriage, when the jury returned a verdict of 3,000*l.* damages in favour of the plaintiff.

Dec. 25. Died, the right hon. Sir Robert Dallas, knt. late lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas.

Dec. 31. The low rate of interest for money in the public funds, the diminution of taxes, and the great abundance of capital, generated a rage for speculation, and a gambling spirit of adventure; every day gave birth to one or more projects for the investment of capital, some of which were useful, and bid fair to be profitable; but a great many were the schemes of

unprincipled speculators, the dupes of whose schemes had soon reason to repent the confidence placed in their delusive promises; the following list of Joint Stock Companies, established about this time, will give a tolerable estimate of the mania which now prevailed; in these companies capital to the amount of nearly 20 millions was invested.

Brazilian Loan
Danish ditto
Greek ditto
Guatimala ditto
Guadalajara ditto
Mexican ditto
Neapolitan ditto
Peruvian ditto
Anglo Mexican Mines
Anglo-Chilian
Arigna Iron and Coal
Bolanos
Bolivar
Castello
Chilian
Cobalt and Copper
Chili and Peru
Cornwall and Devonshire
Consolidated Copper
English Mining
Equitable
Famatina
General Mining
Gwenappe
Haytian
Hibernian
Loudon United
Manganese
Pasco Peruvian
Potosi
Polbreen Tin and Copper
Royal Irish
Real del Monte
Royal Stannary
Waldeck
South Wales
Scottish National Mining
Tywarnhale
Tlalpuxahua
Tarma
Unitd. Mexican Mines
Dittto (New)
Welch Iron and Coal
Ditto Slate, Copper, and Lead
Protector Fire Assurance
British Gas
International Gas
London Portable
New Imperial
Provincial Portable
Independent Gas
Phœnix Gas
United General
Birm. and Liverpool Railway
Manchester and Liverpool
Anglo Mexican Mint
American and Col. Steam
Australian
Atlantic and Pacific
Egyptian Trading
British Iron
British Rock and Patent Salt
British and Foreign Paper
British, Irish, and Colonial Silk
Bristol Ship Canal
Steam and Packet Navigation
British and Foreign Timber
British Cluan and Roman Cement
Canada
Canal Gas Engine
Colombian Agricultural
Canada and Nova Scotia
Devon Haytor Granite
Droitwich Patent Salt
Elbe and Weser Steam
East London Drug
French Brandy
General Steam
Gold Coast
Great Westminster Diary
Guernsey and Jersey Steam
Ground Rent
Hibernian Joint Stock
Honduras
Irish Manufactory
Imperial Plate Glass
Imperial Distillery
Imperial Estate
Investment Bank
London Brick
London and Gibraltar Steam
Ditto Window Glass
Lower Rhine Steam
London Drug
London Smelting
London and Portsmouth Steam
Ditto and Gravesend
Mexican Company
Metropolitan Dairy
Medway Lime and Coke
Netherland Patent Salt
New Brighton
New Corn Exchange
National Drug and Chemical
Patent Bricks
Pacific Pearl Fishery
Pearl and Coral Fishery
Provincial Banks
Patent Distillery
Rio de la Plate
Roman Brick and Tile
Scarlet Dye
Swedish Iron
Steam Engine Manufactory
Tobacco and Snuff
Thames and Medway Brick and Lime
Ditto and Rhine Steam
Ditto and Loire ditto
West India Company
United Pacific
United Chilian
Ditto London and Hibernian Corn and Flour
Foreign Stock and Share Investment
Thames Tunnel
Hammersmith Bridge
Vigo bay and many others

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For transfering several annuities of 4*l.* per cent. into annuities of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

For the more effectual suppressing of the Slave trade.

For the more effectual recovery of penalties before justices and magistrates on conviction of offenders; and for facilitating the execution of warrants by constables.

To amend an act passed in the last session, intituled, "An act for amending the laws respecting the solemnization of Marriages in England."

To amend and continue for two years the Alien act.

To repeal the duties on licenses to brew and retail spirituous liquors and foreign wine, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof.

For ascertaining and establishing a uniformity of weights and measures.

For the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, in England.

To repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen.

To consolidate and amend the laws relative to the arbitration of disputes between masters and their workmen.

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To consolidate and amend the bankrupt laws.

To make further provision and amend the three acts for the building additional churches.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DECEMBER 17, 1823, TO DECEMBER 14, 1824.

Christened		*Buried.*	
Males	12,978	Males	10,565
Females	12,780	Females	9,672
In all	25,758	In all	20,237

Decrease in the burials this year, 350.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6476
Between two and five	2103
Five and ten	798
Ten and twenty	764
Twenty and thirty	1296
Thirty and forty	1444
Forty and fifty	1809
Fifty and sixty	1742
Sixty and seventy	1715
Seventy and eighty	1411
Eighty and ninety	593
Ninety and one hundred	84
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and seven	1

FOREIGN STOCKS RAISED IN ENGLAND.

Columbian	1822	£2,000,000
Ditto	1824	4,750,000
Chile	1822	1,000,000
Buenos Ayres	1824	1,000,000
Peruvian	1822 and 1824	1,200,000
Brazilian	1824	3,200,000
Spanish	1821	1,500,000
Ditto	1823	1,500,000
Portuguese	1823	1,500,000
Mexican	1824	3,200,000
Danish	1822	3,000,000
Austrian	1823	2,500,000
Prussian	1818	5,000,000
Ditto	1822	3,500,000
Russian	1822	3,500,000
Neapolitan	1821 and 1822	6,165,000
Ditto	1824	2,500,000
Greek	1824	800,000
	Total	£47,815,000

Independent of very large sums invested in the French Funds.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the service of 1824;	£	s.	d.
Navy	5,361,200	6	8
Ordnance	1,451,176	12	5
Army	7,294,458	7	6
Miscellaneous services	3,074,742	12	7
To pay off Exchequer bills	34,800,000	0	0
	51,981,667	19	2
For payment of other services not voted	88,044	4	0
Total	52,069,712	3	2
Amount of the Ways and Means for answering the foregoing service:—	52,169,664	19	10
Surplus of Ways and Means	99,952	16	8

NATIONAL DEBT.

Amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain, and Ireland on 5th Jan. 1824			
Great Britain	760,739,045	13	8
Ireland	26,340,630	11	8
Total	787,079,676	5	4
Loans for the Emperor of Germany	4,621,938	13	5
	791,701,614	18	9
Interest and Annual Charge, &c.	35,907,655	0	4
Unfunded debt and outstanding demands	39,362,172	16	5

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF TEA SOLD BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN 1823.

	Pounds.	Ave. Price.
Bohea	1,904,435	2s. 5d.
Congou	18,681,884	2s. 8d.
Campoi	408,709	3s. 6d.
Souchong	1,285,230	3s. 6½d.
Pekoe	46,005	5s. 7d.
Twankey	4,158,353	3s. 8d.
Hyson Skin	319,425	3s. 4½d.
Hyson	916,846	4s. 4d.
Total	27,720,949	

Tea exported from Canton, in 1823. 27,478,813 lb., at the prime cost of 1,924,738*l.*

Total value of British imports into Canton, for the year 1823, 604,075*l.* They would have amounted, but for the loss of the Regent, outward bound ship, to 738,598*l.*

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE NETT PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN THE YEAR ENDING THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1824, AFTER ABATING THE EXPENDITURE THEREOUT DEFRAYED BY THE SEVERAL REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, AND OF THE ACTUAL ISSUES OR PAYMENTS WITHIN THE SAME PERIOD, EXCLUSIVE OF THE SUMS APPLIED TO THE REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT, OR FOR PAYING OFF UNFUNDED DEBT.

INCOME.	Applicable to the Consolidated Fund. £ s. d.	Applicable to other Public Services. £ s. d.	Income paid into the Exchequer. £ s. d.
Customs	8,797,067 13 3¼	2,701,694 19 7	11,498,762 12 10¼
Excise	24,533,021 1 10¼	809,807 0 0	25,342,828 1 10¼
Stamps	6,801,950 0 4¾		6,801,950 0 4¾
Taxes under the management of the Commissioners of Taxes, including the arrears of Property Tax	6,202,990 18 6¾	3,936 10 2½	6,206,927 6 9¼
Post Office	1,462,692 6 1¾		1,462,692 6 1¾
One Shilling and Sixpence duty on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	61,358 7 3¾		61,358 7 3¾
Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars	53,880 0 0		53,880 0 0
Crown Lands	966 13 4		966 13 4
Small branches of the King's Hereditary Revenues	4,274 4 11		4,274 4 11
Surplus Produce of Lottery, after payment of lottery prizes		24,809 3 0	24,809 3 0
Surplus Fees, Regulated Public Offices	39,718 17 4		39,718 17 4
Poundage Fees, Pells Fees, Casualties, Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees	10,208 13 0¾		10,208 13 0¾
Total Ordinary Revenue	- - -	- - -	51,508,376 8 11¾
The amount of Savings on third class of the Civil List	11,018 19 2½		11,018 19 2½
Money brought from the Civil List on account of the Clerk of the Hanaper	7,218 2 7¾		7,218 2 7¾
Money received in repayment of the Loan raised for the service of the Emperor of Germany, per Acts 85 and 37 George III.	766,666 13 4		766,666 13 4
By the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of His Majesty's Forces serving in the			
Carried forward	48,753,032 12 2½	3,540,247 12 9½	52,293,280 4 2

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INCOME.	Applicable to the Consolidated Fund. £ s. d.	Applicable to other Public Services. £ s. d.	Income paid into the Exchequer. £ s. d.
Brought forward	48,753,032 12 2½	3,540,247 12 9½	52,293,280 4 2
East Indies, per Act 4 George IV., c. 71.		90,000 0 0	90,000 0 0
By the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c., after deducting 175,000*l.* included in the remains in the Exchequer, at the 5th of Jan. 1823		4,675,000 0 0	4,675,000 0 0
By the Bank of England, to pay Interest on 1,050,000*l.* advanced in Exchequer bills to the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c.		10,719 0 0	10,719 0 0
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer bills for Public Works		116,733 15 5	116,733 15 5
Money repaid in Ireland on account of advances from the Consolidated Fund, under various Acts for Public Improvement	108,219 1 11¼		108,219 1 11¼
Imprest and other monies paid into the Exchequer	319,084 18 10½	59,962 8 0	379,047 6 10½
	49,180,336 13 0	8,492,662 16 2½	57,672,999 8 4½

EXPENDITURE.	NETT EXPENDITURE. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dividends, Interest, and Management, of the Public Funded Debt, four quarters, to 10th October, 1822, exclusive of 7,407,325*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* issued to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	28,082,584 12 10	
Interest on Exchequer Bills and Irish Treasury Bills, exclusive of 75,000*l.* Sinking Fund	1,131,121 19 7	29,213,70 12 5
Issued to the Trustees of Military and Naval Pensions, &c. per Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51	2,507,130 0 0	
Ditto Bank of England, 4 Geo. IV. c. 19	292,870 0 0	2,800,000 0 0
Civil List, four quarters, to 5th January 1824	1,057,000 0 0	
Pensions charged by act of Parliament upon Consolidated Fund, four quarters, to 10th October, 1823	377,776 2 4	
Salaries and Allowances	70,873 15 6	
Officers of Courts of Justice	97,459 6 6	
Expenses of the National Debt Office	2,200 0 0	
Expenses of the Mint	14,746 10 8	
Bounties	2,956 13 8	

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EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	NETT EXPENDITURE. £	s.	d.
Miscellaneous - -	214,735	11	9	Brought forward		
Ditto, Ireland - -	305,257	17	8	34,013,706	12	5
				2,143,006	1	1
Army - - -	7,351,991	16	1¾			
Navy - - -	5,456,151	2	2			
Ditto, Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital to pay Out Pensioners - -	155,000	0	0			
Ordnance - - -	1,364,328	5	7½			
Miscellaneous - -	1,953,366	2	10			
				16,282,837	6	9½
Total				50,439,550	0	3¼
Money paid to the Bank of England more than received from them on account of Unclaimed Dividends - -	52,720	6	11			
By the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills, per Act 57 Geo. III., c. 34 and 124, for Employment of the Poor	165,200	0	0			
Advances out of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland for Public Works - -	304,544	10	9			
				522,464	17	8
Total - -				50,962,014	17	11¼
Surplus of Income paid in the Exchequer over Expenditure thereout - -				6,710,984	10	5¼
				57,672,999	8	4½

TOTAL NUMBER OF SUICIDES COMMITTED WITHIN THE CITY AND LIBERTIES OF WESTMINSTER, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1812, TO THE 31ST DAY OF DEC. 1824.

Males.....	207
Females.....	83
Total	290

PRICES OF STOCKS.

3 per cent. con.	Bank.	India.
Jan. 86..91	231..240	265..275
July 91..93	235..237	285..291

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	58s. 7d.	31s. 6d.	22s.
July	60s. 7d.	34s. 4d.	27s. 4d.

Number of bankrupts this year, 923.

1825, Jan. 1. A bill of indictment was preferred by the Attorney General of Ireland against counsellor O'Connell, for seditious language, at a meeting of the Irish Catholics, but the grand jury threw out the bill.

Died, Ralph Wewitzer, a comedian of merit.

Jan. 2. The government of Great Britain recognized the independence of the republics of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres.

Jan. 4. Died, Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies; he was succeeded by his son Francis I.

Jan. 14. At Gosforth coal pit, near Leeds, an explosion of fire damp took place, which killed 23 men and boys, and several others were severely injured, two of whom afterwards died.

Jan. 17. An action was tried in the court of King's Bench wherein Alderman R. A. Cox was plaintiff, and Edmund Kean, the celebrated tragedian, was defendant, for Crim. Con. with the wife of the Alderman; the jury gave a verdict for 800*l*. From certain disclosures on the trial, Mr. Kean was received on his appearance at the Theatre with loud and continued disapprobation.

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Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough, and admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, were elected knights grand crosses of the Bath.

Died, Sir James Bland Lamb, bart. D. C. L., who under his former name of Burgess published several poetical and dramatic pieces of merit.

Jan. 20. The Custom-house in Thames-street, was discovered to be in a dangerous state, part of the long room having fallen in.

Jan. 22. The Enterprize, steam vessel, was launched, its destination being for the East Indies.

Feb. 2. A treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, was signed at Buenos Ayres between Great Britain and the united provinces of Rio de la Plata.

Feb. 3. His Majesty opened the session of Parliament by commission.

Feb. 8. His grace the duke of Northumberland was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, on occasion of the coronation of Charles X.

The right hon. Frederick Lamb was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to his most Catholic majesty.

Feb. 9. John Quincey Adams was elected president of the United States of America, his opponent was general Jackson.

Feb. 10. Mr. Goulbourn moved in the House of Commons to bring in a bill for suppressing improper and dangerous associations in Ireland, with a view of putting down the "Catholic Association," after a debate of four days the House divided, for the motion 278, against it 132; it was carried by a majority of 130 on the third reading, on the 25th.

Feb. 12. A fire broke out in the town of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, which totally destroyed the greater part of the town; nearly 500 houses were burnt or greatly damaged.

Feb. 14. The fair usually held at Greenwich was suppressed by order of the magistrates.

Sheriffs appointed for the Year 1825.

Bedfordshire, S. B. Edwards, esq.
Berkshire, E. F. Maitland, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Dupre, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Sir C. E. Nightingale, bart.
Cheshire, J. Daintry, esq.
Cumberland, M. Atkinson, esq.
Cornwall, William Baron, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir C. H. Hastings, bart.
Devonshire, George Strode, esq.
Dorsetshire, C. Spurrier, esq.
Essex, P. Du Cane, esq.
Gloucestershire, Sir James Musgrave, bart.
Hants, H. P. Delmé, esq.
Herefordshire, T. A. Knight, esq.
Hertfordshire, T. N. Kemble, esq.
Kent, W. T. G. Tyssen, esq.
Lancashire, John Hargreaves, esq.
Leicestershire, C. M. Phillips, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir J. Trollope
Monmouthshire, James Proctor, esq.
Norfolk, John Harvey, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Williams, esq.
Northumberland, A. Gregson, esq.
Nottinghamshire, George Gregory, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir F. Desanges, knt.
Rutlandshire, John Neal, esq.
Shropshire, J. W. Dodd, esq.
Somersetshire, John Quantock, esq.
Staffordshire, Sir G. Pigott, bart.
Suffolk, Sir H. E. Bunbury, bart.
Surrey, J. B. Hankey, esq.
Sussex, J. H. Slater, esq.
Warwickshire, Chandos Leigh, esq.
Wiltshire, E. Warriner, esq.
Worcestershire, Sir T. Phillips
Yorkshire, John Hutton, esq.

WALES.

Anglesea, Thomas Meyrick, esq.
Brecknockshire, H. Allen, esq.
Cardiganshire, E. P. Lloyd, esq.
Caermarthenshire, D. Jones, esq.
Caernarvonshire, H. D. Griffiths, esq.
Denbighshire, W. Egerton, esq.
Flintshire, J. L. Wynne, esq.
Glamorganshire, John Bennett, esq.
Merionethshire, F. Roberts, esq.
Montgomeryshire, P. Morris, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, P. R. Minors, esq.

Feb. 18. William Probert, the accomplice of Thurtell in the murder of Mr. Weare, was apprehended on a charge of horse stealing.

Feb. 28. The hon. T. Ashley Cooper, son of the earl of Shaftesbury, was killed in a pugilistic encounter with his school-fellow, a son of colonel Wood, at Eton school.

A convention was signed at St. Petersburgh, between Great Britain and Russia, respecting the commerce, navigation, and fisheries of their subjects on the Pacific Ocean, and as to the limits of their respec-

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tive possessions on the north-west coast of America.

March 2. The first stone of a tunnel under the Thames, at Rotherhithe, was laid with great ceremony.

A tremendous earthquake, which continued at intervals for five days, desolated the city of Algiers and its neighbourhood; the town of Blida was totally destroyed, and nearly its whole population was buried in the ruins; of 15,000 inhabitants only 300 were saved, and those were much mutilated.

March 3. The House of Lords refused, by a large majority, to hear counsel at the bar against the Catholic Association bill, which was read a second time.

March 5. Colonel Stanhope, brother of earl Stanhope, hanged himself in Caen wood, near Hampstead, in a fit of temporary derangement.

March 6. Died, at Hatton, Warwickshire, the rev. Samuel Parr, L. L. D., in his 79th year, one of the most eminent scholars of the age.

March 7. The Catholic Association bill passed the House of Lords on the third reading without a division, and afterwards received the royal assent.

March 9. Mr. Peel brought in a bill in the House of Commons to amend the laws relating to the impanneling of juries; this bill received the support of both sides of the House, and afterwards passed into a law.

Died, Anna Letitia Barbauld, a moral and religious writer in great esteem.

March 11. Died, William Owen, R.A., an artist of considerable merit, in consequence of having taken a poisonous draught in mistake for medicine.

March 13. Sir Francis Burdett moved in the House of Commons certain resolutions to consider the disabilities affecting the Roman Catholics, which were agreed, and leave given to bring in a bill to remove them.

The Kent, East Indiaman, took fire in the Bay of Biscay, 85 persons were lost, but the remainder, 557 in number, were saved by the Cambria, captain Cook; the East India company liberally rewarded the captain and crew of the Cambria for their humane exertions.

March 18. The court of proprietors of East India stock, after a discussion of several days, resolved, "that there was no ground to impute corrupt motives to the late governor general the marquis of Hastings."

March 22. Charles Richard Vaughan, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

March 29. The Lord Chancellor declared, in the case of the Real del Monte company, that the holders of shares in any of the new companies were liable to the debts of the concern to the full extent of their property.

April 4. Henry Savory, esq. of Bristol, was tried and convicted of forgery, and received sentence of death.

Mr. Brougham elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow; his opponent, Sir Walter Scott, lost the election by the casting vote of Sir J. Mackintosh, in favour of Mr. Brougham.

April 5. Lord Harborough indicted lieut. Graham, of the Preventive Service, for sending him a challenge, upon which he was found guilty.

April 7. William Probert was found guilty of horse stealing, and sentenced to death.

April 13. A meeting of the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, traders, &c. of the city of London, was held at the City of London tavern, to consider the expediency of petitioning the legislature for a revision of the corn laws, when a resolution was entered into to that effect, and a petition was prepared and signed.

April 14. A numerous meeting was held at the London tavern, to oppose the claims of the Roman Catholics, when a petition to the legislature was agreed to, deprecating any further concession.

Advices were received of the capture of Arracan, in the East Indies, by the British forces.

April 16. Died, Henry Fuseli, R.A., in the 86th year of his age, a painter of the first eminence in his profession, and keeper of the Royal Academy.

April 17. The independence of St. Domingo was acknowledged by the French, in consideration of 150 millions of francs, to be paid by equal annual instalments.

April 18. A treaty of commerce was signed between Great Britain and Ireland and the Republic and people of Columbia.

One hundred and thirty-seven petitions were presented to the House of Commons, and 68 to the House of Lords, against the claims of the Catholics.

April 19. The practitioners of the English bar presented a petition in favour of the Catholic claims, by Mr. Scarlet: 102 petitions were presented to the Commons against the claims, and 32 to the House of Lords.

April 20. Mr. Henry Savory, under sentence of death for forgery, was respited,

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and his sentence commuted to transportation for life.

April 21. The bill for relief of the Catholics was read a second time in the House of Commons.

April 25. The duke of York presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Windsor against the Catholic bill, and took occasion to declare in a very energetic manner his decided disapprobation of the claims of the Catholics, and his determination at all times to oppose them.

His Majesty honoured the theatre royal, Covent-garden, with his presence, and was received with tumultuous applause; he was accompanied by the duke of York, who was also most favourably received.

April 26. A bill was brought into the House of Commons to disfranchise the Irish 40*s.* freeholders, which was this day read a second time.

April 27. Died, at Paris, D. V. Denon, in his 86th year, one of the scavans who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, a director of the French museum, and author of "Travels in Egypt," &c.

April 28. The first stone of a new Hall at Christ's Hospital was laid by his royal highness the duke of York, as the representative of his Majesty, in the presence of the lord Mayor and court of aldermen, and several noblemen and gentlemen of distinction.

May 2. His Majesty visited the theatre royal, Drury-lane, and was received with applause.

May 3. His grace the duke of Northumberland, ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, to attend the coronation of Charles X. landed at Calais.

May 7. The first stone of a new bridge intended to be erected over the Thames, at Hammersmith, was laid by his royal highness the duke of Sussex, with great ceremony.

May 8. Died, the right rev. John Fisher, D.D. bishop of Salisbury, aged 76.

May 10. The bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed by a majority of 21.

May 11. The bill for relief of the Roman Catholics read a first time in the House of Lords.

May 13. The House of Commons granted to Mr. M'c Adam 2000*l.* for his new method of paving the highways.

A grand entertainment was given to the duke of Wellington by a number of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the commerce of the city of London, on occasion of presenting him with a magnificent vase, as a testimony of gratitude for the numerous advantages derived from the battle of Waterloo, and the other triumphs of the army under the command of his Grace.

Died, at Knowle, in Kent, the right hon. Charles earl Whitworth, aged 71, a nobleman who had filled the situation of ambassador from Great Britain to most of the European states with distinguished ability; and in 1813 he was appointed lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held four years.

May 17. The House of Lords, after receiving several petitions against the Catholic claims, threw out the bill for their relief on the second reading, by a majority of 48; the news of the rejection of the bill was received in various parts of Great Britain with great demonstrations of joy.

The large timber vessel, the Columbus, sailed from the Downs in ballast, for St. John's, New Brunswick, but in a great storm she became water-logged and unmanagable; the crew were saved by the Dolphin, a Newfoundland ship, and the Columbus soon after sunk.

May 18. Lord Combermere was appointed commander in chief of the East India forces at Bengal.

May 20. The right rev. Thomas Burgess, bishop of St. David's, was translated to the see of Salisbury, vice Dr. John Fisher, deceased.

May 21. The palace called Buckingham house was ordered to be taken down, in order to build one for the use of his Majesty of a more magnificent description.

May 22. Died, aged 88, Dominico Corri, a celebrated musical composer.

May 23. A great fire broke out in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, at the mansion of Levy Solomons, esq. which burnt with great fury, and eventually destroyed the premises, and all the valuable furniture, plate, &c.

May 24. Lord viscount Strangford, K.B. appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor of Russia; and the right hon. Stratford Canning to the Ottoman Porte.

May 25. A fire broke out at the tavern at Cumberland-gardens, near Vauxhall, which being chiefly built of wood, was, in a few hours, totally consumed.

May 27. The bill for disfranchising the Irish 40*s.* freeholders was withdrawn, in consequence of the rejection of the Catholic bill by the House of Lords.

May 29. The king of France, Charles X. was crowned with great pomp and solem-

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nity at Rheims; the duke of Northumberland, ambassador from England, astonished the French by the splendour of his equipages and the liberality of his expenditure.

May 31. Died, George Chalmers, esq. F.R.S., aged 82, a biographical, political, and miscellaneous writer of considerable eminence.

June 3. Died, the rev. John Martyn, F.R.S., professor of botany in the university of Cambridge for the long period of 64 years.

June 9. Died, in his 82d year, Abraham Rees, D.D. and F.R.S., editor of the "Cyclopedia," &c. a man of distinguished talent, and an able preacher among the Protestant dissenters.

Died, at Florence, the princess Paulina Borghese, sister to Napoleon Bonaparte.

June 15. The first stone of the new London bridge was laid by the lord Mayor, in the presence of his royal highness the duke of York, the aldermen, and common council of the city, and several distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, and an immense concourse of people.

June 18. The rev. John Banks Jenkinson, D.D., promoted to the bishoprick of St. David, vacant by the translation of Dr. Thomas Burgess, the late bishop, to the see of Salisbury.

June 20. William Probert was executed for horse stealing.

A destructive fire broke out at the village of Honiton Clyst, near Exeter, which raged with great violence, and nearly reduced the whole of the village to ashes; about 34 dwelling-houses were totally destroyed.

June 21. A great fire broke out at Mr. Cruzett's, a carver and gilder, in Great Titchfield-street, which spread with irresistable violence, and communicated to several houses in Mortimer-street, Wells-street, and Great Portland-street, and before it could be subdued between 20 and 30 houses were reduced to ashes, including Stodart's pianoforte manufactory, a timber yard, St. Margaret's chapel, and Varley's picture gallery, in which were consumed many fine works of art; no lives were lost, but the destruction of property was estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.*

June 24. A bill for establishing an Equitable Loan Company was thrown out by the House of Lords.

June 25. The magnificent building erected in Pall Mall east, for the Royal College of Physicians was opened with great pomp, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the dukes of York, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, prince Leopold, and several other persons of distinguished rank; the president, Sir H. Halford, delivered a latin oration upon the occasion.

The new church of St. Mary, at Greenwich, was consecrated by the bishop of Oxford, in the presence of lord Bexley, and several other persons of distinction; the architect is Mr. Bassevi.

June 26. Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, in the Piranga, a frigate belonging to the emperor of Brazil.

June 30. Died, suddenly, the rev. Henry Kett, B.D., author of several useful and entertaining works.

July 1. Mr. Blore, an architect, brought an action against Mr. Stockdale, the publisher of the Memoirs of Harriette Wilson, for a libel contained in that publication, when the jury gave the plaintiff 300*l.* damages.

July 4. The earl of Chichester elected president of the Royal Institution, in the room of earl Spencer.

July 5. A pugilistic contest took place at Knowle-hill, Berks, between Cooper and Baldwin, for 400*l.* when the latter was declared the victor.

July 6. His Majesty prorogued the Parliament, by commission, to the 25th of August.

July 11. The foundation stone of a new church in St. Clement's, Oxford, was laid with great ceremony; it was the first church erected on a new scite in that city since the reformation.

July 19. The heat of the weather was at this time intense, the thermometer stood at 86 at the Royal Exchange, it afterwards reached 91 in the shade.

A grand pugilistic combat took place at Warwick, between Ward and Cannon, for 1000 sovereigns and the championship, when Ward won the contest.

July 20. A great fire broke out at Christchurch, Hants, which destroyed 50 dwelling-houses.

July 29. A dreadful fire broke out in Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, which destroyed the house of Mr. Jones, a tailor; three females were burnt to death in the conflagration.

July 30. The Enterprize, steam vessel, left the Thames, to proceed on her voyage to the East Indies.

August 2. His Majesty in council prorogued the Parliament from Thursday, the 25th instant, to Tuesday, the 1st day of November.

August 5. Mr. Judge, the editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle, obtained a verdict

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of 500*l.* damages at the Hereford assizes, against colonel Fitzharding Berkeley, for an assault.

August 10. A fire broke out at the corner of Anchor-court, Old-street, which totally destroyed five houses; the inhabitants with difficulty escaped with their lives.

A riot took place among the seamen at Sunderland, in consequence of a vessel laden with coals going out of the port *not* manned with seamen belonging to the port; the vessel was boarded by 400 seamen, who threw the crew overboard; the military were called in, and were attacked with stones, &c. upon which they fired, and killed five of the rioters; the seamen afterwards returned to their duty.

August 16. The first stone of a monument, to be erected near the town of Caermarthen, to the memory of general Sir Thomas Picton, who gloriously fell at the battle of Waterloo, was laid by the baroness Dynevor, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of persons of great respectability.

August 27. Captains Clapperton and Pearce, and Drs. Morrison and Wilson, of the Royal Navy, set out on a mission to discover the source of the river Niger.

A destructive fire broke out in one of the Liverpool building docks, which, in less than an hour, consumed an immense quantity of timber, and burnt five vessels on the stocks; the loss was estimated at 50,000*l.*

Sept. 3. An explosion took place in the premises of Mr. Brock, fire-work maker, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel, by the friction used in making rockets; a spark set fire to a magazine of powder, which blew up the whole of the premises, and shattered an adjoining house; two boys were dreadfully injured.

Sept. 4. Died, the right hon. Frederick Howard, earl of Carlisle, a dramatic and miscellaneous author of repute.

Sept. 12. The mail bags from London to Holyhead were carried, for the first time, over the grand suspension bridge erected over the Menai.

Sept. 13. A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Bell, an oilman, in Shoreditch, which entirely consumed the same; Mr. B. perished in the flames, and his wife and a female servant were severely wounded in endeavouring to escape.

Sept. 14. A great fire broke out at the splendid mansion of major Russell, at the end of the Marine Parade, Brighton, which entirely destroyed the whole of the interior of the building, upon which upwards of 10,000*l.* had recently been expended.

A dreadful accident happened at Portsmouth, at the launch of the Princess Charlotte, 110 gun ship; an immense crowd assembled on one of the bridges, which, from the great pressure of the water, gave way, and precipitated 70 persons into the water, of whom sixteen were drowned, and several severely injured.

Sept. 15. A person of the name of Abernethy completed the extraordinary undertaking of going 488 miles in seven days and a half, being upwards of 64 miles per day.

Sept. 16. The Greeks published a manifesto, offering to place themselves under the protection of the English government.

William Christmas, a clerk in the house of Hoare and Co. bankers, was tried and convicted of embezzling ten 100*l.* exchequer bills, the property of his employers; he was found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

Sept. 28. The first stone of a new church intended to be erected at Margate, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sept. 29. A commercial convention was signed at London, between Great Britain and the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh.

Sept. 30. His Majesty in council prorogued the Parliament from Tuesday the 1st day of November next, to Thursday the 5th day of January next.

An order of council was issued, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder or saltpetre, or any arms or ammunition, to any port or place on the coast of Africa, Gibraltar excepted.

Oct. 4. A proclamation was issued, requiring all his Majesty's subjects to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest between the Turks and Greeks.

Oct. 6. Sir H. W. W. Wynne appointed ambassador to the court of Denmark.

Died, Bernard Germain Etienne Laville, count de Lacepède, a French naturalist of considerable eminence, and author of various works on natural history.

Oct. 10. The toll houses at Hyde-park corner were removed to a considerable distance on the Knightsbridge-road.

Oct. 14. The corporation of Cambridge presented an address to his royal highness the duke of York, and conferred the freedom of their city upon him, for his opposition to the Catholic bill in the House of Lords.

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Oct. 15. The great ship the Baron of Renfrew, considerably larger than the Columbus, arrived off the North Foreland, from Quebec, from whence she sailed in August last; she had a cargo of timber amounting to 9515 tons; she measured 309 feet in length, 80 feet in breadth, 57 feet deep, externally, and 38 internally.

The weavers of Bradford entered into an extensive combination, and refused to work unless their demands were complied with.

Oct. 17. Captain Parry arrived at the Admiralty, having left the Hecla off Peterhead; the expedition totally failed, the Fury having been destroyed by the ice in Prince Rupert's Inlet, on the 1st of Aug.

Oct. 21. The Comet, steam packet, with passengers from Inverness and Fort William, was run down off Kempock-point, between Gourock and the Clough lighthouse, by the steam boat Ayr, outward bound; the vessels came in contact with such force, that the Comet sunk immediately, having above 80 persons on board, of whom only eleven were saved; at the moment the accident took place the persons on the deck of the Comet were amusing themselves with dancing.

Oct. 27. The great ship the Baron of Renfrew was driven on the coast of France, and went to pieces.

Nov. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Graham ascended in a balloon from Plymouth, and were in great danger of being drowned, the balloon having fallen into the sea.

Nov. 25. The fairs of Peckham and Camberwell were abolished by order of the magistrates.

Dec. 1. Died, at Taganrog, Alexander, emperor of Russia; he was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, who assumed the throne in consequence of the previous renunciation of his elder brother Constantine.

The Enterprize, steam vessel, arrived in safety at the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 7. The first stone of a new bridge, intended to be erected over the Thames at Kingston upon Thames, was laid by the earl of Liverpool, in the presence of the corporation, the duke and duchess of Clarence, and several other persons of distinction; it is to be 300 feet in length, and 35 in breadth.

Dec. 8. A great panic was created in the money market by the failure of the house of Wentworth and Co. the most extensive bankers in Yorkshire, and of several other country banks.

Dec. 10. In consequence of the announcement of the failure of four country banks, an unusual demand for supply of cash was made upon the London bankers, and the greatest consternation in the money market was the consequence, Consols fell as low as 81¼.

Dec. 12. The banking house of Pole and Co. stopped payment, they were connected with 47 country banks, and increased the dismay in the city.

Dec. 13. A further alarm was created by the failure of the banking house of Williams and Co.; the Bank refused to discount at less than 5*l.* per cent. and Consols declined to 79.

The lord Mayor and several of the merchants of the city of London, had an interview with lord Liverpool, on the present alarming state of affairs.

Dec. 14. Further failures were announced; the banking houses of Everett and Co., and Sikes, Snaith, and Co. suspended their payments; and on the following day Sir W. Stirling, Hodsoll, and Co. The Bank, to alleviate the distress occasioned by these failures, discounted bills to a large amount.

A meeting of the merchants and opulent tradesmen of the city of London was held at the Mansion-house, to consider of the present state of affairs in the city; when, after some discussion, it was agreed, that the present difficulties arose from panic and not from distress, and resolutions were entered into declaratory of these sentiments, and a determination to uphold the credit of the banking establishments of the Metropolis.

Dec. 15. A cabinet council was held at the Foreign office, on the present aspect of affairs; at the close of the conference the Ministers communicated the result to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Dec. 16. Six other country banks stopped, the demand for gold was so great, that the Bank resolved to issue a large supply of one and two pound notes, to meet the present exigency.

Dec. 17. The run upon the banking houses in London somewhat subsided, and confidence was partially restored.

Dec. 21. The tower of Fonthill-abbey fell down, destroying in its descent the great hall, the whole of the octagon, and great part of the galleries; no accident occurred, as Mr. Farquahar and his family resided in the east wing of the building.

Dec. 31. Several other country banks failed, but the returning confidence in the stability of the London bankers, and the

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liberality of the Bank, in discounting, restored the money market to its usual state, and no further failures having taken place of any consequence, the panic so suddenly raised entirely subsided before the close of the year.

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED THIS YEAR.

For further repeal of certain duties of assessed taxes, and for granting relief in certain cases.

To render more effectual the act of 55 Geo. III. enabling spiritual persons to exchange their parsonage houses or glebe lands.

To prolong the time of the commencement of the act for establishing uniformity of weights and measures.

For amending the law as to the offence of sending threatening letters.

To amend an act for the more effectual administration of the office of justice of the peace in and near the Metropolis.

To repeal 2 William and Mary for discouraging the importation of thrown silk.

To enable justices of the peace in England to borrow money on mortgage of the county rate.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to jurors and juries.

For the amendment of the law respecting the settlement of the poor, as regards renting tenements and paying parochial rates.

To make further provision for the regulation of cotton mills and factories, and for better preservation of the health of young persons employed therein.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to conveyances, &c. vested in trustees, who are lunatics, &c.

To provide for the assimilation of the currency and monies of account in the United Kingdom.

For abolishing the sale of offices in the court of King's Bench in England.

The like in the Common Pleas.

For preventing frivolous writs of Error.

For the better preservation of peace and good order in the universities of England.

To allow newspapers to be printed upon paper of a larger size, and to reduce the stamp duties on supplements to newspapers.

For making further provision for the protection of property in orchards, gardens, and nursery grounds.

A GENERAL BILL OF CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS WITHIN THE BILLS OF MORTALITY, FROM DEC. 14, 1824, TO DEC. 13, 1825.

Christened.		*Buried.*	
Males -	12,915	Males -	10,825
Females -	12,719	Females -	10,201
	25,634		21,026

Increase in the burials this year, 781.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	6419
Between two and five	2061
Five and ten	867
Ten and twenty	877
Twenty and thirty	1485
Thirty and forty	1608
Forty and fifty	1831
Fifty and sixty	1746
Sixty and seventy	1772
Seventy and eighty	1508
Eighty and ninety	622
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NETT PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEAR ENDING 10th OF OCTOBER, 1825.

	£.
Customs	14,300,152
Excise	21,020,714
Stamps	6,997,016
Taxes under the management of the Commissioners of Taxes including arrears of Property	4,975,340
Post Office	1,501,000
One Shilling and Sixpence and Four Shillings in the pound on Pensions	58,376
Hackney-coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars	58,355
Small branches of the King's Hereditary Revenues	7,439
Surplus Fees, Regulated Public Offices	98,101
Total	49,552,493
Imprest and other monies	211,294
Total Revenue	49,763,787
Applied as Consolidated Fund	47,099,632
To pay off Exchequer bills charged on the Annual Duties	2,653,155
Applied as part of the Ways and Means of the year	11,000
Total	49,763,787

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THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE SCOTTISH TITLES ATTAINTED IN THE YEARS 1715 AND 1745, WITH THEIR DATES, THE HEIRS WHO BY THEIR RESPECTIVE PATENTS ARE ENTITLED TO SUCCEED THEM, AND THE NAMES OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THESE ANCIENT FAMILIES WHERE THEY EXIST.

1715.

Before 1003	Earl of Mar, Erskine Heirs general.	Restored.
1010	Marischall of Scotland	Represented by Sir Alexander Keith, of Dunottar and Ravelstoun, descended of William, third earl Marischall, who died about 1530.
Before 1458	Earl Marischall, Keith Heirs male.	
1480	Lord Maxwell	Extinct.
1620	Earl of Nithsdale, Maxwell Heirs male.	
1448	Lord Seton	Represented by Sir George Seton of Gairletoun, descended of George, third Earl of Wintoun, who died in 1650.
1600	Earl of Wintoun, Seton Heirs male whatsoever.	
1458	Lord Livingstone	Represented by Sir Thomas Livingston, of Westquarter and Bedlormie, descended of William, sixth Lord Livingston, who died 1592.
1660	Earl of Linlithgow } Livingston	
1641	Earl of Calendar } Livingston Heirs male.	
1437	Lord Drummond	Represented by the descendants of the Earl of Melfort, settled in France.
1605	Earl of Perth, Drummond Heirs male whatsoever.	
1609	Lord Mackenzie	Extinct.
1620	Earl of Seaforth, Mackenzie Heirs male.	
1633	Earl of Southesk, Carnegy Heirs male.	Represented by Sir James Carnegy, of Kinnaird, descended of David, first Earl of Southesk, who died 1658.
1628	Lord Dalzell	Represented by Dalzell, of Glenae, great-grandson of the attainted Earl.
1639	Earl of Carnwath Heirs male.	
1646	Earl of Panmure, Maule Heirs male.	Extinct.
1633	Viscount Kenmure, Gordon Heirs male whatsoever.	Restored.
1651	Viscount Kingston, Seton Heirs male.	Extinct.
1661	Viscount Kiltysh, Livingstone Heirs male.	Extinct.
1607	Lord Burleigh, Balfour Heirs general.	Represented by Bruce of Kennet, descended of Mary, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Burleigh, and sister of the attainted Lord.
1650	Lord Duffus, Sutherland Heirs male.	Represented by Capt. James Sutherland, grandson of the attainted Lord.

1745

1459	Lord Boyd	Represented by the earl of Errol, great-grandson of the attainted Earl.
1661	Earl of Kilmarnock Heirs male whatsoever	
1685	Lord Macleod	Extinct.
1703	Earl of Cromarty, Mackenzie, Heirs male.	

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1609	Lord Maderty, Drummond	Restored.
1686	Viscount Strathallen	
	Heirs male.	
1431	Lord Lovat, Fraser	Represented by Fraser of Lovat, descended of Alexander, fifth Lovat, who died 1558.
	Heirs male.	
1603	Lord Balmerinoch, Elphinstone	Extinct.
	Heirs male whatsoever.	
1633	Lord Pittsligo, Forbes	Extinct.
	Heirs male whatsoever.	
1631	Lord Nairn, Nairn	Restored.
	Heirs general.	

AMOUNT OF TAXES REPEALED FROM 1816 TO 1825 INCLUSIVE.

	£.	£.
1816.		
Property Tax.....	14,320,000	
War Malt	2,790,000	
War Customs, Tonnage, &c.....	828,000	
Hearths and Windows, (Ireland)..	35,000	
Malt and Spirits, do.	315,000	
		18,288,000
1817.		
Assessed Taxes, England, partial relief on Shop-windows, HusbandryHorses,&c.		280,000
1818.		
Assessed Taxes, Ireland, various.....		236,000

No relief was granted in 1819, on the contrary, additional taxes were added to the amount of 3,190,000*l.* In 1820 no alteration took place.

1821.		
Agricultural Horse Tax		460,000
1822.		
Malt 1*s.* per bushel	1,400,000	
Hides	300,000	
Salt	1,295,000	
Tonnage Duty.....	260,000	
Hearths and Windows, Ireland	300,000	
		3,355,000
1823.		
Assessed Taxes, England, various	2,250,000	
Ditto, Ireland, the whole	100,000	
Spirits, Ireland and Scotland.....	800,000	
Customs, reductions in several minor branches.....	50,000	
		3,200,000
1824.		
Rum.....	150,000	
Coals	200,000	
Law Stamps	200,000	
Wool..... 420,000		
Deduct produce of export duty.. 70,000		
	350,000	
Silk	527,000	
Union Duties from 1822.....	300,000	
		1,727,000
1825.		
Remainder of Salt duty about.....	200,000	
Hemp	100,000	
Coffee, &c..... ..	150,000	
Wine.....	900,000	
British Spirits and Rum	1,250,000	
Cider	20,000	
Assessed Taxes....	276,000	
Minor branches of the Customs.....	250,000	
		3,146,000
Making the gross total of taxes remitted.....		30,712,000
Deduct Taxes imposed in 1819		3,190,000
Total Taxes repealed		£ 27,522,000

AMOUNT OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COINED FROM 1st JULY, 1824, TO 1st JULY, 1825.

	£	s.	d.
Gold 5,046,300		0	0
Silver.....	137,761	10	0

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPITAL, GROSS RENTAL, &c. OF THE SEVERAL WATER COMPANIES OF LONDON.

COMPANIES.	Capital.	Rental.	Annual Expense.	Net Rental.
	£	£	£	£
New River	1,083,523	64,034	29,700	34,334
Chelsea	136,648	13,748	12,255	1,493
East London	509,331	32,026	13,003	19,002
West Middlesex	454,438	24,000	9,000	15,000
Grand Junction	240,170	20,526	8,916	11,610

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF GOLD IN BARS, OR OTHERWISE, EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Yrs. ending 5th Jan.	Gold Bullion.	Foreign Gold Coin.	British Gold Coin.	Foreign Gold Plate.	British Gold Plate.	Total Export of Gold.
	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.	Oz. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.
1815	40,835 12	240,976 9			309 16	288,121 17
1816	51,012 3	294,309 8			729 1	346,050 12
1817		10,797 15			905 7	11,703 2
1818	57,569 5	116,277 17			2,576 0	176,423 2
1819	57,437 9	78,770 12			1,768 3	137,976 4
1820	15,937 17	69,140 1	5,768 8		2,381 16	93,223 2
1821		30,431 10	3,472 5		5,967 4	39,570 19
1822	181 0	13,618 1			29 19	13,829 0
1823	57,216 17	79,478 2	147,555 18		24 19	284,277 16
1824	87,022 0	111,351 8	98,000 0		102 7	296,475 15
1825	244,840 4	128,403 7	764,109 12	1 5	53 5	1,134,407 13

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF SILVER IN BARS, OR OTHERWISE, EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Yrs. ending 5th Jan.	Silver Bullion	Foreign Silver Coin.	British Silver Coin.	Foreign Silver Plate.	British Silver Plate.	Total Exports of Silver.
	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.	Oz. dwt.	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.	Ozs. dwts.
1815	296,882 15	3,305,409 18			97,941 5	2,699,933 18
1816	37,195 0	6,263,640 12			121,052 9	6,421,888 1
1817	195,119 0	6,468,889 16		422 0	149,703 2	6,814,083 18
1818	1,300,746 15	6,878,888 0		195 0	142,991 1	8,322,770 16
1819	9,205,036 17	8,425,905 10			145,824 4	17,777,366 11
1820	658,100 0	6,546,358 0		300 0	151,328 0	7,356,086 0
1821	523,162 10	4,828,398 12			198,906 4	5,550,467 6
1822	355,929 10	4,162,782 10		250 0	155,195 17	4,674,157 17
1823	7,980,315 10	6,565,506 8		40 0	112,389 16	14,638,251 14
1824	1,511,331 15	10,056,922 5		600 9	155,164 16	11,724,019 5
1825	2,516,680 0	6,069,051 0		2,201 0	118,045 14	8,705,977 14

QUANTITY OF PORTER BREWED BY THE ELEVEN PRINCIPAL BREWERS IN LONDON, IN ONE YEAR, TO 5TH JULY 1825.

	Barrels.
Barclay and Co.	357,446
Truman and Co.	223,766
Whitbread and Co	203,842
Reid and Co.	190,252
Combe and Co.	146,743
H. Meux and Co.	108,946
Calvert and Co	105,206
Hoare and Co.	63,883
Elliott and Co.	61,905
Taylor and Co.	59,136
Campbell and Co.	12,350

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FORMED IN ENGLAND IN 1824, AND THE BEGINNING OF 1825.

No.	Object.	Capital.
33	Canals and Docks	17,753,000
48	Rail Roads	22,454,000
42	Gas	11,110,000
6	Milk	565,000
8	Supply of Water	1,750,000
4	Coal Mines	2,750,000
34	Metal ditto	24,495,000
20	Insurances	41,800,000
23	Banks, &c.	21,610,000
4	Supply of Corn, &c.	410,000
12	Navigation, Packets, &c.	5,540,000
3	Fisheries	1,600,000
1	Pearl Fishing	625,000
5	Cultivation of Indigo, Sugar, &c.	10,500,000
4	Agriculture	4,000,000
2	Establishment of Manufactures in Ireland.	2,500,000
3	Embellishment of London	1,410,000
2	Tunnels under the Thames	200,000
2	Sea-water Baths	750,000
2	Newspapers	460,000
18	Miscellaneous	1,832,050
276	Total	£ 174,114,050

VIEW OF THE RELATIVE BUSINESS OF THE VARIOUS OFFICES FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN ENGLAND, AS SHOWN BY THE DUTIES PAID INTO THE STAMP OFFICE, IN THE YEAR 1824.

	£	s.	d.
Sun	109,653	15	3
Norwich Union	64,951	16	6
Phœnix	62,461	12	0
Royal Exchange	47,962	0	3
County	43,444	15	6
Imperial	32,122	12	4
Globe	20,462	18	1
Guardian	24,758	6	0
West of England	19,017	1	7
British	17,606	14	3
Atlas	17,385	8	1
Union	16,034	15	1
Carried forward	£ 481,561	14	11

	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	£481,561	14	11	
Westminster	14,775	18	5	
Eagle	14,711	6	0	
Albion	14,428	3	0	
Hand in Hand	14,159	0	8	
Hope	13,936	1	3	
Alliance	9,403	8	5	3 Qrs.
London	8,112	12	7	
Kent	7,972	3	11	
Essex and Suffolk	6,385	14	5	
Suffolk (East)	5,912	11	0	
Ditto (West)	5,834	3	3	
Manchester	5,732	9	8	3 Qrs.
Birmingham	5,161	8	1	
Beacon	4,746	5	4	
Newcastle upon Tyne	4,581	9	0	
Salamander	4,108	0	2	
Bristol	3,333	10	8	
Norwich Equitable	3,073	5	4	
British Commercial	2,985	17	0	
Hants, &c.	2,520	9	3	
Salop	2,415	18	10	
Bristol Union	2,308	11	11	
Hertford	2,292	7	6	
Bristol Crown	1,791	15	10	
Sheffield	1,699	15	11	
Old Bath	1,679	15	6	
Bath Sun	1,553	3	2	
Leeds	1,396	6	6	2 Qrs.
Palladium	1,067	0	7	2 Qrs.
Essex Economic	822	18	4	2 Qrs.
Berkshire	379	5	2	2 Qrs.
Yorkshire	322	11	7	1 Qr.
Reading	97	13	10	
Finchingfield	69	12	1	
Total	£651,632	3	1	

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	3 per cent Con.	Bank.	India.
Jan.	93..94	229..233	281..285
July	89..91	230..232	271..273

PRICES OF CORN.

	Wheat per qr.	Barley per qr.	Oats per qr.
Jan.	67s.	41s.	23s.
July	68s.	36s. 6d.	24s. 6d.

Number of bankrupts this year 1116.

FINIS.

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